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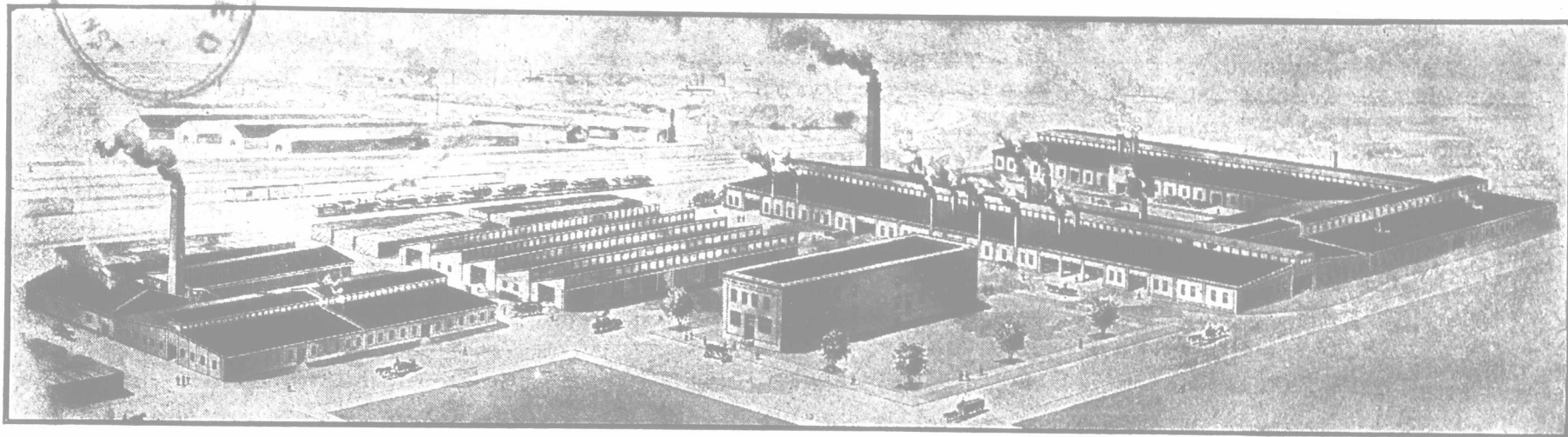
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VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

No. 1041

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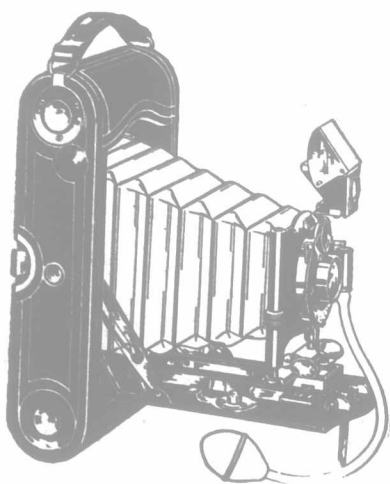
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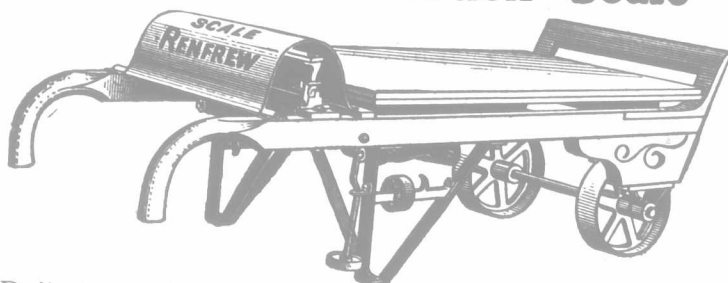
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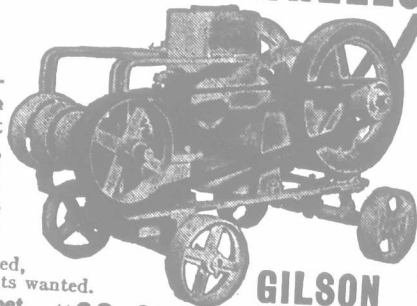
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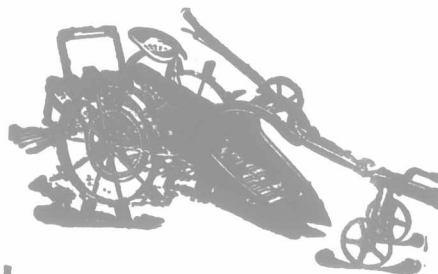
With Fore Carriage

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

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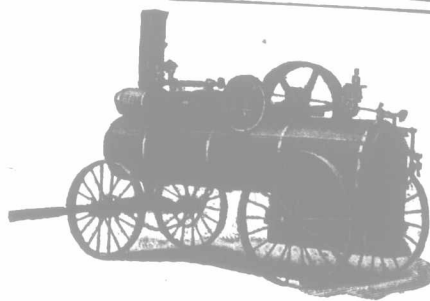
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Don't try to plow up the potatoes, or dig them out with a fork or hoe. It's back-breaking, disagreeable work and you always lose a percentage of the potatoes, which are missed. Let the horses and the O.K. Canadian dig your potatoes, and save you a long, tiresome job.

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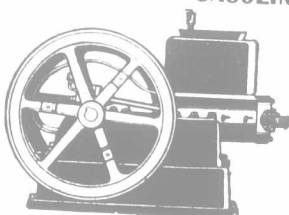


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Largest makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

"My GURNEY OXFORD jumped right in and helped with my housekeeping"



Dear Edith,

In a general way I have wished you all the good things I know of, so now I am going to descend to the practical and give you some sound advice from the store I have accumulated since I started housekeeping.

Housekeeping naturally suggests the kitchen first—its equipment and management, or in other words, **THE RANGE**

My range, as you know, is a Gurney-Oxford. I never enjoyed much of a reputation as a cook in my younger days, so when I thought of being responsible for three meals a day my heart sank. I imagined myself battling all day with a sulky range, trying to coax it into a good humour, and covered with mortification because of late or spoiled meals. But my dear, my Gurney-Oxford seemed to sympathize with my inexperience. From the day it came it

jumped right in and helped. It has become my good right hand, and I go my way confident that my Gurney-Oxford will not disappoint me.

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You will understand my enthusiasm better after you have had *your* Gurney-Oxford a month or so.

Sincerely Yours,

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Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

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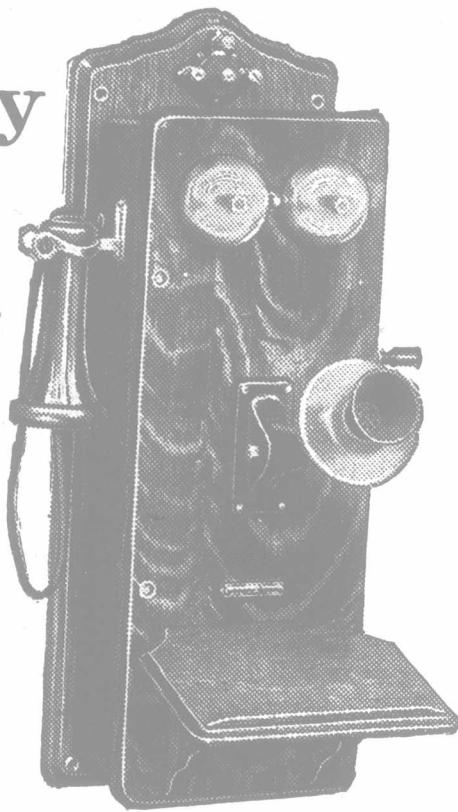
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Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

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QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

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faction could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

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Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited
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The Dain Belt Power Press has large capacity and combines many time and labor-saving devices, which makes it the most profitable hay press to operate. It makes neat, smooth square-ended bales.

One of the greatest advances in hay press construction is the Dain automatic condenser hopper.

The feature of condenser hopper and self-feed working together increases capacity and decreases cost of operation by requiring less labor than other machines.

Pitman is I-beam steel, rigid and substantial. Plunger is all iron and steel, therefore not affected by damp weather or wet hay.

Gears are large and have strong heavy teeth. Pitman is operated by twin drive gears insuring

true, perfect application of power. Long shaft bearings of the finest quality of babbitt metal hold shafts in perfect line and insure proper meshing of gears, which lessens friction and saves power.

Fly wheel runs smoothly. Is large and heavy so it carries plunger over heavy part of stroke. Friction clutch gives perfect control.

The Dain automatic tucker folds every charge of hay, making smooth, neat and square-ended bales. Blocks are inserted automatically by self-feeder, and are conveniently located for operator.

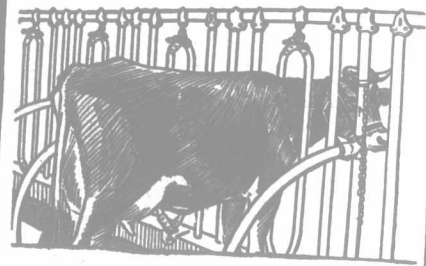
Baling case is carefully constructed as it must stand terrific strain in forming bales. Heavy steel angles and plates are used reinforced with trusses, and all liberally riveted and bolted.

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Louden's Stalls and Stanchions

are actually cheaper than wood. Louden Stalls of heavy tubular steel with malleable fittings, have no flat surfaces for dust to accumulate and no rough or sharp corners to injure or chafe the cows. Louden Stanchions give cows the greatest possible comfort and freedom, yet keep them perfectly lined up. Latch easily opened or closed with gloved hand yet is completely "cow proof."

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IT IS

strong, serviceable, light, easily operated and durable, with wire-trussed reinforced sides.

If interested, write for booklet H, which tells all about this and other lines of ladders.

The Stratford Mfg. Co., Limited

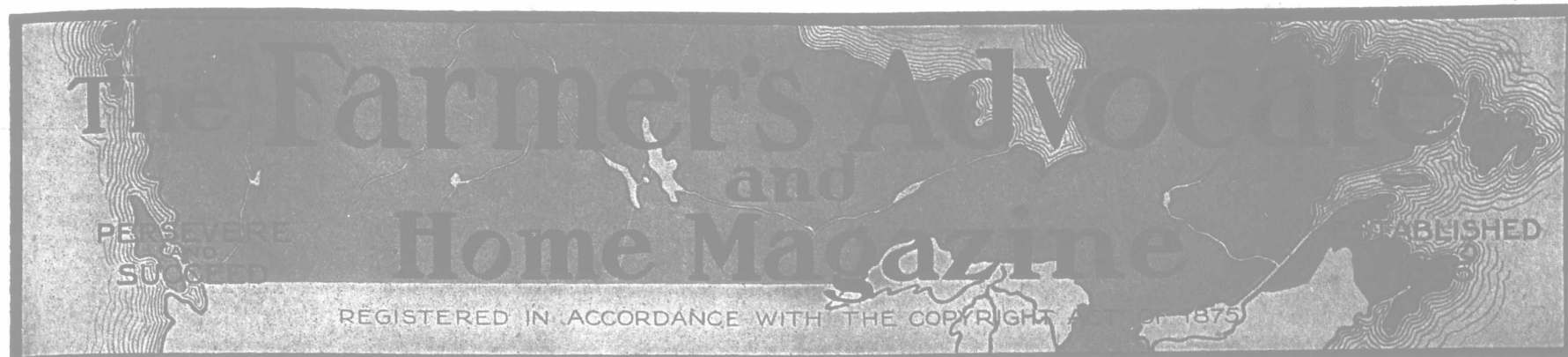
STRATFORD, ONTARIO

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WIDELY IMITATED NEVER DUPLICATED

So universally recognized as the best that all others are real or pretended imitations, to the extent that expired patents permit, but none was ever anywhere near being a duplication. De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Montreal and Winnipeg.

HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS
Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.
Stewart Hartshorn



Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

No. 1041

EDITORIAL.

It takes a good deal of rain to drown out the pastures.

The probability of dear oats for another season is now looming up as a result of the St. Swithin's forty days' downpour.

Whether the extra grass and milk flow will make up for the deterioration or loss of the oat crop is a conundrum.

The outstanding advantages of a variety of crops and products extending over the year, including those of live stock, the dairy, poultry, canning crops and fruit were never more clearly apparent than this season in Old Ontario.

The proposal to admit ditching machines free of duty is cordially approved on all sides. Without affecting any established industry, it would give an immense impetus to tile drainage, which means to agriculture and ultimately to the whole country. Taxing this improvement (drainage) is more foolish than taxing buildings.

It has been wet enough here, but evidently far worse in England. Six inches of rain in one day, following three weeks with rain every day, and all this after a whole summer of excessive precipitation, is the almost incredible newspaper report. No wonder the fields are described as swamps!

"One thing the milking machine will do is to improve the social side of farm life," remarked a user of that modern dairy convenience to the editors of the Farmer's Advocate. "One man regularly milks our herd of thirty cows, and if the rest wish to get away for the evening they can. It will also," he argued, "put dairying on a better business basis in time, placing it in the control of wide-awake business men, who will figure cost of production and organize to secure prices in keeping, particularly in the case of milk or cream produced for retail trade." Whether or not he is right on the latter count he is certainly correct as to the former. Everybody sincerely hopes the milking machine will prove out a thorough practical success.

Nineteen twelve is continuing the record of 1911 for seasonal extremes. A bitterly long cold winter was followed by a wet spring and backward seeding on most fields. With the interruption of a few weeks drouth in June and early July, protracted to ten weeks in one locality, the cold wet weather has continued to near the end of August. It has been the wettest harvest in a long while. Fall wheat and barley were tardily housed in most districts, but oats stood musty and in many instances growing in the shock. Some that were stored in a tough condition were worse off than those left in the shock. Corn suffered from poor seed, wet cold weather and latterly in some fields from white grubs cutting off the roots, but for the most part has preserved a most remarkable color, and made wonderful growth of late, considering conditions of soil and climate.

Putting Land Out of Reach.

Several numbers back, in the course of an article of editorial correspondence describing agricultural conditions in the vicinity of Aylmer, we penned a sentence which arrested our attention as we wrote it. We wonder whether it impressed anyone else the same way. Speaking of the local canning factory and milk condensary from the producer's point of view, we quoted a well satisfied patron of both as estimating that they had raised the price of land in the vicinity by 25 per cent.

That looks on the face of things as though the condensary and canning factory must be a fine thing for farmers in that locality. Undoubtedly it has been to their advantage, but is the advantage so great as it seems? Who reaps the ultimate advantage? Not the producer to any large extent, but the land owner. Where these two functions are combined in the one individual well and good, but where the producer is a renter or is working with capital borrowed to purchase a farm at the enhanced valuation, the case is different. He has just so much extra rent or interest to pay, and these charges absorb the greater part if not all the increased earning power of the land. The tenant or borrower receives larger gross proceeds, handles more money, but derives little if any more net return. The advantage of increased land values accrues to his landlord if he is a renter. If the producer is a proprietor working with borrowed capital, it is consumed in larger interest payments necessitated by the extra twenty-five dollars or thereabouts required to purchase an acre of ground.

It is so all the world over. Increase in land values, brought about through increased earning opportunities, benefits the man who happens to be holding the land when it goes up, but not—at least not to any great extent—the producer who comes subsequently on the scene to buy or rent it. The same thing occurs with all other natural resources. The landlord profits from all increment in value, whether brought about by his own effort, the effort of his neighbors or other efforts outside their immediate sphere. As colonization proceeds to the remotest corners of the world, settling all available land and laying title to all mineral, timber and other forms of natural wealth, the increment in values will augment at an ever and ever more rapid rate. All the increase in consumption, all the efforts of producers, will merely increase the value of real estate and enrich real estate owners in spite of themselves. To the landless young man of to-day, increment in value of real estate merely puts further off the day when he may hope to acquire capital to purchase a large enough parcel of land to operate successfully. In other words, it becomes harder for him to buy a farm. This is still true even though he mortgages heavily, for a certain proportion of the price always has to be paid down in cash.

Is this right? Is it best? Is it necessary? The single taxer and the still more radical person who opposes private ownership in land altogether will answer at once "No." We are not professed single taxers. We urge no propaganda, ride no hobby and have no axe to grind. But we reflect sometimes upon these things and would encourage others to do the same. There are big questions involved—questions with many sides, but they will have to be settled some day, and the nearer we approach to the condition of a cor-

ner in land the more acute will that necessity become. Meantime the duty of the hour of those under the necessity of making up interest on higher-priced land is to utilize fully the advantages which their situation confers upon them; otherwise the privileges will be handicaps, increasing the load of overhead charges.

But the broader economic problem is the burden of this article, and to it we invite the attention of thinking readers.

The Militarism of William Booth.

Press and pulpit with singular unanimity, concede to the late General Booth the possession of remarkable gifts of prophetic discernment for individual and world needs, and statesmanship in action. Not content with turning a search light upon Darkest England, he set in motion plans to deliver the dwellers of that vast under world whose individual regeneration he believed would be facilitated by opportunities to work under wholesome conditions. Opinions may differ as to how his method of human regeneration harmonized with the teachings of his Great Leader, who preached "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," but granting the correctness of General Booth's philosophy, it is to be said that he had a wonderfully common-sense faith in the soil, and in rural life, which found expression in his schemes of social uplift. All may not have been accomplished in his farm colony projects that he sought, but this may be said of all human effort. By gravitating multitudes of people to farm life, his endeavors led to undoubted good in the way of material betterment. No one seemed to recognize better than he the needs of human nature and how to meet them. In that great trio of modern religious leaders, on the score of organized achievements, he is not inappropriately classed with Luther and Wesley. His methods with adaptations have spread among other organizations, particularly in relation to humanizing efforts among the congested city multitudes. It is well worthy of note and emulation as among the secrets of his success, that creed building and theological hair splitting had little or no charms for the mind of General Booth, and instead of spending precious time and energies in conflicts with other bodies, he went straight ahead with a vast program of constructive work, in fields of moral and social degradation largely untouched by others. His war cry was not a call to waste, and cruelty and desolation. Transformed lives and brightened homes were the sublime conquests that attended the militarism of William Booth. Of militarism, such as this the world stands most in need, and on such fields are to be found the most courageous and deserving heroes.

Australian Notes.

Each year the Government state farms hold a great display at the Sydney Royal of British and cross-bred sheep. It is the occasion when there is made available to the public the work of experts in trying to prove which are the best crosses for carcass production. With merino ewes are used as crosses, Lincoln, Leicester, Border Leicester, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, and Dorset Horn. The resultant wethers at 17 months old weighed from 92 lbs. to 115 lbs. live weight. The Dorset Horn was the heaviest, with the Lincoln only two pounds behind. With regard to the wethers at five months, the Lincoln-merino cross weighed 81 lbs. and the merino-Leicester 71.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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The wool these sheep produced was fully counted for, which is regarded as a most important matter. These fleeces were displayed, for comparative purposes. The Lincoln-merino cross showed excellent length of staple, good character, and lustre. The Leicester-merino cross was somewhat finer than the Lincoln, but was lighter. Past experiments have proved the unsuitableness of the short wool or Down breeds mated with the merino for the maintenance of a profitable fleece. These breeds are in consequence not being used, except as a second cross for the production of early maturing lambs for the export carcass trade.

Reliable official reports are now available in regard to the dry farming tests conducted last season by the Department of Agriculture. They prove conclusively the benefit of tillage to conserve moisture. Some of the up-to-date farmers secured infinitely better returns on a four-inch rainfall than others who farmed in the old style, who had double the quantity of rain. On one experimental plot, supervised by the Government, a 24-bushel crop was gathered though the rain which fell while it was growing was only 5 inches. On another the return was 14 bushels though the fall was only 3½ inches. The best returns were noticeable where the fallowed land was left with a loose surface mulch.

In a quiet fashion there has spread amongst a great number of pastoralists and farmers in Australia the conviction that there is more than mere superstition or necromancy in water divination. Ten years ago there were few who had any faith in it. The great majority dismissed the idea as an old woman's story, or the theory of a quack. But convincing proof has been so freely displayed that there are few of the pastoral districts which do not appeal to the dowser when they decide to put down a well or a bore in one of the paddocks. Some of the methods by the finder may be inexplicable, but that does not seem to affect his ability to mark the right spot. Rather remarkable are the results which have been obtained from the use of a piece of limp copper wire, for the search by this agency invariably resulted in salt water being located. The best results with the copper wire have been obtained when exploiting around wells to test the chances of increasing the supply by driving. One Queensland grazier said recently that it was possible for the user of a diving rod to neutralise salt response by such instruments of divination as a forked twig, copper wire, etc., by carrying enough salt in the palm of the hand, holding the twig as will insulate it. Though many of the scientific men place no faith in the use of the rod in water finding, it will come as a boon to many

practical men in Australia to know that there is a way of avoiding salt water results. In some parts of Queensland, known as the cotton bush country, the rod responds readily enough to the dowser, but with monotonous regularity the well-sinker strikes salt water.

For years past a great feature of the Sydney Easter Show has been the District Exhibits. They entail a great deal of work on the part of the compilers, and take pretty well the whole year to organize. This year there were five of them, and a truly wonderful number of excellent items were gathered together. Besides being a genuine surprise to the average visitor, they in some cases surprised residents of the districts whence they came. The Society takes special care to get these collections together. Last year when the work of compiling had begun the secretary of the Royal visited the different centres and spurred on the local people to translate their enthusiasm into genuine practice. If four districts enter, the prize amounts to £400, and if five, to £500. An allowance of £50 is made to each competing district. The South Coast and Tablelands district again won this year. The trouble with these collections is that there are such a lot of secondary industries represented, but it is really difficult to exclude them as so many articles are manufactured in these days upon an up-to-date farm. There is a good deal of show about these exhibits as they are really not within the range of practical agriculture, but if these articles are not produced on a practical basis the exhibition of them proves possibilities, and some day they may be pushed further forward in the category of Australian industries. The Minister of Agriculture decided at the show to buy the best of these districts collections, and send them to Great Britain to advertise the state. The pity is that only the unperishable products can be handled.

The Australian states just experienced the worst season since the big drought of 1902. Many of the pastoral districts suffered severely, as sheep and cattle died in thousands every week. The improvident were forcefully reminded once more of their profligacy in not storing and stacking feed during the good years when millions of acres was like a wheat field and there were no stock to eat it down. Most of them reckon that if they get one good year in three, they can stand the reverse, but all the same there is no reason why enough food could not be put into pits to tide every hoof over the scarce time. During the bad time there were a number of farmers from Western America spying out the irrigation areas, and they all expressed astonishment at the happy-go-lucky plan which the vast majority of the farmers and graziers follow. Not that there are no exceptions, as large mobs of cattle and sheep were fed on silage. Rain just fell in the nick of time to get the wheat planted. Prospects were good for the season.

It is expected that the exhaustive inquiry now being conducted into the bitter pit disease in apples and pears will throw considerable light on the trouble, which has for so long baffled all the scientific men of the world. Professor McCallum's first report is due shortly, though the tests will last three years yet. One orchardist has found great benefit from the simple plan of twining several strands of wire around the trunks of the trees, so as to prevent the overflow of the sap. The Northern Spy stocks are by far the worst affected. This orchardist's trees were much freer from the disease than formerly.

An interesting experiment has been carried out by one of the state farms to show the value of treating the dairy cows gently. One cow's yield fell in one day from 32 lbs. of 5.2 per cent milk to 18.5 lbs. of 3.2 milk because she was irregularly milked. In another test two cows were milked as usual at the same time, morning and evening by the usual hands. Strange hands were put on next day and these purposely knocked the animals about. The result was a falling off by 10 per cent of the milk, while the fat percentage was 1 per cent lower. The old hands were restored and the cows' yield was brought back to the former rate.

Wheat growers will be interested in a calculation showing what it costs to raise grain per acre under the most modern conditions. Plowing, 6 inches deep, 74 pence per acre; two skim plowing, 4 inches deep, 91 pence; drilling, 21 pence; seed 36 pence; manure, 8 pence; cutting with binder, 291 pence; twine, 134 pence; stooking, 14 pence; carting and staking, 64 pence; threshing, 161 pence; bags, 44 pence; cartage, 13 pence; rent, 100 pence; depreciation and interest, 823 pence. A 26 bushel crop at 42 pence, and 143 cwt. of straw at 23 shillings and 10 pence, would leave a profit of 47 shillings per acre.

Departmental tests have shown that any solution of bluestone stronger than 11 per cent is likely to seriously affect the germination of the grain. Even when 11 per cent was used it was shown that dipping in lime water was advisable. The lime water recommended is a mixture of 1 pound of lime to 20 gallons of water.

As a winter fodder crop the coastal dairymen find that there is nothing better than Thew wheat. While crops of barley and oats planted at the

same time only stood a foot high, the wheat was 36 inches and ready for use. J. S. DUNNET,
Sydney, Australia.

HORSES.

High ceilings are advisable in the horse stable. Horses do not require an over warm stable, but must have plenty of light and sufficient ventilation.

Kindness and good treatment are the best means of inspiring confidence in the nervous animal. Educate the colts in this way rather than by "pounding" it into them.

To leave the stallion in a box stall for months with an occasional walk for exercise can hardly keep up the vigor that is required to produce even an average percentage of strong colts.

During the month of July 93,352 horses quenched their thirst at the eleven summer hydrant stations in Boston. These stations are maintained by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. One station relieved the thirst of 872 horses in a single day.

In dealing with characteristics which may or may not be inherited, the horse breeder in selecting breeding stock is always safe if he concludes that every fault may be transmitted to the progeny. Unsoundnesses are so prevalent and constitute such a loss to the horse-breeding industry that they should not be tolerated in breeding stock.

Regularity in working hours, feeding hours, and hours of rest, means a longer period of usefulness with the hard-worked horse. Working fifteen hours one day and five the next is not the same to the animal as two regular ten-hour days. The extra five hours is a severe strain on the animal's staying power, and if such is continued cannot do other than shorten the animals working life.

Idleness may well be termed the bane of horse breeding. It is not conducive to muscular development and general healthy growth in young animals. Idle or unexercised colts seldom mature into the highest quality of utility animals. Lack of exercise is ruinous in breeding stock, both male and female, and an idle horse must be fed and at a loss, for he is doing nothing to pay for it. Colts, young horses, breeding mares and stallions, and work horses never can be profitably kept idle for any length of time.

Endurance is one of the prime requisites of the draft horse. It is not that endurance which enables the animal to exert a maximum of energy over a short space of time, such as is demanded of the race horse, but ability to do heavy work, pull heavy loads every day in the year, not at great speed but steadily. A horse's capacity for endurance may be estimated to some extent from his conformation and general appearance. A horse with a strong head and clear eyes upon a well carried neck, having a sloping shoulder and a short strong back, from which well arched ribs spring, giving him a good middle in which food material may be manufactured into energy; the whole operated by a well developed muscular system, and carried upon legs with clearly marked tendons and hard flat flinty bone, ending in big feet of the best quality, is the right type to stand the strain.

Figures on British Horse Affairs.

In June, 1911, the official returns show that there were fewer horses on agricultural holdings in Great Britain than in any year since 1891, when the number kept for agricultural purposes and unbroken horses was 1,488,400. In 1905 the number had increased to 1,572,400, but in June last year the number was only 1,480,575. A writer in the Live Stock Journal, from which these figures are taken, attributes the reduction of 37,112 in the number of horses imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1910, as compared with 1900, when 51,786 head came in, as due in a great measure to the substitution of motor power for horse power. In the twelve months which ended May 31st, 1911, there were 10,240 fewer horses exported from Ireland than for the same period in 1900, a decrease of 24 per cent. A wholesome feature of this is that the decrease is not due to decreased breeding, for in June, 1911, there were nearly 40,000, or 32.7 per cent., more unbroken horses in Ireland than in June, 1900. The decrease in the number of horses exported from Ireland is due to the marked improvement that has taken place in all the most important industries in that country.

Wire-Fenced Stallion Paddock.

Can a suitable wire fence be constructed for a stallion exercising yard? The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man., says: Undoubtedly yes. Here is the method of construction. By using a strong woven wire fence with wire of a size not smaller than No. 9 wire for both upright and horizontal wires, and with a mesh near the ground that will prevent the horse putting his feet through, a fence can be constructed that will hold any stallion. The fence should be at least six feet high, and to prevent the horse leaning over the top a barbed wire should be strung about six inches above the top smooth wire. Heavy posts not more than 16 feet apart should be put in the ground three to four feet, and well anchored at the corners in order that the wire may be drawn very tightly. A rectangular yard is more suitable than a square yard, in that it gives the horse a longer run in the same sized yard.

Some men are using a much higher fence than the above around an acre or more of pasture and allowing the stallion to run there the entire summer and have no trouble with broken fences in any way.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle well cared for and properly managed means an annual profit to their owner, but poorly cared for and badly managed the owner would be better without.

We all know what effect habit has on the human race. Is it not true to some extent also of animals? Feed the young calf a portion of food entirely too small for its needs and what is the result? The calf's stomach becomes accustomed to digesting the small amount and if the practice is kept up over a long period the animal's digestive system becomes so accustomed to doing just enough work to prepare this small amount for assimilation that its strength and power to do work is so limited as to be utterly inadequate to cope with larger supplies, which may be fed later on in an effort to repair the loss done in early life. This is the way many "runts" and "scrubs" result. Young stock must be well fed from the start, not overfed, but given enough to insure a strong active digestive system.

Make Them Think.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": It is quite absurd to hear people talking of the fortunes farmers should be making on account of the high cost of living, when one knows how little they are getting for their hard work and anxiety as to how their crops, etc., will turn out. Up early, to bed late, "at it" all day, the hired man being paid more than can really be spared, the wives working equally hard indoors (at a much more monotonous round of "chores" than the menkind get), doing with as little as possible and scheming to make a cent here and a cent there. And why? Everything the farmer sells is comparatively cheap, and nearly everything he buys dear, and he is "up against" combines in everything.

The following quotations from a letter by J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Kentucky, in the American Sheep Breeder, will interest your readers, showing that some things are much the same in the States as here:

"The manufacturer, the middleman and the professional man find time for a vacation, but the farmer cannot find enough time in which to get his work done, to say nothing of extra time for rest and recreation.

"Eating lamb chops at sixty cents per chop, and selling lambs back at home at six cents per pound (three chops to a pound), allowing for the loss in slaughtering, simply shows how little the farmer gets for his products, and how much the ultimate consumer has to pay. Here we have a case of three thousand per cent. profit on the farm product to the general consumer. Prices of other things, of course, run along the same line. The Atlantic City hotels charge no greater price than many of the hotels in New York, Chicago and other cities. My farm sells eggs at twenty cents a dozen, and I paid forty cents for two from day to day. The profits of the middleman ought to be nothing like what they are. The farmer gets the reputation of getting high prices for farm products, and the middleman gets the profits. I do not know how this is going to be remedied except by organization. When I think of the immense power the farmers as a class have, if they would only use it, and when I see how helpless the farmers are unorganized, I cannot but wonder if the time will ever come in America when the farmer will stand up for social equality

with the professional man, the manufacturer and the middleman, and demand his share of the gains in the production of the necessities of life. Surely, within a few more generations, the farmer will learn the benefits to come from organization. If every American who breeds sheep would stand with his fellow breeder, and together demand a decent price for sheep and lambs and wool, how quickly they would be able to take a vacation at Atlantic City or at any other seaport or health resort that they might fancy."

I know the Farmers' Institute does good work in several ways, but it would do a very great deal more good if it would publish fewer "bulletins," we have so little time to wade through, and give more practical help in assisting farmers

would be the first to find it out, and through them the industries of the whole world.

GERTRUDE LLOYD-JONES.

Brant Co., Ont.

Room for Many Breeds.

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, in discussing breeds of sheep in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man., holds that practically every breed of sheep has a distinct place in animal husbandry. The British Isles have thirty-nine distinct breeds of sheep and the home of at least thirty of these is in England and Wales. Breeders in America naturally ask what was the reason for developing so many breeds in so small a country, and many conclude that the greater number must be freaks developed as a fad or pastime by men of leisure. Mr. Stevens, as before pointed out, does not agree with this latter belief. Some of the breeds are in demand because they are especially adapted to the soil, climate or methods of handling peculiar to the district in which they are kept. Others were developed because either the wool or the mutton that they produce is in demand and command a fancy price when offered for sale, and still others are prized because the rams are wanted for crossing on other breeds. It can be readily seen that with so many ends to serve a great many different breeds must result.

A peculiarity of the methods of the English farmer of years gone by was that as soon as he discovered that the breed he was using failed to

answer his purpose, he set about developing a breed that would do so. Sometimes he secured this by blending the blood of two or more different breeds into a distinct breed, as in the case of most of the down breeds, and sometimes he found that his object could be better attained by purchasing ewes of one breed and rams of another, crossing them and marketing the entire progeny; but whatever method he pursued, once he found the right one, he adhered to it and nothing but a change of purpose or place could induce him to change his methods or his breeds.

We of the Western Hemisphere have not yet learned to study the adaptability of a particular animal to a given environment, nor have we acquired the habit of observing how peculiarities of soil and water are reflected in the animals fed thereon. Much less do we put forth any effort to turn to account the virtues of our environment by ascertaining what can be produced there to better advantage, or can be brought to a greater degree of perfection than elsewhere.



King Flyer. Welsh Trotting Cob.

to organize to get better prices for products it has taken such hard and costly work to raise. And why should not the members of the Women's Institute combine to obtain better prices for butter or eggs? Eggs that are put into cold storage and brought out to lower the price in the winter just when the farmer's wife might hope to make a little more on really fresh eggs. It's simply a crying shame.

You, too, Mr. Editor, with such a widely read paper (one sees it in every farmhouse), could agitate and encourage farmers to sit down and count the cost a little more, and they would surely do something to get a fairer deal for themselves, and would, I feel convinced, soon come to the conclusion a change of some sort is needed.

Mr. Newman, in his letter, writes "farmer" with a small "f." I have put a capital "F," for I think farmers as a class are a fine set of men, and are the mainstay not only of Canada, but of every country, and if they went out of business, the professional, manufacturer and middleman



Fyvie Baron (14681).

Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled 1907. First in class and reserve champion, at Highland Society's Show, 1912. Sire Baron's Pride.

The extent to which a study of this kind can be carried is almost unlimited, but considering our present stage of development and the small premium paid here in favor of a superior article, the time has not yet arrived when it would be profitable to carry it as far as has been done in older countries; but even here the simpler facts should be more closely observed, and the elementary principles of breeding should be given greater attention than is now being done.

As pointed out by Mr. Stevens, there is a vast difference in conditions surrounding sheep on the farm and sheep on the rough, hilly ranch, or even on the prairie ranch. Vegetation varies with the different soil and landscape conditions. We are generally inclined to think we have enough breeds, but here are two recommended for hilly Northern Alberta, and which should be equally profitable on any hilly exposed land in a trying climate, viz., Cheviots and Kerry Hills. These, says Mr. Stevens, have many points which should recommend them to the Northern flock master. They were reared in an environment very much similar to that prevailing in much of our brush country. They are very hardy and active, while the delicate flavor of their mutton is generally superior to that of the Downs. The lambs are very quick to get on their feet and are less likely to chill than are the larger breeds. They develop rapidly during the nursing period, and when killed for the early lamb trade, the shrinkage is much less than is the case with most other breeds.

Experienced sheep raisers in Scotland found that raising sheep of breeds which develop on the luxuriant pastures of Southern England was unprofitable on a commercial scale and it may be that there are certain rough districts in several of the Provinces of Canada in which better results would follow if one of the hill breeds was introduced.

It is a matter of much importance that serious thought should be given to studying the breeds most suitable for each section and not assume that because a particular breed has been found profitable in one place, it will be equally so for us, without first investigating whether the conditions existing in its native home and the system of management there are similar to those in the district to which they are to be taken.

Sow at Farrowing.

The evils and troubles of pork raising can, in the great majority of cases, be traced directly to want of proper food or care. Especially is this true at farrowing time. If, in every pen where brood sows are kept, there is a small box constantly supplied with 1 bushel of charcoal, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of ashes, 1 peck of salt and 4 pounds of sulphur, mixed together, there will be little danger of trouble at this critical period.

Sows eat their pigs because of an unsatisfied craving, the result of unbalanced and improper rations. When the time comes to separate the brood sows and place them in pens, with guard-rails all around, the time has also come to change the feed, and from now on middlings should form the bulk given, with some vegetables to keep the bowels in good condition. Not until close to farrowing should excess of sloppy food be given. If the sow has been handled gently all along she looks upon her caretaker as a friend. Not a day should pass without a visit to the pens and a few moments devoted to scratching her back. Then, when the little pigs come, she will not be disturbed by your presence, and many accidents will be avoided. It is these seemingly trivial steps which tell mightily in profitable pork production.—Dr. Geo. M. Twitshell.

Separated Milk and Oats for Calves.

(Our English Correspondence)

The annual visiting day of the Royal Agricultural Society to the experimental farm at Woburn brought out many interesting points.

An experiment in calf breeding has been proceeding for some time, and if farmers generally were asked what was the best food for calves they would answer—whole milk. But in this instance the four best calves amongst the twenty in the test had been fed for nine weeks on separated milk and crushed oats. The whole-milk-fed calves came next, followed by those fed on skim milk and cod liver oil. These three lots, with four in each gained respectively 13.3, 12.83, and 9.66 pounds, per week. Those fed on calf meal gained 8.66 and those on gruel, 8.29 pounds.

In cost of production the best looking and heaviest gaining calves were the cheapest. The crushed oats and skim milk diet produced the increase at a cost of 2.62d, per pound. The cod liver oil diet cost per pound gain 3.33d, while whole milk was dearest at 5.39d, per pound gain.

Another experiment is a kind of "sanatorium"

for calves from tuberculous cows. The calves are kept there from birth. The object is to find if tuberculosis in cattle is hereditary. So far the yearlings have shown no sign of disease.

F. DEWHIRST.

Feeding Lambs.

The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station has been making some tests with feeding lambs, in which they found that with alfalfa hay alone, from 110 to 120 days were required to prepare lambs for the home market. The use of about one-fourth pound of grain per head per day reduced the feeding period by 10 days. The use of one-half pound of grain reduced it 20 days, while with the heavy grain ration of a pound per head per day the feeding period need be only from 70 to 80 days. The light (one-fourth pound) grain ration gave as great but not as rapid gains as did the medium or one-half pound ration. The more grain fed, the greater was the cost of gain.

Ear Corn for Hogs.

The Iowa Experiment Station has done some work in hog-feeding which has given results which some feeders would scarcely expect. From these experiments with corn as a feed it has been found that the simplest and most profitable method in most cases is to feed dry ear-corn. The grinding of corn for hogs, according to the figures obtained, is, as a rule, unnecessary and unprofitable, although soaking may be advantageous under certain circumstances. The fastest and most economical gains were made by feeding hogs dry ear-corn until they had reached a weight of 200 pounds. After that a change to soaked shelled-corn secured the most profitable gains. Corn that was soaked 12 hours gave the most satisfaction. It proved unprofitable to grind corn.



Romney Marsh Ram.

Good Breeding Essential to Profitable Feeding.

Experience has taught many a feeder to shun the animal of no particular breed. The "mongrel" has regularly been found a loser when it comes to a question of feeding for profit. By the term "mongrel" is not meant animals which have resulted from the crossing of well bred individuals of two different pure breeds, but animals which have resulted from indiscriminate crossing, or in other words from common stock. There are and have been crossed animals than which no one could have wished for better feeders. Good grades are common in every breed, but is not a good grade, one whose sires back for at least a few generations have been pure-breds, a well-bred animal from a feeder's standpoint, especially when compared with the animal of the nondescript class? A writer in "The Farmer and Stock Breeder" says:

"There cannot be too much importance attached to the keeping of the best-bred stock of all kinds on the farm, whatever the class or nature of the farm may be. There is no more false economy than either buying or breeding ill-bred animals, inasmuch as they eat just as much, and in many cases more, than well-bred ones, and instead of what they consume going to the profit of the farmer in the shape of beef and mutton, it goes to the support of a light-fleshed, rough and bony frame, which takes twice as long to come to maturity, and which is, when the time comes, worth considerably less in every respect than the well-bred one. There are so many points in favor

of well-bred stock that it is a marvel that a great many farmers should be content with buying in for breeding purposes the rough class of animal they do; and it is also to be wondered at that those who make a business of raising store cattle do not make an effort to raise something better."

If we are to make the greatest possible profit out of live stock feeding, we must have stock which will mature early. The rate at which maturity takes place bears more or less of a direct relation to the breeding of the animal. Did you ever see a two-year-old scrub steer that you considered anywhere near that maturity at which he could go on the market in a finished condition and command the top price? Such are the exception, not the rule. But such has been accomplished with the better bred class of steers, and many feeders have made a success of finishing two-year-olds. A steer which can be made as heavy in two years as another in four years, must be the more economical and more profitable feeder. There are points worthy of consideration in selecting feeding cattle. The man who breeds good stock is usually a good feeder, and the reverse is often found to be true of the careless breeder. Good feeding while young means much with live stock, and a well-bred steer which has been kept in good condition and has never lost his calf fat, is in every way likely to give better returns from feeding than the half-starved bundle of bones, the biggest portion of whose carcass is head and horns. The well-fed well-bred animal is naturally thick fleshed, has never been compelled to subsist on less food than that required to maintain the body in good health and promote growth, is constitutionally strong, and as a result, is as a rule a smaller consumer of food than his thin brother, who may have been taken from his bad conditions by the cattle feeder, and placed on a ration intended to fatten him, but which goes in an unsuccessful and costly effort in an endeavor to promote the growth of a stunted raw-boned frame. As a fat animal be-

comes fatter consumption grows less until a certain limit is reached. Anyone who has finished numbers of pigs or steers has noticed this. They must be finished, though, before it is apparent. Feeders have also remarked the insatiable appetite of very thin half-starved animals. It is quite clear that the maximum consumption of food goes with the poorer class of animal, and the minimum consumption with the well-bred, well-raised animal. Poorly bred stock grows slowly, and matures very slowly, whereas well-bred stock grows rapidly and matures at an early age. From the feeder's viewpoint, the animal which has breeding behind it has everything in its favor. The buyer always seeks the highly finished product and the highly finished product is always a well-bred

animal—well-bred, but not necessarily pure-bred, however, if pure-bred so much the better. Butchers always look for quality. It is quality which commands the highest prices, and which is demanded by the high-class trade. Good quality may be produced, but a certain amount of recognized good breeding necessary to quality is very likely to be wanting.

The old cry comes up "where are we to get the right kind of feeders?" True, there is some difficulty at the present time with a growing scarcity of cattle in obtaining these, but the opportunity is open to produce them. Instead of using a bull which is in service more to freshen the cows than for any value, which may be placed upon his get, let every cattle owner make it a point to use nothing but a pure-bred sire, and where the young stock is to be fed off, a sire of one of the recognized beef breeds. This practice continued in will surely have a good effect upon the beef cattle of the country. Herds will be graded up and good feeders will be more plentiful, resulting in greater profit to both the raiser of stocks and the feeder, as well as better satisfaction to butchers and consumers. In closing let us say in the words of the writer on the other side of the Atlantic "that no matter how bad things are, there is always a better market for good stock than bad, and many more things are possible with well-bred animals than with ill-bred ones by reason of their greater adaptability to all sorts of land and conditions."

THE FARM.

Wild Oats and False Wild Oats.

Many farmers in this country are familiar with wild oats, while many others have had no experience with them. Wild Oats and False Wild Oats is the title of a Dominion bulletin by Norman Criddle, of the Seed Branch. Of the wild oat he says: "There are few problems of greater importance to the grain grower than that relating to wild oats belonging to the species fatua. The injury caused by this weed at the present time amounts to an annual loss of thousands, or perhaps millions, of dollars, and the loss is becoming greater yearly as the plant spreads further afield. The question of its control has been discussed frequently and most practical agriculturists are now aware of the best means to keep the plants within reasonable bounds. I say reasonable bounds because to exterminate them is a task of years, which few farmers care to undertake."

In experiments Mr. Criddle has grown three fixed forms of wild oats (*avena fatua*) which he terms (1) *Avena fatua* proper, described as a tall, somewhat slender plant, with bending head and long pedicles bowed down with the weight of the seeds so that the whole head has a drooping appearance. The panicles mature unevenly; seeds borne on the upper part of the heads and at the tips of the branches ripening first and often shelling before those on the lower part are fully matured. Usually too *A. fatua* stands well above cultivated oats. The seed is dark brownish, almost black, turning to a lighter shade at the tip. In form it resembles a common black oat, but is not so plump, and differs from the ordinary cultivated varieties in having a much longer scar at its base, formed somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, and also in having a long stiff awn and a densely hairy base. In fresh specimens these hairs, which are brown, cover approximately half the oat, and are particularly numerous upon the rachilla (the small footstalk supporting the bosom grain in the spikelet) but the basal scar with its hairs, and the awn also, may be broken off by threshing or handling the grain.

(2) *A. fatua*.—White form. This form resembles exactly the typical fatua as described above, excepting in its seeds, which are creamy-white like ordinary white oats. It also seems rather less hairy, but this is partly due to the hairs being white, and consequently less conspicuous. This variety breeds true to seeds and on account of its color is difficult to detect in white oats. Beginners are also liable to confuse it with false wild oats, of the same shade.

(3) *A. fatua*.—Hairy form. This is also very similar to the type described first, but differs in the seeds, which are densely hairy almost to the tip; the hull is also rather lighter in color. This form has grown true to type for three years.

Another type of *Avena fatua* similar to the foregoing ones but having slaty gray seeds has been grown for two years but proves less fixed. Some of the seeds remain gray while others turn either white or black; possibly some form of combination due to a cross between black and white varieties.

For a number of years there has been some difficulty in judging oats at seed fairs due to there being found among the samples, kernels showing the outward appearance of wild oats; that is, having a long, twisting awn and characteristic horseshoe base. These at first were unhesitatingly classed as wild oats, but later doubts arose as to the correctness of this and eventually most of those who had had practical experience in the matter arrived at the conclusion that the forms involved were not wild oats, but represented some form of deviation from type which affected, apparently, the seed coat only and left the seed proper unaltered. I found by experiment that any type of oat showing these retrogressive characters when grown would produce a plant of typical appearance which, but for the long awn, could not be told from the cultivated variety from which it originated. It had also a seed of the same shape and plumpness, but in addition to the long awn had a horseshoe shaped base, thus resembling a wild oat excepting in size. Apart from this, however, all the forms examined by me have been less hairy than a wild oat, especially round the base.

The problem of distinguishing a true wild oat from a false wild oat is an important one from the farmer's standpoint. In the growing stage this is a comparatively simple matter, as the false wild oat will have the manner of growth characteristic of a cultivated oat, in contrast to that of the wild oat previously described, but in the seed form the difficulty is much greater, and there seems to be no fixed character by which to distinguish between some of the smaller varieties of false wild oats and the true wild forms. With the larger sorts now grown so extensively the difficulty of distinguishing them is not so great,

and an experienced eye will at once detect the false wild oat by its larger size and its usually close resemblance to the cultivated variety, in which it is found. Generally speaking too the lemma or outer seed coat is more open in front with cultivated forms and false wild oats so that the palea or inner coat is broadly visible, whereas in wild oats the edges of the lemma almost meet. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. The seeds of false wild oats carefully picked will show the very characteristics of true wild oats, though somewhat less pronounced in most cases, but will mostly correspond with the cultivated variety in which they appear in size, plumpness, color and smoothness of the glumes.

Germination tests will also reveal the nature of an oat if recently ripened, owing to the readiness with which false wild oats grow in comparison with true wild oats, but unless at least one hundred seeds are tested the result will not be satisfactory. One of the worst traits in *Avena fatua*, true wild oats, is the power of its seed to resist the ordinary factors of germination. Thus newly ripened seed usually fails to germinate under any conditions or at most does so to the extent of only about one per cent. On the other hand, if kept for some three months or more approximately 50 per cent. will grow. Some seeds, however, may not germinate for several years, and if buried deeply they are said to remain dormant for a very long time. Fortunately, this is not a character of false wild oats.

From an agricultural point of view an interesting point is the lack of increase in false wild oats. This is extremely important because it is the power, or lack of it, to increase faster than cultivated varieties that would make them a dangerous or comparatively harmless plant. The fact that seeds of false wild oats germinate readily when fresh, as do ordinary cultivated oats, is sufficient reason for considering them as not being a noxious weed seed impurity and as they are large and contain as much nourishment as the cultivated varieties from which they are produced, so far as we know without chemical analysis and laboratory tests to determine the per cent. hull, there can be little complaint against them on that account. Probably the chief objection to them is the long stiff awns—which, however, usually become broken off in threshing—and their tendency to shell out, due to the awns. As a matter of fact, it is this very characteristic of shelling that really keeps them down as owing to it they naturally drop to the ground before other oats and not having the power of wild oats to resist germinating they grow in the autumn and are killed by frost before they have time to ripen their seeds. Field experiments indicate that the seeds of false wild oats that shell out and fall to the ground could be destroyed by after harvest cultivation to induce germination. On the other hand, they tend to confirm the opinion that very little can be accomplished toward destroying wild oats by this method.

The origin of these false wild oats still remains doubtful. It is possible that they may be the result of a cross between the wild and cultivated species, but in view of the seeming fact that they are no more numerous in oats which are known to have been brought into contact with wild oats than those kept free from them, and further as some varieties seem to contain far more false wild oats than others, it seems hardly likely that they are produced in this manner.

There is then no necessity of classifying false

wild oats as wild oats and their characteristic manner of growth, etc., gives little cause for apprehension or for supposing that they will ever become sufficiently numerous to be classed as anything but an impurity just as a black oat in a white variety would be.

A Rainy River Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in the Farmer's Advocate of February 8th, an article entitled, "A New Ontario Raising."

This was a fine picture. Views like this always are pleasing, especially to farmers. I have been looking since February, endeavoring to procure pictures of a "Barn Raising" in Rainy River. The barn, represented in the accompanying engraving, was raised on the farm of John Wilson, in Carpenter Township, near Emo, Ontario, Canada, in Rainy River District. Barn, 44 x 64 feet, with a good concrete wall, the same size, 9 feet high; the barn has 20-foot posts, and perline posts 32-feet, and covered with steel shingles, costing fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00).

Mr. Wilson has been in this country twenty years. He has about 75 acres cleared, owns one splendid team, and twelve head of cattle. He values his farm at five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars. He has four boys and two girls, oldest boy past eighteen (18) years. When Mr. Wilson arrived there was only one settler north of Emo.

R. A. BURISS.

Ontario Crops—August Forecast.

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1912 show the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 10th, 1912:

Fall Wheat: 759,888 acres will produce 14,688,495 bush., or 19.3 per acre as against 837,492 acres, 17,926,586 bush., and 21.4 in 1911. The annual average for 30 years was 17,879,855 bush., and 21.0.

Spring Wheat: 123,080 acres, 2,310,571 bush., or 18.8 per acre as against 133,711 acres, 2,295,530 bush., and 17.2 in 1911. Av. 15.9.

Barley: 647,382 acres, 18,938,489 bush., or 29.3 per acre as against 616,977 acres, 16,248,129 bush., and 26.3 in 1911. Av. 27.7.

Oats: 2,601,735 acres, 96,115,119 bush. or 36.9 per acre as against 2,699,230 acres, 84,829,232 bush., and 31.4 in 1911. Av. 35.5.

Rye: 105,909 acres, 1,861,575 bush., or 17.6 per acre as against 98,652 acres, 1,562,971, bush., and 15.8 in 1911. Av. 16.4.

Peas: 221,524 acres, 4,108,883 bush., or 18.5 per acre as against 304,491 acres, 4,462,182 bush., and 14.7 in 1911. Av. 19.3.

Beans: 69,703 acres, 1,204,200 bush., or 17.3 per acre as against 51,508 acres, 898,212 bush., and 17.4 in 1911. Av. 17.2.

Hay and Clover: 3,177,410 acres, 4,760,502 tons or 1.50 per acre, as against 3,801,468 acres, 4,238,362 tons, and 1.28 in 1911. Av. 1.46. Area in 1911 included alfalfa.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: buckwheat, 205,898 against 189,039 in 1911; corn for husking, 301,251 and 308,350; corn for silo, 377,982 and 335,935; potatoes, 158,888 and 162,457; mangel-wurzels 60,108 and 64,855; sugar beets, 21,054 and 24,664; carrots,



A Raising in Rainy River District.

2,742 and 3,207; turnips, 101,529 and 100,593; mixed grains, 448,402 and 486,112; alfalfa, 189,959 (included in 1911 with hay and clover).

There are 3,082,671 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture, 278,317 in summer fallow, 310,096 in orchard, 24,699 in small fruits, 11,634 in vineyard, 56,716 in farm gardens, 44,820 in rape, 9,125 in flax, 18,749 in tobacco (Essex, 6,663; Kent, 3,132).

Rotation to Destroy Mustard.

In many districts wild mustard is a very troublesome weed, and owing to the fact that the seed of it lies in the ground for years and still retains its vitality, it is a difficult weed to get rid of, or even keep in check. It is necessary to prevent its seeding and this is no easy task, as it makes its appearance annually and a continuous fight must be waged. Spraying with copper or iron sulphate solutions has been found successful in dealing with each annual crop of the weed, but farmers have not taken very readily to the method, owing, perhaps, to the fact that spraying machines are necessary, and there is a certain amount of bother in preparing the material—really not much, but enough to deter the uninitiated and besides people do not like to drive through their grain. For these reasons spraying has not become general.

Cultivation and rotation of crops have proved unavailing in destroying most of our noxious weeds, but with the ordinary working of the land mustard seems to thrive as well as the cultivated crop. It requires a rotation out of the ordinary to successfully combat it, and one practiced by H. Lorne Logan, manager of A. C. Hardy's "Avondale" dairy farm, near Brockville, Ontario, has proved very successful and is worthy of copying where mustard is prevalent. All the land sown to grain crops is seeded down to clover, and is left down one year, or two years. This is followed by corn, kept clean, and the corn is followed by a second season in corn, giving two seasons of a cleaning crop, which destroys all the mustard seed near the surface. This land is not plowed in the fall, but is worked lightly with the cultivator, and is sown to grain the following spring, not being plowed before sowing. The land is plowed between the two corn crops, giving a chance to slightly deepen cultivation and the corn cultivation clears the surface soil of mustard seed and very few plants appear in the grain fields. Grain is followed by hay and the rotation repeated. If this is kept up for a few years the seeds which are in the soil to the depth of ordinary cultivation will be gotten rid of and no new growth of the weed is allowed to mature seed, so in time the land will be clean and no crop will be injured by the troublesome pest. It is wonderful what a little ingenuity in arranged rotations and in managing cultivation of the land will do in ridding it of most of our noxious weeds. Rotations are invaluable to the farmer, and so many different forms of cropping may be worked out which mean death to weeds that there is no need to fear the worst of these robber plants.

Curing Alfalfa at Brandon.

Writing in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal of Winnipeg, under date August 10th, W. C. McKillican, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, described his method of making alfalfa hay. Though practiced in the West the same plan will often be found practicable in the East. In fact our own first cutting of alfalfa was cured in practically the same way.

"At the date of writing, the second crop of alfalfa is being cut. The indications are that almost as large a crop will be harvested as at the time of the first cutting, when two and one-quarter tons per acre were taken from a 20-acre field. This will make the total crop from this field for the season about 75 tons.

"The handling of alfalfa for the making of good hay is not an easy matter. It is much more difficult to cure than grass hay. The stems are so large and juicy that they are hard to dry out. If an attempt is made to dry out too quickly, the leaves dry and fall off without drying the stems. The best results are obtained by drying gradually in coils. In this way the leaves remain fresh and draw the moisture out of the stems, so that the whole plant dries together. The leaves are the most valuable part of the alfalfa plant and it is important that it be handled so that they do not fall off.

"The method of curing alfalfa found most successful at the Experimental Farm may be described as follows: We aim to cut the alfalfa when it is from one-tenth to one-third in bloom. The cutting is done during the forenoons of bright days, as far as it is possible to do so. From two to three hours after the mowing machine starts, the hay tedder starts to follow it. We find this machine very useful in turning over the heavy swath and allowing the wind to blow through and wilt the hay uniformly. In the afternoon of the same day, the hay is raked up

and usually it is all in coils by evening. It is much better to have it coiled the day it is cut. If the weather is hot and dry, the leaves will dry up and fall off if left spread for a whole day. If the weather is showery, the injury from rain is much less with the hay coiled up. The coils of such green hay should be made small, so that the air will go through and so that they will not pack too solidly and begin to mildew.

"The alfalfa may stand in the coils for three days if the weather is fine. It should then be ready to haul in without any shaking out. Or at the most it will only need to be turned upside down. In the case of rains the coils are left until the weather clears up. They are then shaken out in the morning and by the afternoon the hay is ready to stack or draw to the barn. In judging as to the fitness of alfalfa hay for stacking, it does not do to judge by the dryness of the leaves, as they may be quite dry while the stems are still full of sap. Both stem and leaf should be fairly well dried."

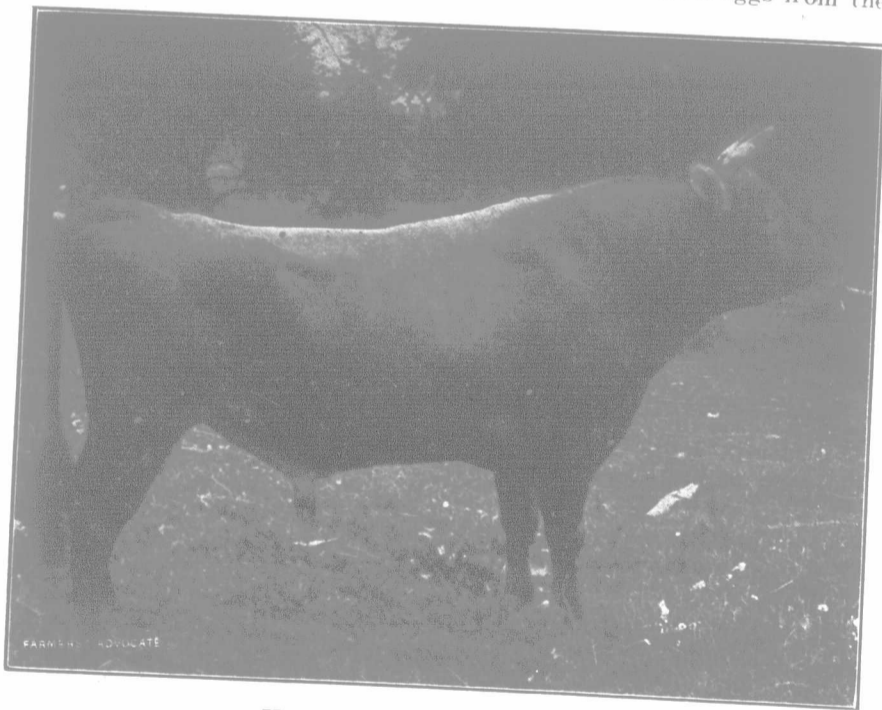
A writer in an American agricultural journal advising coolness on all occasions says: "What is more exasperating than to have a cow go into the wrong stanchion when you drive the herd in from the pasture at night and are tired and hungry? And if the cow whose place has been usurped turns and gives the intruder a fierce dig with her horns what do you do then—enter into the spirit of the row—get down on a level with the beast and rush to the scene, yelling and cursing at the top of your voice and striking the offending animal a blow with whatever you can get hold of, hurting her so that perhaps she will not recover from it for days and days? That is generally the way it makes one feel like doing, isn't it? And yet, how much more is it for your interest to hold steady and keep the pent-up passion down until the storm is over. Think of this when anything goes wrong on the farm and see how much you will be ahead."

THE DAIRY.

Prof. Dean Misrepresented.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I fail to understand how anyone could get the impression from reading any of Prof. Dean's articles on the payment for milk at cheese factories that he is in favor of the pooling system, as your correspondent, Thos. B. Scott, would have us believe. I have two of Prof. Dean's articles before me in which he distinctly states that "while the



Vernal's Majesty —846—

Jersey bull at the head of herd, property of Ira Nichols, Woodstock, Ont.

fat test alone is better than no test, still both casein and fat should be tested if we wish to pay for cheese milk on a just basis."

He also gives tables of results based on experiments conducted at the O. A. C. in the testing of the actual values on the basis of weight of cheese produced and all goes to show plainly that the casein is equally as important in cheese-making as the fat, and he demonstrates clearly that the adding of 2 per cent. for casein to the fat reading, or the "fat plus 2" method, comes very closely to the actual cheese value of the milk. What grounds has Mr. Scott for saying that Prof. Dean is hindering instead of helping the adoption of the test?

Frontenac Co., Ont.

A. C. ABBOTT.

Dominion Cheese and Butter Factory.

The Dominion Dairy Station at Finch, Ont., was opened for the reception of milk on August 23rd.

The supply of milk comes from the patrons of two small factories, which were competing with each other, but which were purchased by the Dairy Commissioner for the Department of Agriculture last spring.

The new building is situated in the village of Finch and is of cement concrete construction with a complete drainage system including septic tanks for handling the waste products. It is equipped for the manufacture of both cheese and butter, with a cool-curing room for cheese, and a refrigerator for butter. Provision is made for pasteurizing the whey and other up-to-date requirements.

The factory proper will be operated on a regular commercial basis and it is hoped that the building and equipment, as well as the management, will serve as a model for the guidance of those who may be inclined to replace the old makeshift factories, which are too much in evidence in some parts of Ontario. At the same time the station will afford facilities for carrying on experimental work. This is the first establishment of the kind in Canada. The building has been planned and its erection supervised entirely by the staff of the Dairy Division. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, assisted by J. G. Bouchard, has been in charge of the work. It is expected that a formal opening and picnic will be held at an early date.

The Honorable Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the establishment of another dairy station in the county of Brome, Que., which is to be of similar character, but to deal more particularly with matters relating to the Creamery industry.

Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, says: "Solve the milking problem and you solve farming in this country." Milking machines appear to be doing this on several dairy farms.

POULTRY.

Poultry on a Large Scale.

The County of Middlesex is to have or already has another new poultry farm, under the name of the Maple Leaf Poultry Farm, managed by Cole Bros. The farm consists of 100 acres, and is to be operated entirely as a "chicken ranch." The flock at present numbers some 2,600 birds approximately, half cockerels and half pullets raised from eggs from the best-bred-to lay White Leghorns in the United States and imported as day-old chicks from hatcheries in that country. This is only a beginning. Greater things are to come.

The purpose is to go extensively into egg production and all pullets raised are to be kept with this end in view, the cockerels to be disposed of for breeding purposes. To keep hens requires a house. The style of house now being built is two compartments, each 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, situated one on either side of a 14-foot by 20-foot two-storey feed room in the center. The front of the house is seven feet and the back five feet high, and each compartment is to accommodate 500 laying hens in one flock. The back of the house is double-boarded with two thicknesses of building paper. The roost is situated along the north side of the house and is composed of four separate stringers the entire length of the house, under which is a dropping board covered with sheet iron, the lower edge of which is just high enough to permit of the wheelbarrow being run along to collect all the droppings. This is to be cleaned daily. It is proposed to string a curtain in front of the roosts for use on very cold nights. The front faces the south, and each alternate window is glass, the others being canvas. Windows are 3 feet by 4 feet, canvas 2 feet 9 inches square. There are fifteen of these openings in each 100-foot portion of the house. For mash-feeding a board is put in the entire length

of the house. The house is double-boarded with two thicknesses of building paper. The roost is situated along the north side of the house and is composed of four separate stringers the entire length of the house, under which is a dropping board covered with sheet iron, the lower edge of which is just high enough to permit of the wheelbarrow being run along to collect all the droppings. This is to be cleaned daily. It is proposed to string a curtain in front of the roosts for use on very cold nights. The front faces the south, and each alternate window is glass, the others being canvas. Windows are 3 feet by 4 feet, canvas 2 feet 9 inches square. There are fifteen of these openings in each 100-foot portion of the house. For mash-feeding a board is put in the entire length

of the house attached to upright roof supports and just 13 inches from the floor. The nests will be situated under the windows.

The chickens this year have been raised in 20 colony houses, brooding being done under hovers, each house being divided into two compartments. The chickens were fed, after first giving them a drink, on hard-boiled eggs and stale bread. As they grew their ration was changed to cracked corn, wheat and oats, ground meal and green bone, as well as some chick food. Out of 3,000 purchased at a day-old, 2,600 have been raised, many of the fatalities which did happen being due to lack of shade, which was overcome by moving the colony houses to the orchard. This farm will be watched with interest, as difficulties will increase with increased stocking with birds, and 100 acres of poultry is rather a novelty in this country.

Points in Building Poultry Houses.

With the approach of autumn, many will be looking over their poultry houses with a view to remodelling them, or pulling them down and building new. Houses should be built according to the size of the flock to be kept, and never should the mistake of overcrowding be made. The floor space which a hen requires depends upon several things according to the Macdonald College poultry bulletin.

1. The breed of the hen. Some hens require more space than others.

2. The nature of the food and how fed. Hens that are fed hard grains in the litter during the winter will acquire all the exercise necessary without much floor space, for the getting of food entails considerable effort.

3. Ventilation. The house poorly ventilated will not accommodate so many hens as the house that is properly ventilated. A few years ago, when poultry houses were kept warm instead of being ventilated, it was thought that each hen should have between 8 and 12 square feet of floor, and in all probability she did, but the same breed does better now in the house properly ventilated, with 4 square feet of floor space than her ancestors did with 12. In other words, the more air admitted, the more birds can be accommodated.

When engaged in the work pay particular attention to the roosts.

The American breeds require about 9 inches per hen of roosting space. If more than one roost is required, place the first about 10 inches from the wall, and the others from 18 to 20 inches apart. Roosts should not be placed too high. Between two and three feet from the floor is high enough for most breeds. High roosts give trouble in that the heavier birds are not able to reach them, and the jumping down sometimes causes bumble foot and kindred diseases. Roosts should never be constructed on the ladder principle, but where more than one roost is required they should be placed on the same level. Where roosts are placed one higher than the other, there is considerable commotion every night as the hens are going on to the roost. Weaker hens usually go to roost first, and of course take the top places. The strong, vigorous hens going later also wish for the top seat, and displace those already roosting. This occurs every night. To get rid of this trouble place the roosts on a level.

Roosts should not be large; the round edge of a 2 x 3 inch scantling is large enough. Round cedar poles serve the purpose very well, but the splitting of the poles causes cracks in which vermin harbor. Roosts should be made movable, so that they can be cleaned easily. It is a good plan to hinge the roost to the wall, and to have it raised in the daytime or when cleaning out. The roosting quarters should always be on the warmest side of the house, or at least farthest away from the windows. No ventilation should be admitted near the roosts; sometimes where nights are especially cold, a cotton screen is let down in front of the roosts. This is an advantage, as it keeps the roosting quarters a little warmer; but the custom of boarding up the roosting quarters is not good if the sunlight is shut out.

Whether dropping boards are an advantage or disadvantage is a disputed point among poultrymen. They consist of boards built into a platform under the roosts and should be placed 10 to 12 inches lower than the roosts.

A convenient width, says the bulletin, is 20 inches for one roost and 3 feet for two. Dropping boards require cleaning at least once a day if the place is to be kept neat and clean. In cold houses where everything freezes, a dropping board is a nuisance, and many poultry keepers are discarding it. A farmer's poultry plant can do without a dropping board, and the house can be

kept just as clean and more presentable with less labor. Those, however, who have time to clean the board and who prefer using it, should have it cleaned twice a day, and covered with sawdust or some other good absorbent.

The number of nests required in winter differs from that needed in summer, fewer being necessary. Usually one nest to every six hens will be found sufficient, and in cold weather fewer nests mean fewer frozen eggs.

By all means have plenty of light in the house. Houses should be so constructed that the sunlight may reach every part of the interior. Sunlight promotes health and kills bacteria. The variation in temperature between day and night must be considered. Too much sunlight unduly heats the house during the day time, and the more glass there is the cooler the house is at night. No rule can be given, but roughly speaking about one-third of the front of the house might be of glass. All windows should be arranged with the larger side upright.

Build with as few nooks and corners as possible, as all these little places are easily filled with dirt from the dust and litter scratched about by the hens. Cleanliness is necessary to success with poultry.

Ventilation has always been a serious problem and on this the bulletin gives a few hints which are good.

The various systems used in ventilating stables and other buildings have been tried again and again in connection with poultry houses. So-called ventilators have never given best results. The trouble seems to be that where artificial ventilation is introduced, the evil effects overcome the good. Ventilation by means of a window or cotton front is generally used for changing the air in the poultry house. Where the house is practically tight on three sides, the window or the door can be opened and the air in the house changed without affecting the poultry.

Hens must have pure air, but this pure air can be obtained through the windows and cotton front, and if there should be dampness in the house some simple arrangement must be made to allow the fresh air to enter. To assist ventilation, the straw loft is often used. Poles, wire fence material, or anything sufficiently strong can be stretched along the ceiling. The straw will absorb the moisture from the atmosphere of the house, thereby keeping it dry. It will also help to keep the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Through the straw a little fresh air may be allowed to circulate from an opening at one end under the gable, or there may be an opening at both ends if the straw be thick enough. When

The Red Mite.

Not only the amateur, but many poultry-keepers of fair experience, at this season of the year are considerably perturbed at the rapidly declining egg yield and the general run-down appearance of their stock.

Though this may in many cases be only due to the usual process of moulting, in far too many instances it is the direct result of the evil depredations of that prince of hen parasites the Red Mite ("Dermanyssus Gallinae").

Many who keep poultry are sufficiently alive to the welfare and productiveness of their flock, and may be content on finding evidence of the existence of lice to provide dust baths or apply one of the many preparations sold for their destruction.

Many insect powders prove valuable in certain cases, by closing up the breeding organs of the louse and so suffocating them, but these would not necessarily destroy mites.

They make it considerably uncomfortable for them for the time being and compel them to leave the hen, but for a short time only, then to return and breed in great numbers at an early opportunity.

The red mite, owing to its peculiar and stealthy habits, is far too frequently overlooked.

Unlike the louse, it does not live in the feathers and upon the bodies of the fowls, but hides in crevices and under the roosts and nest boxes during the daytime, whilst the birds are outside, to await their return and engorge itself on the blood of its victim whilst sleeping at night.

The natural color of the so-called red mite is actually grey. It is only when engorged with blood like the mosquito that it becomes red.

Owing to their vicious and stealthy habits the red mites are in many respects worse than lice, and poultrymen should do everything in their power to destroy them should they once get their hen-houses infested.

Not only is it next to impossible to get hens to lay that are occupying badly infested houses, owing to the fact that the mites are sucking from the hen the nourishment that would in the ordinary course of events go to the production of eggs, but at this season of the year they are far more disastrous, the hen needing all she can get from her food in order to grow a good early covering of feathers and make a winter layer.

It will be readily seen how these parasites may affect the productiveness of the birds for months to come and consequently the profits from the flock.

On examination of the houses it is well to note that though only a few mites may be visible on the surface, vast numbers will be concealed in every crack and crevice. In some cases becoming so overcrowded as to overflow their hiding places, appearing in hordes upon the exposed surface.

One of the most effective remedies known is a 5 per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, or for a simple remedy easily prepared at home take the following:

Boil one-half pound of common hard soap in one gallon of soft water. When dissolved stir in two gallons of coal oil.

This will make a thick creamy solution and can be made ready for use at any time by adding ten parts of water to one of the solution. Apply with whitewash brush or spray pump.

The spray should be directed with special care into all holes, cracks, crevices, joints, nest boxes and other hiding places of the mites.

The first spraying with this solution will kill all mites and eggs that it comes in contact with, but some will escape so that a second or even a third application is generally needed to destroy all traces.

It is well to give a day's interval between the second and last application as some mites may have been carried outside on the birds.

Remember that it is in the warm summer months that these pests are particularly in evidence, and that if you desire to save your birds and ensure a winter's egg yield now is the time to get busy.



Her Pets.

poultry is situated in part of another building, the straw used for feeding or bedding purposes will benefit the poultry if stored over them. Never, however, have a tight ceiling. There must be sufficient space for the air to pass from the poultry house into the attic. Where the poultry pen is placed in one corner of the stable near the stock it is difficult to keep the pen dry. A tight partition between the poultry house and the stable is an advantage, but a straw loft with an opening above the poultry compartment is almost a necessity. By all means have the poultry house on the side with the southern exposure, and do not be afraid to give plenty of ventilation through the window or door.

Cock birds are an unnecessary expense in the poultry at all times of the year other than that in which eggs are being used for hatching. Besides the expense of housing and feeding, a great loss occurs annually through partial incubation of eggs which if the eggs were not fertile would not occur.

Happy is the "hen man" who finds no trace of this pest.
WALTER SCOTT.
Central Experimental Farm.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Disposing of the Apple Crop.

A reader with a good apple crop to dispose of has been worrying about the sale of his fruit. Buyers operating in his vicinity have been offering neighbors a dollar a barrel, but haven't deigned to look at the much superior crop on his trees. The explanation probably is that since he has entered the up-to-date fruit-growers' class they take it for granted he will know better than to sacrifice his crop to them at their own figures, and, not caring to establish too high a scale of values by paying him what his crop is worth, they forego for a time, at least, the privilege of handling his fruit, operating instead among his less progressive neighbors. It is a game of the buyers when they come across a wide-awake man of this class to let him alone till he gets into a sweat to sell and then drive a bargain somewhat according to their own ideas. Unless he is unusually forehanded and resourceful they count on his coming to time as picking approaches and he doesn't know what to do with the fruit. It is worth a lot to the producer in such a case to have a co-operative shipping association to sell through or to be in touch with some good reliable man to consign to, or to have cold storage facilities within reach so that he can rush his packed fruit in every day or at least every other day as picked, for immediate warehousing is one great secret of success in the cold storage of fruit. But even failing these facilities, much may be gained by good, steady nerve or stiff upper lip. The buyers want good fruit, especially if of superior selling varieties, such as Spies. They will often pay as much for this variety, particularly for the No. 1 grade, as they expect to net on it in England or the West, because a proportion in a carload is the means of working off their less saleable kinds, such as Greenings. The Greenings, by the way, is a winter apple whose merits for cooking, and particularly for pie-making, are not fully appreciated by the consuming public.

Offering a leaf from experience, we do not mind confessing that our experience in our rented orchards has been much the same as our enquirer's. The buyers left us alone till the last minute. In 1909, we did not sell the crop—did not have an offer even—till we had commenced to pick. Then we made a bargain wholesale at \$1.00 per bushel box for No. 1's and \$2.25 per barrel for No. 2's, taking all winter varieties. Last year it was much the same. No buyer turning up, we put the Kings and Greenings into cold storage at a cost of ten cents per barrel per month. Then the same buyer to whom we had sold before came along and paid \$3.25 and \$2.50 per barrel for Nos. 1 and 2 Spies and Baldwins. He wanted the Spies to sell a large quantity of Greenings he had on hand. We subsequently sold our Kings at prices which netted us almost as much as the Spies, and the Greenings for half a dollar or so less.

We do not anticipate any thanks from the buyers for publishing this information, but we hate to see good fruit sold for the price of poor. In justice to the buyers we must say they pay enough for much of the stuff they get from unsprayed neglected orchards, especially considering the risks they take and the expense to which they are put in getting it picked, packed and shipped. But the thrifty grower who will follow good methods in production with proper care and honesty in marketing deserves a great deal more than the buyers are generally willing to pay; and this year, at all events, what with increasing home demand and reports of a short crop in England, he should count on fairly good prices, even though he may not realize quite so much as we did on Spies and Baldwins last year. We might add that from the only rented orchard which we are operating this year we have already contracted to a local fruit stand dealer all the No. 2 Snows at \$2.50 per barrel delivered in town.

Let it be understood, however, that the prices we got were paid for extra good fruit put up according to the spirit of the Inspection and Sale Act, and even better than the inspectors would demand. This will be evident from the fact that though our orchards were pruned, cultivated and carefully sprayed, yielding an uncommonly nice lot of fruit, we graded it only about sixty per cent. No. 1. In grading we try to keep on the

safe side, preferring to stamp No. 1 apples as No. 2 rather than to brand No. 2 as No. 1. Strict uniform grading means much to a buyer. To open one barrel and be sure it is not only legally packed, but also a fair sample of every barrel is a great satisfaction and safety to the operator. That he may count on this he must be sure the seller is experienced, careful and honorable. Until a producer has won a reputation for good reliable packing, he is not justified in expecting full value for his pack. Honesty is the only policy, and the buyers appreciate it when they find it whether they always live up to it themselves or not.

White Grubs Troublesome.

The May beetle grubs are reported in several localities to be causing serious damage to the potato crop by eating holes in the newly formed tubers, and also in the corn fields. Sickly-looking, reddish stalks and some entirely wilted down, are evidence of grubs feeding below, as discovered by turning up the ground. Two and three grubs are found below the hill, and quite large-sized roots eaten right through. In strawberry patches, too, they have been playing havoc particularly with those a couple of seasons old. Where practicable, turning in hogs to root them out is resorted to with good effect, and old sod plots to be used for a crop next season should be fall plowed as late as practicable, and left exposed to the frosts of winter. Nothing seems to agree better with these greasy-looking pests than to be left alone. Moral:—stir them up. As a hint for next season, Angus McInnis, an old and successful market gardener of London, says he has found that vast numbers of the beetles in May and June can be captured and destroyed by setting large pans filled with water, on the surface of which a half cupful of oil is poured. Then in the evening a lighted lantern is suspended over the pan, which attracts the beetles, and falling into the water they are soon drowned.

\$1105.00 Per Acre from Cherries.

A marked copy of the Welland Tribune came to hand the other day telling about a crop of 34,000 pounds of fruit produced from a crop of 300 cherry trees, called Cherry Row, at Brown Bros.' Nurseries this year. The running price was 64c. per pound, making a total of \$2,210. The variety is the large Montmorency. These trees are planted on waste land, but would require two acres of ground, thus producing a revenue of \$1,105 per acre. Many farmers might take a tip from this and utilize their waste space along lanes and roadways.

We have received from Mr. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, a chart showing how the Dominion Fruit-Inspection staff has been organized for the present season. Twelve or thirteen additional inspectors have been put on this year, bringing the total number up to thirty-nine, exclusive of the five new chief inspectors appointed for five districts as follows: Maritime Provinces, G. H. Vroom; Quebec and Eastern Ontario, W. W. Brown; Western Ontario, P. J. Carey; Prairie Provinces, Chas. W. Baxter; British Columbia, R. G. Clarke.

Potato Canker.

There has been issued, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, a conspicuous poster calling the attention of potato-growers to the importance of examining their crop to ascertain whether or not it is infested with "potato canker." The hanger shows in natural colors a potato plant, the whole yield of which is affected by the disease. It also shows the appearance of individual tubers in which the canker has started to work. Growers who discover suspicious symptoms of the disease in their crop are requested to send affected specimens to the Dominion Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The poster is issued as Farmers' Circular No. 3, of the Division of Botany, and is being distributed by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Wet Weather Topics.

By Peter McArthur.

Weather is King. For the past few weeks it has taken control of everything. We have had heat, cold, wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning, and possibly a few other quirks that we have been too blue to notice. That I should have ten acres of oats in the shocks is only to be expected, but a lot of real farmers, good farmers, are in the same fix. Some even have fields that are still uncut. How the harvest is ever to be completed is a grievous problem. It is raining as I write and there are no signs of clearing. City people say that farmers do an absurd amount of grumbling about the weather, but if they do not get a chance to make a profit on our crops I think they may do a little grumbling too. To add to the general discomfort many people are becoming convinced that the corn will not have a chance to ripen properly, and there are stories about the potatoes rotting. The apples appear to be thriving wonderfully and I was surprised to find that so few were shaken down by the high winds. But I had a little while of worry about them when the hail began to rattle on the roof. Fortunately it did not last for more than half a minute and the hailstones were small. Still the papers said next day that they were "as big as hen's eggs." Somehow they always are. I sometimes wonder why they do not compare hailstones with something else besides hen's eggs. I never yet saw one that looked like a hen's egg. The ones that fell on Sunday night were only about the size of a canary's egg, but wherever they hit an apple they made a bruise and that will mean culls at packing time. I was relieved to find that only a small percentage had been hit in spite of the racket the hail made when coming down. Still it is great weather for the ducks.

Miss Marjory MacMurphy has placed the parents and daughters of Canada under deep obligation to her by the careful study she has made of "The Case of the Working Girl." In a series of articles published by the Canadian Courier, she has brought out a number of facts that should be carefully considered in every home where there are daughters who are feeling the lure of the city.



The Coming of the New Bug Destroyer.
Potato Grower—"You're welcome to the job."

She has brought her journalistic skill to bear on this great problem and has dealt with it fairly and sympathetically. She has stripped the life of the city working girl of its glamour and has shown the dangers, physical and moral, to which girls working for less than a living wage are exposed. But the outstanding fact of her research is that the case of the country girl who goes to the city in search of employment is hardest of all. City girls who work in the stores and factories and offices still have the advantages of home life, but the country girls must live in boarding-houses, without opportunities for such wholesome amusements as youth demands, and without the money to enable them to enjoy what is worth while in the life by which they are surrounded. Four dollars a week, no doubt, seems a great deal of money to a country girl accustomed to country standards, and ten dollars a week seems fabulous, but the smaller amount will not enable them to live decently, and the larger amount will leave only a small margin when handled with the strictest economy. Practically everything goes for board, street-car fare, clothing, and absolute necessities. To add to the difficulties of the country girl she is seldom trained for city work and is forced to accept the lowest wages. In considering the case of the country girl, Miss MacMurphy asks with an indignation that is entirely justified: "What right has a Canadian farmer to let his daughter, or his sister, come to the city to earn a living without any money and without a trade? Yet this is done." The attempts of country girls who are not properly equipped to make their way in the city is always pitiful and sometimes tragic. Even when they are given the necessary training before making the attempt they are almost always disappointed. They find that the glamour and delights of the city are not for them and that their part is to do the sordid drudgery that makes enjoyment possible for others. The city is already full of girls who are seeking for employment and who have the independence that comes from even the poorest home. The country girl, on the other hand, is homeless in unfamiliar surroundings and much more likely to be imposed upon or to become the prey of those who are constantly on the watch for the unwary. If all country girls who go to the cities went because of their ambition or because they want a taste of what seems to them a more attractive life they would be less in need of sympathy, but it is too true, as Miss MacMurphy suggests, that many of them go because their home surroundings are so narrow and the outlook so hopeless. I have no doubt that the Women's Institutes of the country are giving due attention to the case of the country girl and her opportunities at home, and the rights she should enjoy, but they would redouble their efforts if they could read Miss MacMurphy's convincing articles on the subject. At the best the case of the working girl is not to be envied, but for the country girl it is doubly hard.

After reading Miss MacMurphy's articles I turned to the report of the Agricultural College for 1911. I remembered having noticed something about the education offered to country girls and wanted to see what is being done. The investigation revealed one fact that deserves attention. Although the director of home economics states that a preference is given to farmers' daughters in filling the classes, she makes it very clear that as yet the work of teaching domestic science and the training of home-makers and housekeepers is still in its infancy and that much remains to be done before the country girls can get the help they need in preparing for their life-work.

"The outstanding need of this department is more room. First, more residence room. The parents of this Province will not send young daughters to board alone in the city of Guelph, and they are wise. In consequence waiting lists are the chief features of our application files. During the past year, after filling all vacancies caused by accepted students dropping out, there still remained 152 students who could not be accepted for want of room. At the present moment we have on file 237 applications for admission to classes opening in 1912. During the past year we have reserved the non-professional classes to the farmers' daughters until within sixty days of the term's opening. Now even the farmer's daughter must get her application filed three months ahead, or take chances of refusal. When it is considered that the residence revenue nearly balances the cost of maintenance, it would seem the part of wisdom to make residence additions promptly.

"The Home Economics classes are also beginning to suffer for want of Macdonald Institute rooms used by various departments for men's classes and offices. Certain cherished plans for enriching the Home-maker Course have had to be given up just such time as the men's classes are provided for elsewhere. We shall secure the

rooms eventually, but the waiting-time seems long."

Now, I fail to see why the work of training the young men should be allowed to encroach on the work proposed for the girls. Here is a place where the girls should have equal rights. The further equipment that is needed should be supplied at once, so that instead of refusing admission to the girls they would be going out and canvassing for enough to fill their rooms and classes. Let the men take their lectures out in the hay mow rather than crowd out the girls.

There is a little thing that I wish the readers of the Farmer's Advocate would do for me. They responded nobly to the appeal made some time ago when I asked them to report on the dangerous level-crossings to the Board of Railway Commissioners. There is another phase of the question which is equally important—that of getting the engineers to blow their whistles and ring the bells when approaching level-crossings. They have been neglecting to do this at the country crossings, and as eighty per cent. of the deaths occur at these crossings I am of the opinion that the slaughter is largely due to this cause. The railway companies protest that the signals are being given. I know, and you know, that they are not, in spite of the fact that the testimony always shows in cases of accidents that the signals have been given. I have furnished evidence to the Board on this point and the railways have been cautioned to observe the law, but it is not being done. Trains are passing through this district every day without giving the signals, and I am stolidly, persistently reporting them. If you will help me by noting breaches of the law and sending them to me I will use the evidence so as to force obedience to this important law. The railways are killing scores and wounding hundreds at the level-crossings every year and it is time that we put a stop to such work. Just dot down the name of the railway, the time at which the train crossed without giving the signals, and the date. I shall give an example at the close of this article. I shall not use your names in reporting the railways. What I want to do is to get sure evidence of as many cases of neglect as possible, and then perhaps someone in authority can be moved to take some of these railway corporations by the knighted scruffs of their necks—or in other words to take hold of their titled general managers and shake them until they promise to be good.

EXAMPLE.

Aug. 25th: A freight train on the G. T. R., going west, passed the level-crossing at sideroad sixteen, Ekfrid, at 10.20 a. m., without blowing the whistle or ringing the bell.

Crops Best in Central Ontario.

The central portion of Ontario, particularly the counties of York, Simcoe, South Victoria, Peterborough, Ontario and part of Durham, has the best of it this year in crop production, according to the opinion of T. G. Raynor and W. J. Lennox, who have been travelling over various parts of the Province in the interest of the Dominion Seed Branch, and who called together at the Farmer's Advocate office last week. York has fine grain crops, mostly housed. Going east into North Hastings and Prince Edward conditions are more spotted. Farther on again there was much grain sown late. Speaking of late-sown grain, it is noteworthy that this has been favored with unusually good conditions for filling, except where rusted. Some fields sown June 8th promise to outyield earlier seedings. Temiskaming District in the north has, like the southern sections, suffered from wet weather, records in a Liskeard newspaper office indicating daily rain for three weeks. The same applies to Kent and Essex in the extreme southwest, where beans and corn are decidedly below the mark. The latter crop got off to a poor start and has not fully recovered. Many fields of beans are drowned out and sickly.

One noticeable feature in the crop situation is a second growth of oats; another is the buck-wheat, some fine fields of which minor crop have been observed.

Crop conditions in Eastern Canada this year are very spotted, some sections having extra good yields, while a great many are decidedly below par.

In Russia, estimates of production in 73 Governments, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, are as follows: Wheat, 749,947,000 bushels; rye, 984,728,000 bushels; barley, 458,183,000 bushels; oats, 1,032,605,000 bushels; corn, 61,908,000 bushels.

Naming the Farm.

What's in a name? Perhaps naming the farm is only a concession to the sentimental; nevertheless, it is becoming a custom that characterizes the owner as a man of pride. Possibly his knowing that his farm is named may stimulate him to better work on the farm. No doubt the community looks upon the name as a trademark for this particular farm and the things for which it is noted. It may carry discredit as well as credit, and truly its reputation will only be that which the farmer makes for it.

The name for the farm should not be hastily chosen, and should mean something. It may be made to meet some fancy of the owner, but preferably should have a relation to some distinct feature of the farm or the line of farming pursued. The entire family should be consulted in the selection of the name, and it should as far as possible be made to meet the wishes of all.

A well-chosen name is worthy of publication; and it is not only well to use it on letter heads and envelopes, but it should adorn the gateway, in order that all who chance to pass may read. Believing that a well-selected name may furnish an incentive for better farming, we quote the following list suggested by a Minnesota writer:

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Airy Hill | Elmwood | Oakland |
| Airy Knoll | Fairfield | Oak Park |
| Arrowdale | Fairview | Oaklawn |
| Aitamont | Forest Hill | Overview |
| Avondale | Fountain Home | Osage |
| Brookside | Fair Oaks | Plainview |
| Beechwood | Fanwood | Pine Hurst |
| Breezy Point | Glendale | Pine Ridge |
| Brookdale | Grandview | Poplar Lane |
| Bannerland | Grassland | Rockwood |
| Branching Brook | Hawthorn | Riverdale |
| Clover Crest | Hillhurst | Riverside |
| Cloverdale | Homestead | Stillwater |
| Clearbrook | Hazelnook | Sunnyslope |
| Cedar Croft | Haycroft | South Shore |
| Deer Lodge | Jerseyland | Sunset |
| Daisy Meadow | Lakeside | Sunrise |
| Dairy Downs | Lakeview | The Willows |
| Edgewood | Lakewood | The Knolls |
| Elmendorf | Lyndale | Wildwood |
| Echo Grove | Lawnview | Willowdale |
| Echo Glen | Maple Grove | Woodland |
| Excelsior | Morning Glory | Woodside |
| Elmhurst | Meadows | Woodlawn |
| Eagle View | Northwood | Westwood |
| East View | North Star | Willow Glen |
| Eureka | Oak Grove | Willow Lane |

That Bee Bird.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in the Farmer's Advocate that a bird generally known as the King Bird was shown to one of our learned friends for examination, and he described it as a comparatively harmless bird and useful as a fly-catcher. Now, as far as flies are concerned, all right; but when we take tame bees into consideration, it changes our impression altogether. Now, I had bees a long time and know what I am talking about. A pair of these birds had their nest in an apple tree in the orchard. I saw one of them fling a little way catching something and then fly back again. I thought it was bees. Accordingly, I got the gun, shot the bird, and opened it, counted out 24 bees. Now, this was about 10 o'clock in the day; its mate was on the nest hatching. I do not know how many more it might have taken before it would have changed places with its mate. I know of another case where a pair cleaned out a whole hive; the man had only one. They are generally known here as the bee hawk and shot occasionally. If there were no bees in the bird opened by Mr. Saunders, it was because there were no bees in that locality. I have no bees myself, but on account of those who have, would say shoot these birds no matter where found.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

DAVID STILL.

In the case referred to, in the July 4th "Farmer's Advocate, it happened that there were a large number of swarms kept right beside the trees where the bird was shot, and as stated, its stomach was found filled with other flies and insects. Even though in one case such as reported by our correspondent, a bird ate twenty-four bees, it does not follow that the King bird does more harm than good. Birds of the same family differ in their habits, and the injurious insects destroyed might more than offset a few bees killed. As Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist for Ontario, remarks, one should certainly not condemn a bird because it happened to have twenty-four bees in its stomach. There is no doubt it had also consumed many more injurious insects than that. "I have heard considerable talk amongst beekeepers about the damage done by the King birds," he adds, "and it may be, that some queens have been caught while taking their mating flight, but I do not believe serious damage has been done in this country."—(Editor.)

Dominion Exhibition in Dominion Capital.

An event, long sought, which may never be repeated, at least, not for a decade is the Dominion Exhibition in the Dominion Capital. This enterprise, which will be launched on September 5th, has developed into a magnitude unforeseen even by its ambitious promoters. The enormous volume of entries received from the nine provinces, attests active co-operation by the leading industrial and commercial interests throughout Canada. The unprecedented demand for admission tickets sold at six for a dollar up to the opening of the Exhibition gives promise of monster crowds of visitors from all parts of Central Canada. Fortunately the typhoid epidemic, which affected nearly one per cent of Ottawa's population, came to an end before it could interfere with attendance at the Exhibition, and the city is preparing to entertain thousands more than if the cause of the fever trouble had not been discovered and removed. The latest pronouncement on the city water by Dr. Shirreff, Medical Health Officer, is that it has been safe for drinking for the past six weeks, and must continue so under the present method of safeguarding the supply.

The Dominion Exhibition will be in full swing from the morning of Saturday, September 7th, to the end of the Night Show on Saturday, September 14th. In addition to the daily program of splendid attractions, which will be mailed on request many special features are billed for single days. The opening Saturday, for instance, has a half hour of fancy drill and physical exercises by 1,000 Baden-Powell Boy Scouts. It is also the biggest racing day, with two \$400 events. The Scots Guards Band which will appear in Rideau Rink, September 12th makes that a conspicuous date. Live stock parades, horse shows, and jumping are distributed over the last four days of the Exhibition. For the final Saturday, is billed the sensational high jumping to beat the Canadian out-door record, the purse being \$150. Railway rates are reduced to one-third the usual cost of travel on the excursions, which will be run from all Canada, east of Port Arthur.

"If I were going to be a calf I should want to be a calf to a cow like that," observed a visitor in the Toronto Exhibition cattle sheds as he passed a Holstein matron swinging a 100-lb. of milk per day udder.

Ontario Plowmen.

A meeting of the directors of the Ontario Plowmen's Association was held on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Thursday, August 29th. A resolution of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Walkington, who was a vice-president of the association, and also of regret at the serious illness of the president, Simpson Rennie, were passed. Arrangements were made for the conducting of the fall plowing programme in the various parts of the Province.

Ontario Horticultural Association

A meeting of the directors of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Wednesday, August 28th. A splendid programme has been drawn up for the convention, which will be held on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition next November. Among those present was Prof. Hutt, who has just returned after a trip through Great Britain in the interests of horticulture.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL SHOW OF 1912.

"It is wonderful, magnificent!" was the vivid way in which the Duke of Connaught epitomized his impressions of the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto for 1912. Officially as Governor-General of the Dominion, and as a private citizen going through one department after another, he had ample time to acquaint himself with what, inwardly and outwardly, the exposition really consists, so that his comment was no idle compliment. What impresses a thoughtful observer this year is the sense of solidity and permanence which invests the buildings, the vast variety and substantial merit of what is displayed. About its growth as an institution there is nothing hurried or ephemeral, and it runs like a smoothly adjusted motor. A representative of one of the largest American manufacturing concerns conceded from actual knowledge of all the leading state fairs, that none of them was at all comparable with the Canadian National, which ranked with the great world's fairs that had been held. As an educator and commercial indicator, we are inclined to think that because of its character and regular recurrence, it is of greater value to this country than any world's fair could be. As a representation of the products and processes of this country, it is Canada's annual challenge to the world. From comparatively modest beginning, thirty-four years ago, it has grown until now the buildings and equipment represent an investment of probably two and a quarter million dollars; and an outlay, including some \$55,000 for prize list proper, of about \$300,000 annually for running expenses. The handsome new entrance at a cost of \$40,000, illustrated elsewhere in this issue expedites the admission and exit of great crowds and makes at the outset a most remarkable impression on the visitor. The new electrical illuminations add wonderfully to the charming appearance of the scene at night. Upon entering the grounds, this is immediately heightened by the really imposing proportions and architecture of the new Government Building towards which the Dominion treasury contributed \$100,000, Ontario \$25,000, and Toronto \$35,000, accounting for a total cost of \$160,000. Towards the central portion of the grounds, and adjacent to the old live stock and other structures of a more hazardous and inflammable nature, stand the new fire hall and police building, involving a further large outlay of \$35,000. The adequate live stock judging pavilion long-talked-of is still conspicuous by its absence, and in this department the next most serious undertaking in the way of improved accommodation is doubtless to be found, if the public is to see with comfort and to real educational profit, the live stock exhibits. Present conditions of discomfort make this next to impossible. Of the breeds and types of live stock, multitudes remain in comparative ignorance. To these problems the directorate should address themselves seriously forthwith. Canadian pure bred live stock has won pre-eminence, but so far as the general public are concerned the educational benefits of the exhibits are largely lost. The facilities for viewing the horse judging are wretched, particularly from the standpoint of the representative of the agricultural press. If the live stock department is crowded into the back ground by the less important features, the whole show will ultimately suffer. The representation of these interests on the directorate needs to be powerfully re-inforced, and necessary reforms insisted upon. The increased building space provided during the last two years is more than occupied, there being many over-flow displays sheltered under canvas, including several very fine and varied exhibits by farm implement makers.

Essentially it is a Canadian Show and ought so to remain, but with enough of British,

American and foreign displays to stimulate and educate. Of natural products, industrial output and artistic creations, it has skimmed the cream of two continents. Over half a million dollars worth of exhibits from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France were bonded in Toronto for this year's show. As an advertisement of Canada it could not be easily excelled, but the tide of immigration and capital is running strong this way now. The immediate need is a more thoroughly educated and technically trained population, and if in some way the National Exhibition can effectually relate and link itself with the coming educational program, it will find its next most fruitful field of enterprise.

Though the large Transportation Building was packed with motor cars and cycles, it was worthy of remark that horse interests seem in no way affected, judged by the large array of entries. The horse will not be put out of business even by air machines. Other classes of live stock showed some diminution, partly by reason of the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks in Britain, stopping exports of cattle and sheep to Canada, while the lateness of the Canadian harvest and scarcity of farm labor probably acted as deterrents. Several fine herds of cattle were out from the Western provinces to contest with Easterners. From British Columbia to Toronto is a far call, but not too great for Pacific Coast enterprise. Poultry exhibits shrank probably one-third compared with former years. One of the newspapers attributed this in part to the fact that poultry rearing in Toronto is discouraged by prohibitory by-laws designed to protect sleeping citizens from the rooster-crowling nuisance. Or it may be that the boom in eggs and poultry is so great that the need for pushing the industry by exhibiting is not felt.

No abatement of interest could be observed in the Process and Machinery Buildings which were always thronged. The Hydro Electric and other demonstrative displays of the users of electricity excited constant curiosity and enquiry. It is significant of the advent of the new competitors in light and power that a big building formerly used for other purposes was this year the scene of a large and admirable "Gas Show," demonstrating uses and apparatus for distribution. The gas producers do not propose to abandon the field to "white power," and the public stands to benefit. Of this the exhibition is a tangible proof.

In the Horticultural Building evidences abounded of a fine growing season in Ontario, though such crops as tomatoes have been slow in ripening. Excellent vegetables were shown, but there is room for a little more originality and taste in the arrangement of these products than simply huddling them along on the flat. The leading seedmen of Canada deserve credit for their instructive and handsome exhibits. A large English firm was also present with a fine showing of seeds and products grown in Canada. Because of the enforcement of the regulation requiring payment for a concession to sell, only one exhibit of honey sweetened the show, but the quality was good. It would be difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the gladioli display by two of our foremost specialists. The aster show was also superb.

A noticeably growing feature of the exhibition is the department of fertilizers for the farm well represented, and their use is steadily growing. Improved facilities for the display of these products and a more appropriate location would be to the interest of all concerned. The cement industry of Canada showed its vitality and progress pictorially and otherwise and there was a

strong turn-out of concrete machinery which is being brought to a high state of efficiency. Building will continue to be revolutionized by this product.

The Manufacturer's Building was well utilized, and in the Applied Arts Department the exhibits of lithographs and color painting, etchings, drawings, and illustrations, and photography, much of the material coming from England and the United States, was deservedly popular. In public esteem the collection of paintings assembled by the exhibition's executive officers this year and arranged in British, French, Canadian and American sections was undoubtedly more generally popular than ever before. Additional references to these and other features appear in our Home Magazine review.

The Dairy Building where the inaugural ceremony of the fair was appropriately held, contained exhibits of cheese and butter and witnessed demonstrations in making this latter product in keeping with the reputation which Canadian dairymen have won.

From a farmer's point of view after the Department of Live Stock, the outstanding feature of the exhibition were the displays in the new government building, where the different provinces are afforded facilities to put their best foot forward. Ontario easily bore the palm, though Saskatchewan's Niagara Falls of wheat was a catchy novelty. The Intercolonial moving picture train was eagerly watched by the crowds. All the leading railways made unusually strong displays in this and other buildings; one of the roads in the South Western States making a keen colonizing appeal.

Under the great dome of this building was located the splendid pyramid of prizewinning grains, roots, etc., from the Ontario field crop and vegetable growers' competition, and a few yards west lay a great inverted octagon, the eight sections of which were filled with four grouped varieties of large and beautifully colored apples from the orchards of old Ontario. It was a happy hit. To the south it was flanked with magnificent displays of products from the counties of Lambton and Essex, whose county authorities and agricultural representatives are to be congratulated on their enterprise. To thousands of visitors the superb fruit and corn of these districts was a revelation. In richness of color, quality, size and uniformity, the fruit, which included peaches, pears and plums, was almost beyond criticism. Near by was a fine showing including a model rural school and grounds, with school garden products designed to indicate what Ontario schools are doing towards the teaching of agriculture. Across the west wing were the exhibits of the Ontario Agricultural College and to the north, sample productions from Northern Ontario. The Ontario Health Department renewed its educational campaign in this building, and the Bureau of Mines made a showing that opened the eyes of many to the provincial supplies of granite, marble and valuable products, not usually talked about like silver, gold or petroleum. There was a lot of good work from the Toronto schools and the Normal schools. In connection with the British Columbia display was a manual training work from the schools of Vancouver and something similar from the schools of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, that ought to put some Eastern Canada school authorities on their mettle before another year rolls round. There is evident need of some one waking up. The archaeology display excited much interest but nothing commensurate with the enthusiastic delight evoked in the minds of thousands of youngsters who



Madame Posch.

Holstein cow; first in aged class, and reserve grand champion, Toronto, 1912. Purchased by Colony Farm, from A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

swarmed along the natural history section, which included many fine living specimens.

In opening, the show had an orthodox baptism of water, but succeeding days last week were fairly fine and the attendance steadily gained on the corresponding dates of 1911, greatly to the satisfaction of the indefatigable Dr. J. O. Orr, Manager, President Kent and J. K. Munro, the genial presiding genius of the Press Bureau and Publicity. Up to Saturday night the attendance had aggregated about 400,000, or an increase for the first week of 19,000 over last year. It was hoped that the million mark would be reached. Some of the departments are reviewed in detail in this issue, others will appear in next week's Farmer's Advocate.

Cattle.

DAIRY BREEDS.

Dairying is one of the most staple branches of Canada's agriculture, and a branch well-suited to specialization, giving ample scope for the breeder. Last year saw the largest entry list in the specialized milk-producing breeds ever seen at Toronto, and the quality of the individuals had never before been equalled. The latter statement was equally true of this year's exhibit, but some of the breeds were not out in as large numbers as last year. The very keen competition experienced in 1911 may have induced some of the breeders from sections where other large shows are being held to remain away and put all their energies into winning more money nearer home at less expense. However, the officiating judges had no easy task, as competition was keen in nearly every class, and the animals individually and collectively were a credit to the various breeds which they represented, and the dairy cattle exhibit of 1912 at Toronto will pass into history as a "quality" show par excellence.

Ayrshires—This great Scotch dairy breed numerically was far below last year, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in quality. Last year some 250 entries were forward, while this year less than one-third that number were in the stalls. This was one breed upon which last year's keen competition may have had some effect this year, as when so many are out the money is so divided as to leave little for any one breeder. Thos. Ballantyne, of Stratford, and Alf. Kains, of Byron, Ont., placed the awards. Exhibitors—Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; C. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont.

Only three aged bulls answered the call, and while there were no sensational individuals in the company each showed good dairy and breed type. Ness' Whitehall Sunrise (imp.), a large bull of great substance and with a little smoother shoulder, won over Hume's Auchenbrain Hercules, a somewhat smaller bull, but a typey individual. Springhill Cashier was third, brim-full of quality but small for his age. Two-year-olds had a single entry, Hobsland Masterpiece, but it is safe to say he would have won in any company in this country. He is deemed by many the best bull that ever crossed to Canada, and as a model of Ayrshire symmetry his equal has never been seen by the writer. Level and smooth, straight on top and underneath, with an ideal head and

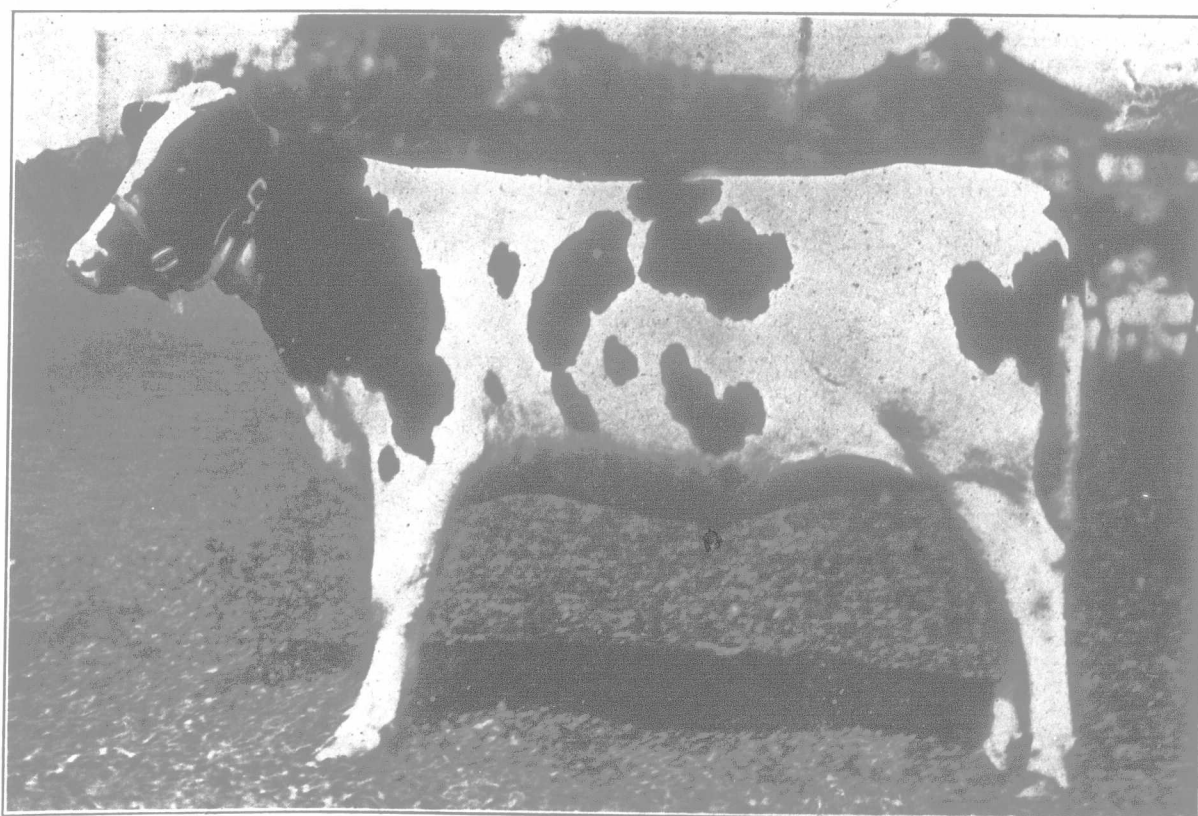
plenty of substance, he is about as near faultless as one could wish. The yearling and calf classes in males brought out some good individuals. While Ness won most of the firsts, the other exhibitors gave him a hard fight, and they may well be proud of their showing. Stewart got first on a very sweet junior calf which would be hard to beat in any company. The female classes were even stronger than the male, numerically and individually. Ten aged cows lined up a uniform class of breeding matrons, and the red settled on the great cow, Auchenbrain Fancy 9th, due to calve and a grand cow in every respect. Hume's Bellsland Nan 4th was a good second. All the classes were strong, but the ten yearling heifers made one of the best shows of the breed. Spicy Lass, the winner, is a model heifer with just a little more substance than the Ness second prize heifer. These two are a team which is an honor to the breed. The female classes in young stuff all put up a keen competition. The junior champion was found in Hume's Spicy Lass, a remarkably smooth, high-quality, large, breedy-looking yearling, while the senior and grand championship was carried away by the great four-year-old cow, Auchenbrain Fancy 9th.

Awards—Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Ness, on Whitehall Sunrise; 2, Hume, on Auchenbrain Hercules; 3, Stewart, on Springhill Cashier. Bull, 2 years old—1, Ness, on Hobsland Master-

piece. Bull, yearling—1, Ness, on Auchenbrain Sea Foam; 2, E. D. Hilliker, on Jimmie of Menie; 3, Hume, on Sprightly's Spicy Sam; 4, Stewart, on Peter Pan of Menie. Bull, senior calf—1, Ness, on Burnside Nellies Sensier; 2, Stewart, on Lochiel of Menie; 3, Hume, on Humshaugh Hercules. Bull, junior calf—1 and 2, Stewart, on Crowbay Boy of Menie and Mormon Hill of Menie; 3, Hume, Humshaugh Jock. Senior and grand champion—Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece. Junior champion—Ness, on Auchenbrain Sea Foam. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 4, Ness, on Auchenbrain Fancy 9th and Burnside Orange Blossom 4th; 2, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th; 3, Stewart, on Maggie Mitchell of Menie. Cow, 3 years old—1, Ness, on Beuchen Spottie 4th; 2, Hilliker, on Fairfield's Rose; 3, Hume, on June Morning; 4, Stewart, on Blue Bell of Menie. Dairy cow, in calf—1 and 2, Ness, on Nellie Burns 5th of Burnside and Barcheskie White Beauty; 3, Hume, on Annie of Warkworth; 4, Stewart, on Jean Armour 3rd. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Ness, on Lochfergus Clip and Burnside Dorothy 2nd; 3, Hilliker, on Bets Brown; 4 and 5, Hume, on Kate of Menie and Lady Helen of Menie. Heifers, yearling—1, Hume, on Spicy Lass; 2, 3 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston 3rd, Burnside Diana and Burnside Dorothy 3rd. Senior calf—1, Hume, on Humshaugh Kate; 2 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Adalia and Burnside Orange Blossom 4th; 3, Stewart, on Ayrshire Beauty of Menie. Junior calf—1, Stewart, on Lady Menie 2nd; 2, Ness, on Lochfergus Susie 2nd; 3, Stewart, on Heather Bell 2nd of Menie. Senior and grand champion—Ness, on Auchenbrain Fancy 9th. Junior champion—Hume, on Spicy Lass. Graded herd—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Hilliker; 4, Stewart. Junior herd—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart. Four get of sire—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart. Two progeny of one cow—1, Hume; 2, Stewart; 3, Ness.

Holsteins—Nearly as strong as last year in numbers, when 200 were forward, the 1912 Holstein exhibit surpassed in quality and individual excellence any former show at Toronto. From far British Columbia to the eastern boundaries of Ontario came the best of the black and whites, and it was a battle from the drop of the hat. R. S. Stevenson, the well-known dairy cattle expert, of Ancaster, Ontario, made the awards. Several strong herds were out. Haley Bros. and A. F. Hulet won many prizes, notwithstanding the fact that they have recently disposed of some of the best show stock. Exhibitors—Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.; A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.; Jno. Clarkson, Summerville, Ont.; Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.; J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.; K. R. Marshall, Toronto.

Seven aged bulls lined up and it is safe to say that never before were there so many massive high-quality aged Holstein bulls seen in a ring at the Canadian National. Mercena Yale fresh from his unbroken record of winnings in the West and looking in the pink of condition had his work cut out for him in winning over the 2,500-pound bull Prince Hengerveld Pietje from the Hardy



Grace Fayne Abbekerk.

Grand champion Holstein female, Toronto, 1912, age one year ten months. Owners, Haley Bros., Springford, Ontario.

stable. All were good individuals and some idea of the class may be gleaned from the fact that Logan Prince Schuiling, the bull which last year won the \$500 championship prize, could do no better than fifth place. He is now showing too much beef, and weighs 2,600 pounds. Two-year-olds were not numerous, there being six out, but dairy form and Holstein type were characteristic of the lot. Yearlings and calves were strong in numbers, and each was a good representative of the breed. Eight were out in the yearling class, and nine and eleven, respectively, in the two calf classes. Of the yearlings the judge said he never judged a better lot in any show ring. The senior and grand championships were not a hard fight, the old bull winning easily over Haley's senior calf, the junior champion, and a calf that shows every evidence of becoming a great show bull. He was made junior champion in a strong class, and but for his handicap of age would certainly have made things interesting for his older rival.

The female classes were particularly strong, and such udders have seldom been seen in any show ring. Aged cows in milk were out eleven strong, and the final reckoning showed Madame Posch, a young, strong, smooth, straight cow, carrying a great udder, at the head of the list. We understand she was sold by her former owner, Mr. Hulet, to Colony Farm. Colony Farm got second and third on fine cows and several good ones were unplaced. Twelve three-year-olds faced the judge and competition was keen throughout. Hulet won on a heifer ideal in type and giving every indication of being a heavy producer. Haley was second on a larger heifer, typey, but not having quite as high quality. Two-year-olds and yearlings were even stronger than the older classes, and in the latter class was found the junior and grand champion Grace Fayne Abberkerk, a strong-constituted heifer with a great middle, straight on top and fit to a finish. She had a worthy competitor in the senior champion cow Madame Posch, and had the judge reversed the placing, no great fault could have been found, as the old cow was in fine bloom and had a little on the heifer in development.

Awards—Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Colony Farm, on Mercena Vale; 2, Hardy, on Prince Hengerveld Pietje; 3, A. E. Hulet, on Ina Tritom 2nd Abberkerk; 4, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha; 5, Tig Wood, on Logan Prince Schuiling. Bull, 2 years old—1, Haley Bros., on Prince Malta De Kol; 2, A. E. Hulet, on Count Ladoga Canary; 3, Hardy, on King Pontiac Artis Canada; 4, Snyder, on Pontiac Hengerveld Calamity Paul; 5, McKenzie, on Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. Bull, yearling—1, K. R. Marshall, on Sir Homewood Mercena; 2, Dot's Abberkerk; 3, Hardy, on Paul Wayne De Kol; 4, Colony Farm, on Colony King Wayne De Kol; 5, Sir Mercena; 2 and 3, Colony Farm, on Colony Wayne Cornucopia and Colony Poet Jake; 4, Hulet, on Count Mysalor Mercena; 5 and 6, Hardy, on Prince Pietje Mechthilde and Prince Pietje Wayne. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Haley Bros., on Sir Belle Fayne and Count Homewood Fayne Mercena; 3, Snyder, on Count Fancy Faforit; 4, Hardy; 5, Gooderham, on Prince

Hengerveld of Manor. Senior and grand champion—Colony Farm, on Mercena Vale. Junior champion—Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Mercena. Cow, four years and over—1, Hulet, on Madame Posch; 2, Colony Farm, on Drosky Sadie Vale De Kol; 3, Colony Farm, on Verona 4, Hardy, on Pride of Orchard Hill; 5, John Boeck, on Braemar's Maid; 6, Colony Farm, on Shadeland Beets De Kol. Cow, 3 years old—1, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Tensen; 2, Haley Bros., on Grace Abberkerk Mechthilde; 3, Colony Farm, on Rag Apple Omnia Cornucopia; 4, Hardy, on Belle Model Johanna 2nd; 5, Clarkson, on Lad's Beauty. Dry cow, in calf—1, Gooderham, on Queen De Kol Posch; 2, Haley Bros., on Iantha Jewel Mechthilde 3rd; 3, Hulet, on Madame Posch Pauline; 4, Hardy, on Leora Grace De Kol. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Wood on Lady Frances Schuiling; 2 and 6, Colony Farm, on Kathleen Pauline De Kol and Koba De Kol; 3, Hardy, on Pearl Pieterje Clothilde Burke 2nd; 4, Haley Bros., on Homewood Aaggie Mercena. Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 2, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne Abberkerk; 3, Hulet, on Woodlawn Queen 2nd; 4, Colony Farm, on Contest Homestead Boy Cornucopia; 5, Hulet, on Madame Pauline Canary; 6, Wood, on Schuiling Maid Girl 2nd. Senior champion female—Madame Posch. Junior and grand champion—Grace Fayne Abberkerk. Heifer, 1 year old, calved after Jan. 1, 1911—1, 2 and 3, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne De Boer, Lady Fayne Colantha and Colantha Fayne; 4, Colony Farm, on Georgina Emy; 5, Hulet, on Belle Abberkerk; 6, Hardy, on Pietie Clothilde of Arondale. Heifer, senior calf—1, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne Homewood; 2, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Mercena; 3 and 5, Hardy, on Speikle Pietje and Pietje Inka De Kol; 4, Gooderham, on Daisy Alice; 6, Colony Farm, on Colony Victoria Poem. Heifer, junior calf—1 and 2, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne Duchess and Homewood Fayne Cornelia; 3 and 4, Hardy; 5, Colony Farm, on Colony Grace Fayne Colantha; 6, Snyder, on Rosalind Fancy Abberkerk. Four animals the get of one sire—1 and 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Hardy; 4, Hulet. Aged herd, 1 bull and four females—1, Colony Farm; 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Hardy; 4, Hulet. Young herd—1, Haley Bros.; 2, Colony Farm; 3, Hulet; 4, Hardy. Cow and two of her progeny—1, Hardy; 2, Haley; 3, Hulet.

Jerseys—This breed, while having but few exhibitors, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., and Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Kirkfield, Ont., furnishing all the entries, had some well-filled classes, and the show was one of the best seen at Toronto. Each competitor had a number of entries in each class and the quality of the exhibit was of a high order throughout. The class for aged bulls brought out three, and the sweepstakes winner at this show for the past five years, Pearl of Kirkfield, had his colors lowered for the first time by Bull's Sultan's Raleigh. The former bull is an excellent type of Jersey, with a nice smooth shoulder and strong lines, but he was beaten by a stronger bull, showing more indication of prepotency, with greater substance and plenty of quality. Only two two-year-olds were forward, but seven yearlings and eight senior calves made two good classes. Fontaine's Knight won the two-year-

old class for Mackenzie. For championship, the Brampton aged bull defeated his yearling handily. Aged cows brought out eleven, and it is doubtful if ever a better class of the breed was seen at the Canadian National, considering conformation, breed type and udder development. Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield won for Mackenzie, as she did a year ago. She is a model of symmetry, and gives every indication of being a heavy producer. She won easily in a very strong class. Three-year-olds were nine strong. Bull's Brampton Raleigh Noblesse, a handsome individual, which the judge described as a "made-to-order" heifer, took first money, and deserved it, as a better heifer is seldom seen. She was afterwards made reserve grand champion. The class for two-year-olds was up to the high standard set by the older animals. Bull took the first three prizes on a trio of typical heifers good enough to win in any company. The classes for young stuff were all strong, the junior championship coming from the junior calf class, a dainty little fawn of much promise. Prof. H. Van Pelt, of Iowa, placed the awards.

Awards—Aged bulls—1 and 3, Bull, on Sultan's Raleigh and Brampton His Reverence; 2, Mackenzie, on Pearl of Kirkfield. Bull, 2 years old—1, Mackenzie, on Fontaine's Knight; 2, Bull. Bull, one year old—1, 3 and 4, Bull; 2, Mackenzie, on Kirkfield's Beulah. Senior bull calf, 1, 2 and 3, Bull; 4, Mackenzie, on Kirkfield's Anticipation. Junior bull calf—1, Mackenzie, on Clytha's Promise; 2, 3 and 4, Bull. Senior and grand champion—Bull, on Sultan's Raleigh. Junior champion—Bull's first prize yearling. Cow, 4 years and over—1, Mackenzie, on Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield; 2 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Alexander and Brampton Verona; 4, Bull. Cow, 3 years old—1, Bull, on Brampton Raleigh Noblesse; 2, Mackenzie, on Beaulieu's Kardista; 3, Bull; 4, Mackenzie, on Minorca's Lassie. Cow and two of her progeny—1 and 2, Bull. Heifer, 2 years—1, 2 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Gipsy, Brampton Hawthorne and Brampton Lady Belmont; 4, Mackenzie, on Fontaine's Fontaine. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Mackenzie, on Kirkfield's Dentonia and Kirkfield's Mable Beulah. Heifer, 1 year old out of milk—1, Bull; 2, 3 and 4, Mackenzie, on Trixie, Kirkfield's Olive Green and Cleander. Senior calf—1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Fern Beauty and Brampton Oxford Edith; 3, Bull; 4, Mackenzie, on Heather. Junior calf—1, 3 and 4, Bull; 2, Mackenzie, on Kirkfield's Pretty Maid. Four get of sire—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Mackenzie. Young herd—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Mackenzie. Aged herd—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Mackenzie. Female senior grand champion—Mackenzie, on Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield. Junior champion—Bull's junior heifer calf.

Dairy Grades—Female, 2 years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; 2, Jno. Bowman, Guelph. Female under 2 years—Bull & Son.

(Sheep.

There have been more sheep in the pens at Toronto in some previous year, but the quality of the exhibits was never better, and on the whole the ovine display compared favorably with that of other classes of live stock. This year has not been an easy one for the sheep fitter. While the rains have kept the pastures fresh they have been a hindrance in fitting. The exhibits of home-bred stock were especially strong and were quite equal to last year's imported stock. Foot and mouth disease in the Old Country has kept the imported stock out, so the home-bred sheep had it largely their own way, and our breeders are to be congratulated on the high quality of the entries. Such a show should encourage to greater effort and prove a stimulus to sheep-breeding in this country.

Cotswolds—Cotswolds were judged by J. D. Brien, of Ridgetown, Ont., whose careful placing gave satisfaction. More breeders were entered this year than last, indicating that more interest is being taken in sheep. In this class the competition was also very keen, the prize money being divided pretty evenly among the three principal exhibitors. Yearling ewes furnished probably the best class, being of the very finest type and quality. The exhibitors were Norman Park, Newark, Ont.; J. P. Ficht, Oriel, Ont.; Geo. Allan, Burford, Ont.; J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.; Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

Awards—Aged ram, 2 shear and over—1, Park; 2 and 3, Ficht; 4, Miller, Jr. Shearling—1, Miller, Jr.; 2, Park; 3 and 4, Ficht. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Allan; 4, Miller. Ram, any age—Miller. Aged ewe—1 and 4, Miller; 2, Ficht; 3, Park. Ewe shearling—1, Miller; 2 and 4, Ficht; 3, Park. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, Park; 3, Ficht. Ewe, any age—Miller. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Park; 2, Ficht. Pen, 1 ram, 1 year old and under 3, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Miller; 2, Ficht; 3, Park. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Park; 2, Ficht; 3, Park.



Auchenbrain Fancy 9th (imp.).

Ayrshire cow; first and grand champion, Toronto, 1912. Owner, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Wether, under two years—1, Park; 2, Miller. Best pen, 4 lambs, get of one ram—1, Park; 2, Ficht. Leicesters—Leicester breeders were represented this year with ideal stock. In the estimation of many sheepmen, it was the best showing for many years. There were scarcely so many entries this year, but the stock was brought out in such excellent condition that the judge, Jas. Orr, of Galt, had difficulty in deciding on the winners. In the shearing ewes the competition was so strong that the judge might have placed any of the prize-winners first and still have given a good decision. Exhibitors were—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; T. Readman, Erindale, Ont.; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., and Jas. Snell & Son, Clinton, Ont.

Awards—Aged ram—1, Smith; 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 4, Snell. Ram, shearling—1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Snell; 4, Smith. Ram, lamb—1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Smith; 4, Snell. Ram, any age—Smith. Aged ewe—1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Smith; 4, Snell. Ewe, shearling—1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 4, Smith. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 4, Smith. Ewe, any age—Whitelaw. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Whitelaw; 2, Smith. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Smith; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Snell. Wether, under 2 years—1, Whitelaw; 2, Smith.

Shropshires—Enthusiastic crowds gathered about the sheep pens to watch the Shropshire awards being placed. The classes were exceptionally well-filled, and the judge, W. A. McKerrow, of Pewaukee, Wis., had his hands full picking out the best. Mr. McKerrow, who is an expert breeder himself, stated that it was one of the best shows he had ever seen in Canada or the United States. He thought the lamb classes were exceptionally fine. This speaks well for the Canadian breeder, as there was no imported stock in the younger classes.

The exhibitors were—John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.; C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.; J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; J. G. Hanmer, Burford, Ont.; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.

Awards—Aged ram—1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Lloyd Jones; 4, Hanmer. Ram, shearling—1, Campbell; 2, Kelsey; 3 and 4, Hanmer. Ram, lamb—1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Hodgson. Ram, any age—Campbell. Aged ewe—1 and 4, Hanmer; 2, Lloyd Jones; 3, Campbell. Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Hodgson; 4, Hanmer. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Campbell; 2 and 3, Hanmer. Ewe, any age—Campbell. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Campbell; 2, Hanmer. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hanmer; 2, Campbell. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1, Campbell; 2, Hanmer; 3, Kelsey. Wether, under 2 years—1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Campbell. Best flock, 1 year old or over, 1 ram, 3 ewes—1, Campbell; 2, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd Jones; 4, Kelsey. Best flock of 4 lambs, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewes—1, Campbell; 2, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd Jones; 4, Kelsey. Best ram, any age—Campbell. Best ewe, any age—Campbell.

Oxford-Downs—These were judged by J. E. Cousins, of Harriston, Ont. Among the exhibitors were D. & A. Salmon, Sinclairville, Ont.; John A. Orchard, Shedden, Ont.; Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater, Ont.; Robt. Brigham, Allan Park, Ont.

Peter Arkell & Son were the principal winners, capturing all the firsts and the lion's share of the rest. The classes were well filled with excellent types of strong-backed, deep and well-wooled animals.

In the shearing ram and ram lamb classes the competition was exceptionally keen between Arkell and Salmon; these animals being so good that the judge had difficulty in deciding which should win, Arkell finally landing both firsts on account of having a little broader-backed animal of a somewhat blockier type.

Awards—Aged ram—1, 2, 3 and 4, Arkell. Ram, shearling—1, 3 and 4, Arkell; 2, Salmon. Ram, lamb—1 and 3, Arkell; 2 and 4, Salmon. Champion ram—Arkell. Ewe, 2 shear and under 3—1, 2, 3 and 4, Arkell. Ewe, shearling—1, 2, 3 and 4—Arkell. Ewe, lamb—1 and 4, Arkell; 2 and 3, Salmon. Champion ewe—Arkell. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Arkell; 2, Salmon. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs—Arkell. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Arkell; 2, Salmon; 3, Brigham. Wether, under 2 years—1 and 2, Arkell. Best yearling ram—1, Arkell; 2, Brigham. Best yearling ewe—1 and 2, Arkell. Pen, 4 lambs—1, Arkell; 2, Salmon.

Southdowns—This popular mutton breed was much in evidence again this year. The classes

were well filled with the very choicest of stock. The competition was very keen, and W. A. McKerrow, of Wisconsin, capably placed the awards. The exhibitors were Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont.; J. W. Springsted & Sons, Abingdon, Ont.; Geo. Baker, Burford, Ont.; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.; J. G. Hanmer, Burford, Ont.

Awards—Aged ram—1, Lloyd Jones; 2 and 3, McEwen; 4, Springsted. Ram, shearling—1, Hodgson; 2, Springsted; 3, McEwen; 4, Baker. Ram, lamb—1 and 3, Lloyd Jones; 2 and 4, McEwen. Ram, any age—Jones. Aged ewe—1, Hodgson; 2 and 3, McEwen; 4, Springsted. Ewe, shearling—1 and 4, Lloyd Jones; 2, Hodgson; 3, Springsted. Ewe, lamb—1 and 3, Springsted; 2 and 4, Lloyd Jones. Ewe, any age—Hodgson. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Springsted; 2, McEwen. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years—1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Hodgson. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Springsted; 2, McEwen; 3, Baker. Wether, under 2 years—1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Springsted. Best four lambs—1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Springsted; 3, McEwen; 4, Baker.

Dorset Horns—Dorset Horns were exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., and John A. Orchard. J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., judged with his usual discrimination in picking the winners.

Awards—Aged ram—1, Wright; 2 and 3, Harding; 4, Orchard. Ram, shearling—1, Harding; 2, 3 and 4, Orchard. Ram, lamb—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard; 4, Wright. Ram, any age—Harding. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard; 4, Wright. Ewe, shearling—1, Wright; 2, Orchard; 3 and 4, Harding. Ewe, lamb—1, 2 and 4, Harding; 3, Orchard. Ewe, any age—Wright. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and un-

1 year old and under 3, 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Kelly. Wether, under 2 years—1, Kelly.

Swine.

There was a decided falling off in the number of entries in the Swine exhibit. For the first time in many years there were a number of empty pens and it is not so very long ago that the big array of pens were taxed to their housing capacity to accommodate the entry of several breeds. No doubt there are several factors that could be mentioned as contributing to this end, prominent among which is the very late harvest which certainly kept some of the old and regular exhibitors at home, but the old saying "that what was lacking in quantity was more than made up in quality," was surely applicable to the swine exhibit this year.

YORKSHIRES.—In the Yorkshire classes the big high-class entry from the Millgrove herd of D. C. Flatt & Son was a show of itself, with the highest types of the breed the world produces brought to their present standard of perfection in the hands of Messrs Flatt. Competition would almost seem to have disappeared, only one lone entry appearing to dispute a clean sweep of the entire prize list for the Millgrove herd. That was in the class for yearling Boar, the entry of Robert Harrison, Brampton, Ont., but he did the trick and was decked with the "Red Ribbon." All the other prizes and championships went to the Messrs Flatt, but every one of them was earned and well earned by the quality of the entire entry.

BERKSHIRES.—There was a fight royal in the Berkshires all the way from the aged boars to the progeny classes. Nothing went by default and the well known Berkshire expert, Peter McEwen, of Kertch, Ont., had his work cut out in every section that lined up before him. It is many years since the quality of the entire entry was so

high as this year. Every exhibitor seemed to have determined to bring out his entries in the best possible fit, and they certainly succeeded, and it was pleasant to note that the Berkshire breeders of Ontario are making rapid strides in modernizing the type and getting farther away from the old-fashioned thick hog. The exhibitors were: T. H. Brown, Todmorden, Ont.; W. A. Shields, Milton, Ont.; W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.; J. S. Cowan, Donegal, Ont.; H. A. Dolson, Alloa, Ont.; Frank Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare, Ont., and F. P. Jaly, Fairbank, Ont. Following is the



Pietje Posch Lad 9841.

Holstein bull, two years old, son of Pet Posch De Kol, which in March, 1912, yielded 30.857 pounds butter-fat in seven days, equivalent to 38.54 pounds butter, calculated on the 80-per-cent. basis. Bull already weighs 1,500 pounds in breeding condition. Owned by Robert Webb, Seeley's Bay, Ont.

der 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Harding; 2, Orchard. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Harding; 2, Wright. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1, Orchard; 2, Harding. Wether, under 2 years—1, Wright; 2, Harding.

Lincolns—In this class there were few entries. H. M. Lee, of Hightgate, Ont., winning all the prizes with the exception of third place in ewe, 2 shears and over, and fourth in shearing ram, which were won by Jos. Hernal, Muirkirk, Ont. Mr. Lee had his flock in excellent shape for showing, the feature being his aged rams and aged ewes, which were very true to type and of exceptional quality. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, judged the animals.

Hampshires and Suffolk Downs—Few breeders entered in this class, but they had their flocks in the best of condition. Exhibitors were Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; Geo. Baker, Burford, Ont.

Awards—Aged ram—1 and 2, Kelly. Ram, shearling—1 and 2, Orchard; 3, Kelly. Ram, lamb; 1 and 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Kelly. Ram, any age—Arkell. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Kelly. Ewe, shearling—1, 2, 3 and 4, Kelly. Ewe, lamb—1, 2, 3 and 4, Kelly. Ewe, best any age—Kelly. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes,

order of the awards: Aged boar—1, Cowan; 2, Teasdale; 3, Brown. Boar, yearling—1, Dolson; 2, Thompson; 3, Cowan; 4, Brownridge. Boar, six months and under 12—1 and 4, Dolson; 2, Thompson; 3, Brownridge. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Thompson; 3, Shields. Aged Sow—1 and 4, Brownridge; 2, Thompson; 3, Dolson. Sow, yearling—1, Thompson; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dolson. Sow, 6 months and under 12—1, Dolson; 2, Cowan; 3 and 4, Thompson. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Dolson; 3, Cowan; 4, Thompson. Boar and two Sows any age—1 and 4, Dolson; 2, Thompson; 3, Cowan. Herd prizes—1, Thompson; 2, Dolson; 3, Cowan. Champion best Boar, Cowan. Champion best Sow, Brownridge.

CHESTER WHITES.—In Chester Whites the fight, as for several years past, was between the two noted breeders W. E. Wright & Son, of Glanworth, Ont., and Daniel De Courcy, of Bornholm, Ont. Year after year sees these two herds fighting it out for supremacy, and so close is the competition that neither can afford to bring out his entries in anything but the best possible fit and the entire entry is always up to a high standard. Awards: Aged Boar—1 and 2, De Courcy; 3, Wright. Boar yearling—1, Wright; 2 and 3, De Courcy. Boar 6 months and under 12—1 and 3, Wright; 2 and 4, De Courcy. Boar under 6 months—1, 2 and 4, De Courcy; 3, Wright. Aged Sow—1 and 2, De Courcy; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow yearling—1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, De Courcy.

Sow 6 months and under 12—1 and 2, De Courcy; 3, Wright. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, De Courcy; 3 and 4, Wright. Championship for best Boar and best Sow both went to De Courcy.

HAMPSHIRE.—were well represented by the large and well fitted entry of Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., an entry that reflected credit not only on the breed but on the owners, as their entries were brought out in splendid fit, and of a type and quality calculated to materially increase their popularity. In only one section, that for aged boars was there any competition of breeders, and that was the entry of Porter Bros., of Appleby, Ont., whose several years unbeaten record of championship honors had their colors lowered this year, not getting higher than third place, all the other awards going to the Crosshill herd.

TAMWORTHS.—The Tamworth exhibit, like the Yorkshire, was not particularly interesting from a competition point of view. The great herd of D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont., that for many years past have swept everything before them at all the leading shows, were out this year stronger than ever. The massive eight and nine hundred pound brood sows of superb type were a revelation to many interested visitors. The competition in this breed came from the entry of T. Redman, of Erindale, Ont., and was mostly in the younger sections where they made their presence felt when lined up for comparison. Their winnings being as follows: 3rd in section for Boar under 5 months, third and fourth in section for Sow under 6 months, 2nd in section for Pigs under 6 months, the produce of one Sow; and the same for the get of one Boar. All the other awards went to the Mitchell herd, including both championships and the herd prize.

Other Distinct Breeds, brought out Poland Chinas exhibited by G. G. Gould, of Edgar's Mills, Ont., and Duroc-Jerseys, exhibited by Mac Campbell & Sons, of Northwood, Ont. Both had a large and representative entry of their respective breeds which have been bred by Messrs Gould and Campbell for many years, and are recognized as the leading herds of those old and popular easy-feeding breeds in Canada. The awards are as follows: Aged Boar—1 and 2, Campbell. Boar yearling—1, Gould; 2 and 3, Campbell. Boar 6 months and under 12—1 and 4, Campbell; 2 and 3, Gould. Boar under 6 months—1, Campbell; 2, 3 and 4, Gould. Championship for best Boar any age, Campbell. Aged Sow—1 and 2, Gould; 3 and 4, Campbell. Sow, yearling—1, 3 and 4, Gould; 2, Campbell. Sow, 6 months and under 12—1, 3 and 4, Gould; 2, Campbell. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Gould. Championship for the best Sow any age, Campbell; Herd, 1 Boar and 2 Sows—1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Gould. Four Pigs under 6 months, the get of one Boar—1, Campbell; 2, Gould. Four Pigs the produce of one Sow—1, Campbell; 2, Gould.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—The class for best pen of four hogs most suitable for Export Bacon in common with all other classes was this year away below former years in number of entries, but what competition there was developed about the only dissatisfaction heard with the awarding of the prizes. It is generally supposed that there is a standard weight for this class which calls for not less than 180 lbs., and when entries were brought out of good average uniformity and of standard weight it was hard for spectators to understand just why a pen plainly away under weight should have been placed first. It was generally expressed by those at the ringside that the educational value of the awards in this class was for some reason overlooked. The placings were as follows: 1, T. Readman, Erindale, on Tamworths; 2 and 3, D. C. Flatt & Son, on Yorkshires; 4 and 5, D. Douglas & Sons, on Tamworths. The judges of the various classes were: Berkshires, Peter McEwan, Kertch, Ont.; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Tamworths, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.; Chester Whites, E. D. George, Putman, Ont.; Hampshires, J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, Ont.; Other District Breeds, E. D. George and J. C. Nichol; Export Bacon Hogs, J. C. Nichol, A. C. Hallman, and J. E. Brethour.

Horses.

The Toronto Fair is never weak in horses and this year proved no exception to the rule. Most of the classes are always strong, although each year sees a change and the proportions are continually changing. The management are to be congratulated upon making a very acceptable change in the judging program. In former years a few sections of several breeds were run off each day, but this year an entire breed is judged on the same day, thus giving the lovers of each particular class of horses a chance to see the judging of the breed in its entirety on one day.

The breeding classes are for the most part very strong. Judging of the heavier breeds took place the second week, so that only a general introduction can be given in this issue. Clydesdales, the breed that has held sway in Canada for so long, were not out in such large numbers this year, but the quality and individual excellence of the entries was well up to the high standard set at previous exhibitions, and no Clydesdale lover could be other than well pleased

with the showing made, as some of the best from Scotland were there as well as a very strong showing of Canadian-bred stock, which speaks well for our breeders.

Percherons, which have been gaining popularity in this country, far outclassed anything seen in Eastern Canada in previous years. Some breeders went so far as to say that they outnumbered Clydesdales two to one in imported stock. Whether or not this was the case, they were very strong numerically and individually and showed much improvement over those of former years. Over eighty imported animals were on the grounds and Percheron breeders were delighted at the manner in which their entries won their way into the hearts of draft horse fanciers and breeders.

Shires, while not as numerous as Clydesdales and Percherons, were out stronger than last year. Some of the best that could be purchased in the Old Country and the highest class of the breed in this country came together, and the stalls held some of the best animals of any breed on the grounds.

Harness classes are always a feature of the show, and never in the history of the Toronto Exhibition have more really fancy animals shown their places before the grand stand. Roadsters, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds and Hackneys all had their quota of beauties, and their crowd of admirers and horse followers could not fail to be satisfied with the entire exhibit.

Hackneys.—The lover of the high-stepping Hackney could not but feel a little disappointment at the showing made by his favorites in the breeding classes. Few indeed were the line-ups which offered any keen competition and seldom did the onlookers have an opportunity to burst into applause. Good individuals were out, but not in numbers, and some of the entries were quite common. The class for aged stallions was the strongest of the breed, six out of the eight entries facing the judge. They were a classy lot, several of them being too well known from past show-yard winnings to need much comment here. Bonnie Bassett won after a hard tussle with Brigham Radiant, erstwhile champion. The winning horse is a handsome chestnut, showing good Hackney type, and in action went true and strong with a longer stride than his rival, who, while not quite so big, is a grand type of the breed, going high in front and flexing the hocks well. King Chocolate was not in the bloom which he has shown on former occasions, and got third, while the old-time champion, Crayke Mikado, and last year's winner, Spartan, were unplaced.

The classes for three-year-old stallions and yearlings had only one entry each, while two-year-olds had three out. In the three-year-olds the single entry was not deemed by the judge to be worthy of higher than third prize, and in the filly class for yearlings a single entry was only given second money. The champion mare was found in Dilham Princess, a beautiful bay, though not a sensational mover.

The placing was done by P. C. Hogg, of Kentucky.

Exhibitors: J. D. Dort, Flint Michigan; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C.; Arthur Watson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Miss Wilks, Galt, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Miss E. Viau, Montreal, P. Q.; A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.; Chas. Grimsley, Bedford Park, Ont.; J. A. McKee, Willowdale Farm.

Awards: Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., on Bonnie Bassett, by Rosador; 2, Colony Farm, on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 3, Miss E. Viau, on King Chocolate. Stallion 3-years-old—3, A. Watson, on Wenona's Jubilee, by Jubilee Chief. Stallion, 2-years-old—1, Colony Farm, on Craigmere Peer, by Copper King; 2, J. D. Dort, on Downham Squire, by Sir Humphrey; 3, G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Wildfire, by Derwent Performer. Yearling stallion—1, J. D. Dort, on Gentleman George, by Sir Humphrey. Champion stallion, any age—Bonnie Bassett. Filly, 3 years old—1, J. D. Dort, on Dilham Princess, by Dilham Prime Minister. Yearling filly—2, A. Watson, on Daisy Performer, by Guelph Performer. Brood mare, with foal—1, Chas. Grimsley, on Woodhatch Gold Flash, by Evantimus; 2, J. A. McKee, on Priscilla, by Robin Adair; 3, Miss Wilks, on Goldspring Eveline, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Foal of 1912—1, J. A. McKee; 2, Chas. Grimsley; 3, Miss Wilks. Champion mare, any age—J. D. Dort, on Dilham Princess.

Ponies.—The useful and attractive miniature horses were not out in large numbers, but the quality was all that could be desired. The well known Hackney Pony Stallion, Royal Review, owned by T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., showed his usual style and with a type that could not be faulted to any extent, was an easy winner. He is a winner in any company awards. Stallions 12 hands and under—1, Mrs. W. J. Stinson, High Park, on Precco. Stallion, over 13 up to 14 hands—1, T. H. Hassard, Markham, on Royal Review. Filly 2 years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Lady Horace; 2, James Wilkin, Balsam, on Greenbace Dolly.

Filly over 12 and up to 13 hands—1, Miller & Millan, Brantford, on Rachel. Filly over 13 and up to 14 hands—1, Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C., on Little Belle. Brood mare with foal—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Flossie; 2, Miller & Millan, on Dasey. Brood mare 12 to 14 hands—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Berkeley Swell. Foal of 1912—1, Gardhouse, on Berkeley Horace; 2, Miller & Millan, on Lord Nelson.

Dairy Products.

The exhibit of butter and cheese outclassed any of recent years and "came back" to the proportions which it reached some years ago. The years 1911 and 1910 were somewhat off seasons, in dairy products although there was an improvement last year over the showing made in 1910. There were about one hundred more entries in the cheese classes this year than last, and nearly as many more in the butter classes. Entries came from British Columbia right across the Dominion to Eastern Quebec. The Quebec exhibits got nearly everything in butter, the scores on both butter and cheese being high and the results very close.

Cheese awards.—June colored—1, O. R. Francis, Cassel, Ont., score 96.29; 2, N. Purdy, Wallbridge, (on flavor) 95.99; 3, William J. Hicks, Rednersville, Ont., 95.99; 4, Ben F. Howes, Atwood, Ont., 95.66; 5, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont., 95.49; Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., 95.33; 7, Conrad Klockman, Atwood, Ont., 95.32. July colored—1, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, Ont., 96.83; 2, J. K. Brown, Ethel, Ont., 96.32; 3, Geo. Empey, 96.16; 4, J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, Ont., 96.00; 5, Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont., 95.82; 6 and 7, Wm. Hicks, Rednersville, Ont., 95.65; 8, C. Klockman, 95.50. Factory June White—1, H. E. Donnelly, 96.99; 2, T. O. Flynn, Tavistock, Ont., 96.83; 3, Donald Menzies, Listowel, Ont., 96.82; 4, Geo. Empey, 96.49; 5, Ben Howes, 96.32; 6, C. Klockman, 96.16; 7, J. K. Brown, 96.16; 8, S. J. D. Henderson, 96.16, (equal; won on flavor). July White—1, J. T. Donnelly, Sparta, 97.50; 2, H. E. Donnelly, Straffordville, 97.49; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, 97.48; 4 and 5, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 97.16; 6, L. Roy, St. Flavie, Que., 96.99; 7, F. O. Flynn, 96.99; 8, Peter Callan, 96.83. August colored—1, J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, Ont., 96.99; 2, Roy E. Hastings, Newry, 96.66; 3 and 4, Geo. Empey, and Wm. Morse, (tied), won by Empey on flavor, 95.94; 5, W. F. Gerow, Napanee, 95.82; 6 and 7, Ben F. Howes, Atwood, 95.66; 8, Roblin Dummage, South Bay, 95.16. August White—1, C. Klockman, 97.44; 2 and 3, N. H. Purdy and Roy E. Hastings, (tied) 96.99; 4, John Cuthbertson, 96.93; 5, J. T. Donnelly, 96.83; 6, Ben Howes, 96.82; 7 and 8, Wm. Morse, 96.82. June flats—1, C. Klockman, 96.50; 2, J. D. Henderson, 96.49; 3, Peter Callan, 96.15. Silver cup, J. T. Donnelly. Three best scores—1, C. Klockman; 2, C. J. Donnelly; 3, T. O. Flynn.

Butter.—Salted tub—1, John Anderson, Renfrew, Ont.; 2, T. W. Dunn & Son, Cowansville, Que.; 3, M. W. Shuffett, Freiligsburg, Que.; 4, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 5, J. B. Vincent, Racine, Que. Unsalted tub—1, J. R. Almont, Silverdale; 2, M. W. Shuffett; 3, J. H. Martin, St. Jean, Que.; 4, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont.; 5, W. H. Stewart. 50 lbs. Creamery—1, J. H. Martin; 2, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que.; 3, W. H. Stewart; 4, J. A. Logie; 5, T. W. Dunn & Son. 40 lbs. Creamery—1, J. H. Martin; 2, J. H. Leclerc; 3, John A. Logie; 4, W. H. Stewart; 5, John Anderson. Farm Dairy 30 lbs.—1, J. W. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, Ont.; 3, S. H. Pugh, Milverton, Ont.; 4, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; 5, Andrew Thompson, Fergus, Ont. Basket 1 lb. prints or rolls—1, Bessie Main, Kirkfield, Ont.; 2, J. W. Robertson; 3, Mrs. H. Robinson, Erindale, Ont.; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory; 5, Miss R. Patton, Newtonbrook. Firkin, crock or tub—1, J. W. Robertson; 2, G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory; 4, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 5, Mrs. A. Fleming, Milverton. Challenge trophy, J. H. Martin, St. Jean, Que. Three best scores—1, J. H. Martin; 2, T. W. Dunn & Son; 3, John A. Logie, Paisley.

Prize Winners in Grain and Vegetables.

The grain and sheaves from the Standing Field Crop Competitions conducted by the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, which had won prizes in the field, made an imposing display on an immense pyramid 30 feet high and 32 feet in diameter erected immediately under the dome in the new Government Building on the Exhibition Grounds. The straw in the sheaf exhibits was larger than that of last year, and considering the unfavorable conditions for harvesting was a fair color. The heads were well filled in all classes, especially those of oats, and the grain in sacks was a fine sample, plump, and heavy. These field crop competitions carried on into the largest fair in the country should prove a great help in improving the seed grain of the country. In between the grain and sheaves on the lower tiers was a splendid exhibit of three kinds of vegetables from crops which had won prizes in the competitions conducted by the Ontario Veget-

able Growers' Association. Subjoined is the list of prize winners.

GRAIN EXHIBIT.

Fall Wheat.—Division 3—1, G. R. Barrie, Galt; 2, W. Johnstone, Galt; 3, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler. Spring Wheat.—Div. 2—1, S. McMillan, Cobden; Div. 3—1, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar. Oats.—Div. 2—1, J. Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta.; 2, C. W. Noville, Napanee; 3, A. Beacock, Nestleton Sta.; Div. 3—1, R. McCowan, Scarboro; 2, R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove; 3, F. A. Clark, Headford.

Barley.—Div. 3—1, A. Morrison, Smithdale; 2, F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls; 3, Foyston Bros, Minesing.

SHEAF EXHIBIT.

Fall Wheat.—Div. 3—1, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler; 2, G. R. Barrie, Galt; 3, W. Johnstone, Galt. Spring Wheat.—Div. 2—1, S. McMillan, Jobden; 2, A. McBride, Cobden; Div. 3—1, R. Frisby, Victoria Square; 2, Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken; 3, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar.

Oats.—Div. 1—1, A. Fraser, Brackenrig; Div. 2—1, J. D. McLennan, Lancaster; 2, A. A. McLennan, Lancaster; 3, C. J. H. Jordison, Monagle Valley; Div. 3—1, R. McCowan, Scarboro; 2, Jos. W. Edgar, Gorrie; 3, R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove.

Barley.—Div. 2—1, T. Coyte, Port Hope; 2, H. A. Walker, Charlecot; 3, Urias Nelson, Demorestville, Div. 3—1, Geo. Simpson, Onondaga; 2, Jno. Hunter, Wyoming; 3, F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls.

VEGETABLES.

Onions.—1, J. Elford, Humber Bay; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, Wallace Bros., Woodbridge; 4, Chas. Morgan, Weston; 5, H. Coldray, City View, Ottawa; 6, H. Hachborn, Echo Place, Brantford; 7, R. Dengage, Ealing.

Tomatoes.—1, J. Elford, Humber Bay; 2, G. W. Bycroft, Byron; 3, Fuller Bros., Hopedale; 4, Wm. Trick, Ottawa South; 5, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 6, E. G. Grummett, Echo Place, Brantford; 7, T. Delworth, Weston.

Celery.—1, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, A. McInnes, London; 4, W. R. Trott, London West; 5, H. Hurrell, Humber Bay; 6, Jas. McConkie, Brantford; 7, R. C. Bushell, Kingston.

Low-grade Hairy Vetch Seed.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture has issued a warning to prospective purchasers of hairy vetch seed against certain lots of low grade which are now being offered by wholesalers to the smaller dealers.

The greater part of the hairy vetch seed used in the United States has thus far been imported from Europe. Among recent importations there are a number of seeds of low quality, containing from fifteen to eighty per cent. of hairy vetch seed, the balance being made up either of cultivated forms of spring vetch, which are not hardy in the Northern States and Canada, or of various species of wild vetches, of doubtful value for agricultural purposes. This low-grade seed is now being offered by American wholesalers to smaller dealers throughout the country and is thus being widely distributed.

The seed of hairy vetch is spherical, varying from 3-32 to 5-32 of an inch in diameter, with an average diameter of approximately 1/4 of an inch.

The seeds of the other vetches are more or less irregular in form, being lense-shaped or flattened at the ends where they were crowded together in the pod. They vary in size, some being smaller and others larger than hairy vetch. By spreading a small quantity of the mixed seed thinly on a piece of cardboard or other smooth surface, and tilting it slightly with a gentle shaking motion, the hairy vetch seeds, which are spherical, will roll off, leaving behind most of the seeds which are used as adulterants.

Hairy vetch seed is dull grayish-black with a greenish tinge when the seed is fresh, although this greenish tinge is not present in imported seed which is usually at least one year old when it is offered for sale in this country.

The seeds of the other vetches found mixed with hairy vetch seed vary greatly in color, some being light grey mottled with brown and black, some uniformly brown, and others glossier and blacker than hairy vetch.

The color of the crushed seeds is also an indication of the presence or absence of adulterants. The crushed seed of hairy vetch is a bright lemon-yellow in color.

The seeds which are used as adulterants of hairy vetch seed for the most part vary in color from a dark fawn to a reddish-orange or salmon color. If a small amount of seed is crushed the presence of any other color than bright lemon-yellow indicates the seed is adulterated.

If the seed is not spherical it is not hairy vetch.

If the seed is not uniformly a grayish-black color with a greenish tinge in fresh seed it is not hairy vetch.

If the inside of the broken seed is not lemon color it is not hairy vetch.

By a careful examination of any seed offered for sale with the above suggestions in mind, any one can be fairly sure of discovering the presence of adulterants. If there is still any doubt, samples should be submitted to the nearest experiment station or seed-testing laboratory for critical examination.

The Weather.

This wet weather sets one to thinking as to what is the meaning of it all anyway. Does it not seem a little strange that amid the general advance in all sciences easy and difficult-meteorologists and astronomers are unable to give us any data of a definite value as to what we may expect at the hands of Old Boreas or Old Sol or whatever presides over the Weather Department? Why is it that one summer is extremely dry and the next extremely wet? In our present state of knowledge it is easily credited to the direct interference of some spiritual being, good or bad, generally the former, yet to our forefathers occurred just as great mysteries which are now easily explained as natural phenomena. A year ago the sky would cloud up and have every appearance of rain, but all pass disappointingly away. This year it will clear off cool in the evening after a heavy rain, cloud up and rain again before morning. Yesterday the meteorological office predicted fine weather for to-day and it certainly seemed they would be right for once, yet we are having as steady a rain to-day as we had all season. There is one thing, however, they can "strike" pretty well and that is the direction and velocity of the wind, but that is not of very much importance to the farmer. Perhaps if there were a "weather" office erected in every county the farmer might get reliable information about the weather at least a day ahead, and if this be so, I doubt if the Government could do anything of more value to the farmer, as almost all farm operations depend upon the weather. Still if farmers didn't have the weather to speculate upon, they might soon become dummies for want of a suitable topic to open a conversation. At any rate, this wet season should be a source of consolation to the Reciprocity, who had his pet scheme nipped in the bud last September, for had it been otherwise no doubt he would have sowed half his farm to barley and had a lot of black and sprouted stuff on hand, for which there is no sale, instead of having it in the form of cheese, where it properly belongs. If you show him this statement no doubt he will tell you that sometimes two wrongs make a right, or that if reciprocity had been given we wouldn't have had such wet weather!

J. H. BURNS.

Note.—Unfortunately for theory, farmers in most localities got their barley housed before it spoiled, but have been badly caught with their oats, which were mostly sown for feed. While we do not see in the unusual harvest season of 1912 any sound argument for or against reciprocity, still if it is to be considered and if a lessened acreage of barley were sown as a result of reciprocity, oats being grown instead, the disadvantage on that score will be plain.—Editor.

Facts about Essex.

The latitude of Essex is the same as that of Southern France. Leamington, a most beautiful and flourishing town, lies further south than Rome, Italy, and possesses a more equable climate. All manner of semi-tropical fruits and flowers can be grown in Southern Essex. South Essex stands unsurpassed in the production of tobacco, tomatoes, onions and fruit. Tobacco frequently yields 2,000 lbs. per acre, while in many instances early tomatoes have given a return of from \$500 to \$1,000 from the same area. Despite the unusual cold and wet season over \$2,200 worth of early tomatoes have been produced from 3 1/2 acres. From \$500 to \$750 is often realized from an acre of onions in the Pt. Pelee marsh lands. This section of reclaimed country is specially adapted to the growing of potatoes, onions, roots and celery, while the higher land further north is unequalled for vegetables and fruit, but especially peaches. Property has risen in value and is still rising, as evidenced by some sales made during the month of August. Following is an extract from a local paper:

- 10 acres, \$10,000, G. A. Brown.
- 25 acres, \$12,000, C. Ledrow.
- 15 acres, \$7,500, A. McLaglan.
- 26 acres, \$12,000, J. E. Johnson.
- 5 acres, \$5,000, J. C. Ross.
- 5 acres, \$2,000, E. Elsley.
- 7 acres, \$5,000, C. Kenney.

These lots are located in the vicinity of Leamington. A. E.

Break Up the Old Pastures.

(O. A. C. Press Bulletin.)

Some of our most troublesome pests find their breeding-places in land that has been left for some years under grass. Wire worms and white grubs, which are often-times very destructive to crops of all kinds, increase and multiply in such places, where they feed upon the roots of the grass. Wire worms in their adult stage are known as Click Beetles, oblong, dull-colored creatures. White grubs turn into what are commonly called June bugs or May beetles. These worms take from two to three years to grow to maturity and during that long period they feed upon roots and are out of sight and out of reach. There is a popular idea that salt will kill these creatures, and the question is often asked, "How much salt should be used per acre?" Like many other popular superstitions, there is no virtue whatever in this material for the purpose. Enough salt to affect the grubs would completely prevent the growth of any vegetation and it is doubtful if any amount whatever would kill the insects. Many other substances have been tried, but so far without success. The remedy is, therefore, to break up the breeding places. This should be done by ploughing the grass fields deeply late in the fall in order to expose the grubs and their winter quarters to the frost and rain, and also to the various animals and birds which feed upon them. The safest crop to grow during the first year is peas. After that a hoed crop, preferably turnips, would be the safest; after the second year there will probably be no grubs left. During the first year any that there are in the ground would feed upon the sod that had been plowed under and would let the growing crop pretty well alone. To grow corn, grain, potatoes or mangels at the outset would be very risky indeed. Besides these two insects, old pasture lands, especially where the soil is dry, are productive breeding-places for grasshoppers, which spread from these fields to the crops. In the southern counties of Ontario bordering on Lake Erie, there is another serious pest which also breeds in old pastures where the soil is light or sandy. This is known as the Rose Chafer. The beetle appears usually in great swarms about the time the roses come into bloom and devours, not only these flowers, but all sorts of others that may be growing in the garden. The worst damage that it does is to the blossoms and young fruit of grape vines, of which it is particularly fond. These four serious insects, which are extremely difficult to control, may be greatly reduced in numbers, if not got rid of altogether, by a short rotation of crops and especially by keeping pastures not more than three years under grass.—C. J. S. Bethune, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

Hydro-Electric Farm Power.

In the presence of a gathering of 250 farmers at Cooksville, Peel Co., Ont., on August 28th, the first in an itinerant series of Hydro-Electric power farm demonstrations was given on the farm of J. M. Wright. Hon. Adam Beck of the Power Commission, Mrs. Beck, Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, his deputy W. B. Roadhouse and assistant C. F. Bailey, B. S. A., were among those present. Mrs. Beck pressed the button that set the machine going that threshed Mr. Wright's crop of fall wheat. The outfit operates in several other sections where the power is available for farm operations. There is a station at Cooksville for the use of the farmers of Toronto township. The cost to the township will be \$40,000 payable in installments of \$5,000 annually. Half a horsepower of electricity is capable of furnishing power for lighting, light cooking, heating a small water tank, churning, turning the washer, and pumping water from a well. One horsepower, which may be subscribed for at \$30, is sufficient to operate all the machinery on the average farm that electricity may be applied to, excepting such work as heavy chopping and threshing. Hon. Mr. Beck announced that if enough farmers took the former, it should not cost \$100 each per year for lighting and all work.

With royalty for nearly a whole exhibition week all to itself, and a couple of thousand boy scouts and cadets as a military nucleus, Toronto's cup of bliss is well nigh overflowing.

GOSSIP.

A BIG SHORTHORN PURCHASE.

As announced in one of our former issues, A. F. & G. Auld, of Eden Mills, Ont., have purchased the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle known as the Moffat herd, from Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, Ont. This great herd is too well known on both sides of the line to need any introducing. A review appeared in these columns a few issues ago. For many years one of the leading show herds of Ontario, their remarkable series of winnings, including many championships and grand championships, have stamped the herd as one of the best bred on the most modern and fashionable lines of Scotch breeding; the individuality is strictly high-class. This herd, in combination with the high-class herd of Scotch Shorthorns for many years owned by the Messrs. Auld, places the firm in a particularly favorable position to supply the trade and breeders of Canada with breeding stock, both bulls and heifers, of a quality excelled by none. The herd is now one of the largest in the country, a fact that should be remembered by intending purchasers, as the wide scope for selection is a guarantee of visitors finding what they are looking for, no matter how high the standard desired. A letter to A. F. & G. Auld will bring a conveyance to meet visitors at either Guelph or Rockwood Stations.

A SPLENDID LOT OF BIG CLYDESDALES.

For the betterment of the draft-horse industry of Canada, an importation just arrived cannot fail to have a more impressive draft character on our horses for a number of years to come than any importation of Clydesdales made in recent years. We refer to the 1912 importation of Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. Despite the many high-class importations made in the past by this firm, the lot they have just landed is away the best they have ever selected and landed. Their many years' experience has taught them that the day of the pony draft horse is past; the country, the trade, and the people, are demanding more size and more draft character. This firm has risen to the occasion, and in the lot of ten stallions just arrived is not one that will not reach the ton when developed, and some of them will go considerably over, and what is most pleasing is the fact that to get this big size they have not sacrificed either style of top nor quality of bottom. Outstanding in the lot is the great breeding and popular premium horse, Majestic Baron, the beautiful brown seven-year-old son of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, dam the famous prizewinning mare, Glendale Queen, by the Kilmarnock and Glasgow first-prize horse, Knight of Cowal, and grandam by the first Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander. With such illustrious breeding as this, he has seven registered dams, and the fact of his holding the same premium in Scotland for four years, shows him to be one of the greatest sires available in Scotland. He is the ideal of a draft horse, and his underpinning is faultless. Another of the great horses of this importation is the bay four-year-old, Lascar, sired by the popular Craigend Prince, dam by the H. & A. S. second-prize horse, Royal Carrick, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Gallant Prince. This is a horse of outstanding excellence, combining big size with style, character and quality, a grand type of horse for this country. A three-year-old that will easily reach the ton, and with a particularly stylish top and a flashy quality of underpinning, is Scalpsie Hero, a brown son of the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride, dam by the renowned Pride of Blacon, who was four times first at the H. & A. S. Show, grandam by the Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Prince Shapely. This is surely illustrious breeding, and it certainly shows itself in this great three-year-old. In two-year-olds, a top-per is the bay-roan, Corinthian, a son of the Cawdor Cup champion, Memento, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis, grandam by the big prize stallion, Belted Knight. This is a colt of great scale that will go to the ton or over when developed, and has

quality to spare. He is one of the great two-year-olds of the year, and a credit to his royal breeding. Other three-year-olds in the shipment are of the same high standard in the matter of breeding, size, draft type, and superb quality of underpinning. The same can be said of the two-year-olds. In the lot was a particularly good yearling, Anagram, sired by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Acme, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Montrave Sentinel. As his breeding would indicate, he was one of the best yearlings at this year's Scottish shows, where he won many prizes. The fillies, in common with the high-class breed character and quality of the many past importations of fillies made by this firm, measure up to the usual high standard. They are a particularly well-bred lot, having for sires such well-known and popular horses as the noted H. & A. S. first prize, Pride of Blacon, the renowned Baron's Pride, the Highland and Edinburgh first prize, Baron Hopetoun, the ever popular Baron Ruby, and others of equal fame.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS.

The great Orchard Grove herd of American and Canadian-bred Hereford cattle have returned home from a tour of the Western shows with their colors flying at high-mast, and their owner, L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., is certainly wearing one of his broadest smiles these days. At Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, and Edmonton, in the strongest kind of company—and out in the Western Provinces is where this wonderfully good-doing breed of English beefers are to be found in all their pristine perfection—this great herd practically swept the boards, winning all the herd prizes, all the championships, with the exception of the junior championship in bulls, and in the female classes every first prize, from calves up, went to this herd. This is a remarkable showing, and one never before equalled by any one breed. The famous 2,500-lb. stock bull, Refiner, that has proven invincible from Toronto to Edmonton, being decked with championship honors on every occasion he was ever shown, is in beautiful bloom. He is a grandson of the renowned Lamplighter, and carries a strong infusion of the blood of the great Lord Wilton, the greatest bulls of the breed America ever knew. With such a bull as Refiner at the head of the herd of such noted cows as Princess, the 1911 Toronto champion, and this year's first-prize cow all through the West, Miss Brae 26th, and Miss Brae 38th, that divided the championship honors between them this year, and many others equally as good, strengthened with the ten mature cows whose average weight is 1,400 lbs., all of them due to freshen in the spring, the several choice showing quality heifers from eight to ten months of age, and ten young bulls from ten to fifteen months of age which Mr. Clifford has lately selected and imported from the leading herds of Illinois, combined with the several young sons of the present stock bull and a number of his daughters, Mr. Clifford is in a particularly enviable position just now to supply the Hereford breeders of Canada with breeding or show stock. Let him know your wants. He will be sure to please you.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. Have bred mare several times to different stallions for two years and she has not conceived. The grooms have examined her, and say that she is all right, but very loose. She has a discharge, and a veterinarian who saw her says she has "the whites."
2. Mare went off her feed three weeks ago and acute diarrhea commenced. She drank large quantities of water, but would not eat. She died. Then another took the disease, but got better. Several horses in this section have suffered from the same trouble; some got better, and some died. Some call it swamp fever, some mud fever, some typhoid fever.
3. Three-year-old colt is lame in hind leg. There is a lump on stifle joint

which is hard when the colt stands on foot, but soft when he rests the leg.

H. S.

Ans.—1. No doubt the mare has leucorrhoea, or whites, and it is not probable she will breed while this continues, and even though she should, it is not probable she would carry the foetus to full term. The disease is very hard and tedious to treat. The uterus should be flushed out daily with about a gallon of warm one-per-cent. solution of carbolic, introduced with an injection pump, or syringe with a long nozzle, and she should be given about 40 drops carbolic acid mixed with a pint of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on food three times daily, until the discharge ceases, after which she should conceive.

2. This is acute diarrhea due, no doubt, to something irritant in the food. At the first symptoms, give a pint of raw linseed oil, and, commencing about 12 hours after this, give 2 ounces laudanum and 6 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours until diarrhea ceases. In the meantime, add to the drinking water one-fifth of its bulk of lime water, and give often and in small quantities, say, about a gallon at a time. See that the food eaten is of first-class quality. Endeavor to find the cause of the trouble, and remove it.

3. This is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone), and a perfect cure cannot be effected. Repeated blistering will help. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip hair off front and inside of joint. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the hair has grown again. Repeat the blister once every month all fall and winter. V.

Miscellaneous.

CUSTODY OF CHILD.

Can a boy over fourteen years of age, who leaves his home in Canada and goes to the United States, be compelled to return to his home in Canada?

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes. In so answering, we assume that he is not much more than the fourteen years old, say, not over sixteen.

LUMP - JAW LINIMENT.

I noticed in a column of Questions and Answers, page 1338, of issue June 25, about a cow with lump jaw, signed R. M. In my experience of farming, I have had several different cattle that showed signs of lump jaw, and every one was cured successfully in a very short time, and I have given the recipe to a number of my neighbors and have never known it to fail, providing it was rubbed on before the lump had been on too long and had got far advanced. One ounce of iodine, 3 ounces of turpentine, 3 ounces of ammonia. Rub on with the hand once or twice a day. It costs about thirty-five or forty cents. I hope my brother farmers will copy and save this recipe, as I have always found it a very cheap, yet effective, cure for lump jaw. It was given to me some years ago. It has been so successful I want to pass it on. T. P. L.

[Note.—We always appreciate the spirit which prompts the sending of prescriptions such as this. At the same time, we receive a good many which will not do what their sponsors think and honestly claim they will. Sometimes the disease is wrongly diagnosed. In the present instance, for example, it is doubtful whether our correspondent ever had a real case of lump jaw (actinomycosis). There may have been real or fancied swellings which he has treated as lump jaw. It is to be noted that he says the cases must be treated early. It is hard to see how the treatment could be effective in the disease known as lump jaw, which is caused by a fungus working through the tissues. Perhaps the lumps were like one we observed recently on a calf of our own and were about to treat for lump jaw, when it disappeared of its own accord, without even rubbing.]

COLLECTING AN ACCOUNT.

A bought some shingles three years ago from B. A promised to pay for same in a month or so, but did not do so. B has asked A several times to pay him for same, but he never pays. What steps can B take to get payment from A, he being a laborer, and with no property as far as B knows? The house on which the shingles were used belongs to his wife. But A makes some pulpwood, and has now three carloads made, and sells the wood to the agent here. Could B not get a hold on the wood, and how? F. W. S.

Ontario.

Ans.—We think that if you were to hand your account to a solicitor he could collect the amount of it for you by Division Court proceedings, or, perhaps, even without suit.

A NEIGHBOR'S WEEDS.

My neighbor sowed some alfalfa last spring and did not cut it all summer, and in the fall there was a lot of tumble weed matured which was blown over two or three of my fields this spring; and as I have seeded one down to alsike, we had to pull a lot of this weed out, and it is still coming. There is more of it growing in his field now, and if it is not pulled soon it will repeat the process.

1. Can I compel him to pull it?
2. Can I collect damages for what has been done?

Ontario.

Ans.—The weed in question is not one of those mentioned in The Noxious Weed Act. But the Act may have been extended by by-law of your local municipality to include such weed as being noxious to husbandry or gardening. The municipal council may also have appointed an inspector to enforce the provisions of the Act in the municipality. You should accordingly see the municipal clerk as to your statutory rights in the matter. The Act mentioned is in the Ontario Statutes of 1912 (Chap. 68). If you find that there has been no extending by-law, you should then see a lawyer and have him write your neighbor proposing an action for a mandatory injunction and damages.

CATTLE ON RAILWAY.

A train (Province Quebec), on May 20th, 1912, killed one cow and broke a leg of another cow, which was slaughtered for beef, securing less than one-half its value. We put in a claim, and had the animals valued the day of killing. Claim was put in with the section foreman, and later to Mr. ———, claims agent for ——— Railway, Montreal. Evidently the company do not intend to pay. The railroad gate was closed at 7.30 p. m., and in the morning was open, and those cattle, with others, were on the railroad, and two more hurt, but recovered. The gate was an iron pipe and wire one. On examining the gate after the accident it was found that by pushing the gate it would cause it to rise, thereby lifting the chain from the hook on the post which was the means used to keep the gate closed, and it seems probable that the cattle were around the gate and opened it in that manner. The company might possibly bring evidence to show that tramps had left other gates open. The gate has since been repaired.

1. What is the best course to pursue to receive payment for cattle?
2. If company were sued and were condemned to pay, could they appeal the case?
3. What height from the ground to the top of the gate should a railroad gate be?
4. Should a railroad company have a fastening on their gates that could be locked, and supply locks for same?

Quebec.

REX.

Ans.—1. Place the claim in the hands of a lawyer with instructions to sue, if necessary.

2. We cannot say.
3. At least four feet six inches.
4. While the company are obliged by statute to provide proper and sufficient fastenings, we hardly think they could be compelled to make such elaborate provision as is suggested.—See Sec. 254 of the Railway Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 37). But see also the amending Act of 1911 (1-2 Geo. V., Chap. 22, Sec. 9).

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, September 2nd, receipts of live stock numbered 56 cars, comprising 1,034 cattle, 364 hogs, 626 sheep, 108 calves; trade slow; no exporters sold. Choice butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; good butchers', \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$3 to \$5.40; milkers, \$60 to \$75, and one at \$110; veal calves, \$4 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, unchanged. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5; lambs, \$6.60 to \$7. Hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75 fed and watered, and \$8.35 to \$8.45 f. o. b. cars.

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

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 89 | 259 | 348 |
| Cattle | 982 | 3,548 | 4,530 |
| Hogs | 1,359 | 3,951 | 5,310 |
| Sheep | 2,486 | 4,774 | 7,260 |
| Calves | 381 | 624 | 1,005 |
| Horses | 2 | 110 | 112 |

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

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 260 | 246 | 506 |
| Cattle | 3,272 | 3,027 | 6,299 |
| Hogs | 5,635 | 6,076 | 11,711 |
| Sheep | 5,148 | 2,221 | 7,369 |
| Calves | 653 | 133 | 786 |
| Horses | — | 30 | 30. |

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show a decrease of 158 cars, 1,769 cattle, 6,401 hogs, 109 sheep and lambs; but an increase of 219 calves, and 82 horses, compared with the same week of 1911.

Receipts, while not quite as large as were anticipated, were quite equal to the demand, and in the export class, especially steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., there were more on Monday and Tuesday than the demand called for, and some of them were held over. On Monday, trade in cattle was slow, as none of the abattoirs want to buy their cattle on a Monday, but prefer to have their purchases spread over Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and have informed the drovers to that effect. Prices were from 15c. to 25c. for even the best butchers', and common cows were almost unsalable, at 30c. to 40c. per cwt. lower prices. At the close of the week export cattle were not in demand, but good butchers' were steady to firm, the choice quality worth \$6.75.

Exporters.—Swift & Company, of Chicago, bought 223 steers at \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt., of which there was only one carload brought the latter price.

Butchers'.—Choice butchers' sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$4.90; choice, heavy cows, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60; good cows, \$4.50 to \$5; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common cows and canners', \$1.50 to \$3.50; light bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.75; heavy bulls, \$5 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers of good quality, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, at \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for good to choice milkers and springers is as strong as it has been for some time, and prices for such ranged from \$60 to \$75 each, and a few at \$80; common to medium cows, \$40 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Deliveries were moderate, and the market is firmer, especially for good to choice quality. The top price paid was \$9.25, and there were two lots of 12 each that brought that price. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$9.25 per cwt., the bulk going at \$6 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$4 to \$5, and culls and rams at \$3 to \$3.50. Lamb prices have fluctuated during the week, on Monday selling at \$7.25 to \$7.85, but dropped back to \$6.25 and \$7; or 85c. per cwt. lower.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8.65 to \$8.75; and \$8.30 to \$8.35, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Dealers reported the horse market as being very quiet, and expected it to continue so during the exhibition. Prices were firm, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 98c., outside points; Ontario, fall, new, 88c. to 90c. per bushel; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.07, track, lake ports; feed wheat, 65½c., lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, track, lake ports, 45½c.; Ontario No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., outside points; No. 2, 43c. to 43½c., track, Toronto; No. 3, 42c. to 42½c. Rye—No. 2, 70c. per bushel, outside. Peas—No. 2, 90c., outside. Buckwheat—70c. per bushel, outside. Barley—For malting, 60c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 48c. to 49c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 87c., track, Toronto; on track, at Collingwood, 82½c.; No. 2 mixed, track, Midland, 81½c. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton, 20c. more; strong bakers', \$5 in June.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 per ton. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer for separator dairy and store lots. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c. Eggs.—Selects, new-laid, 28c. to 30c., by the case. Cheese.—Large, 14½c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—Best extracted, 11c. to 12c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3. Potatoes.—Canadian, car lots, track, Toronto, \$1 to \$1.15 per bag. Poultry.—Alive, spring chickens, 14c. to 16c.; spring ducks, 12c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.; roosters, old, 10c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of Canadian fruits and vegetables were the largest yet for this season during the past week. Apples, 20c. to 30c. per basket, and \$1.50 to \$2.75 per barrel; blueberries, \$1.30 to \$1.40; peaches, 60c. to 70c.; 30c. for small basket; plums, 20c. to 60c.; pears, 40c. to 60c.; American pears, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; cantaloupes, \$1.25 per case for good quality, and 60c. to 70c. per case for common quality, and 25c. to 40c. per basket; cucumbers, 25c.; beans, 20c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 40c.; onions, 35c. per basket; corn, 10c. to 12c. per dozen ears; celery, 40c. per dozen; beets, 30c. per basket; eggplants, 60c. to 65c. per basket; Spanish onions, \$1.75 per case.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.; country hides, green, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c. to 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

WOOL.

Unwashed, coarse, 13c.; unwashed, fine, 14½c.; washed, coarse, 19c.; washed, fine, 21c.; rejects, 16c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9.50 to \$9.85; shipping, \$8.50 to \$9.35; butchers', \$8 to \$8.75; heifers, \$4.75 to \$8; cows, \$3 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6; stock heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fresh cows and springers, \$2 to \$3 higher, at \$35 to \$75.

Veals.—\$4 to \$11.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.20 to \$9.25; mixed, \$9.25 to \$9.40; Yorkers, \$9 to \$9.40; pigs, \$8.80 to \$9; roughs, \$7.80 to \$8.10; stags, \$5.50 to \$7; dairies, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—In the Montreal market the receipts of cattle were lighter last week, and the feeling was easy. Best steers were quoted at 6½c. to about 6½c., fine being about 6c., good 5½c. to 5½c., medium 5c., to 5½c., and common down to 4c. Some bulls sold at 2½c. to 3c., and cows for canning as low as 1½c. per lb. Demand for lambs was more active, and prices were higher, at 6½c. for straight car lots, old sheep being 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Calves were \$8 to \$12 each, and milk calves \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs sold at 8½c. to 8½c. for selects, sows being 7c., and stags 4c. per lb., off cars.

Horses.—There was practically no change in the market for horses. The fall demand has not started up yet, but should soon do so now. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$375 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; inferior, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100 each; and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Tone of market was rather easier, and sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock were made at 12c. to 12½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New stock offering more freely, and prices declining daily. At the end of the week \$1.10 per bag was quoted. The Quebec crop is said to be poor.

Eggs.—Prices for selects were 28c. to 29c., wholesale; straight receipts, 23c. to 24c.; seconds, 19c. to 20c.

Honey and Syrup.—Offerings of new honey light, and prices steady, at 10½c. to 11c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 8c. to 8½c. for extracted. Dark comb, 7c. to 8c. per lb., and strained, 7½c. to 8c.

Butter.—Quotations for finest creamery were about 26½c. to 26½c. here, while nice stock could be had at ½c. less, and seconds at 25c. to 25½c. Dairy butter was quoted at 21½c. to 22½c. per lb. At the end of the week prices in the country rose, owing to the reduced make, and creamery was quoted here Monday as high as 26½c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese held its strength, and even better. Finest Western colored was quoted here at 13½c. to 13½c., while Townships were about 13c. under these figures. Quebecs were 13c. to a shade less. Exports to date of last summary amount to 967,000, or about 37,000 less than at the same time a year ago.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 48½c. to 49c. per bushel, car lots, ex store, Montreal; No. 1 feed, extra, about the same, and No. 3 Canadian Western, 47c. to 47½c., and No. 2 feed, 45½c. to 46c.

Flour.—Market held about steady, and very little new flour is available. Manitoba No. 1 patents, firsts, \$6.10 per barrel, in wood; seconds, \$5.60, and strong bakers', \$5.40. Choice winter-wheat patents, \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$4.90. Prices in bags, 30c. per barrel less than the above.

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

Hay.—Very little old hay left. Dealers have been trying to buy new crop at \$9 to \$11 per ton, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, but not meeting with much success. Pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, quoted at \$17 to \$18 per ton for No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 2 extra; \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2 good; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 3, and \$10 to \$11 for clover mixture.

Hides.—Market unchanged, at prices quoted last week.

Cheese Markets

Stirling, Ont., 13½c. to 13 9-16c.; Brockville, Ont., 13½c.; Kingston, Ont., 13½c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13½c.; Listowel, Ont., 13c. to 13½c.; London, Ont., 13½c.; Cowansville, Ont., 13½c.; butter, 26½c.; Belleville, Ont., 13½c. to 13 13-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13½c.; butter, 26½c.; Canton, N. Y., 15½c.; butter, 27½c.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable quotations for United States and Canadian steers from 13½c. to 13½c. per lb.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.75 to \$10.53; Texas steers, \$4.80 to \$6.60; Western steers, \$6 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.15; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8; calves, \$8 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.25 to \$9; mixed, \$7.90 to \$9; heavy, \$7.65 to \$8.65; rough, \$7.65 to \$7.95; pigs, \$5 to \$8.10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.40 to \$4.75; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.25; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.90.

TRADE TOPICS.

A SHORT-TURN GEAR.—The E. D. Short-turn Gear for vehicles is something novel in which every farmer will be immediately interested. An illustration of it appears again this issue in the advertisement of the Dominion Well Supply Co., Ltd., of Cargill, Ont., who have the exclusive right of manufacture in Canada. The gear was on exhibition at Toronto Fair, and will be next week at London. See the advertisement, and write.

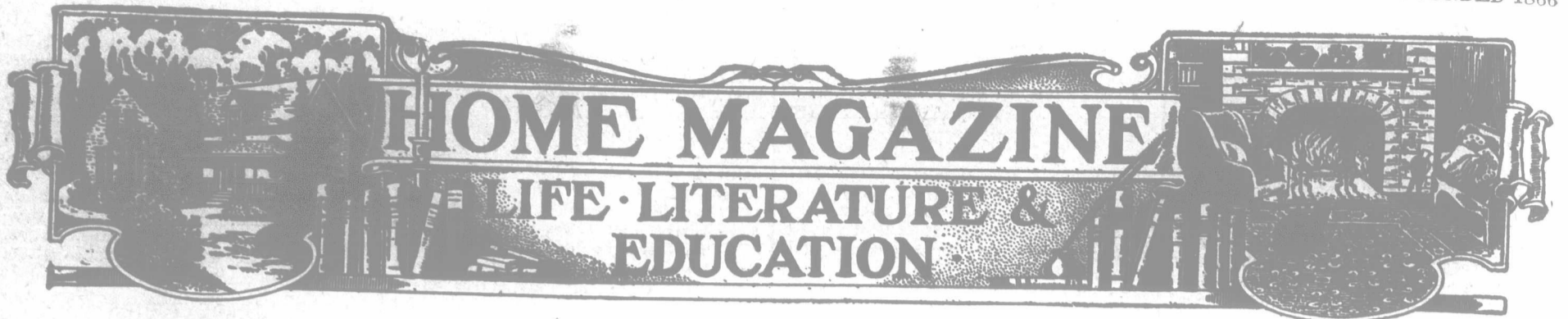
THE BENSON COLLARS.—Men, young and old, are on the lookout now-a-days for a negligé collar that is smart and comfortable, will not get out of shape, and is reasonable in price. Manchester, England, is where they are made by W. Benson & Co., 43 Victoria Buildings. Half a dozen can be got for 85c., duty and carriage paid. See advertisement on page 1524, August 29th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Turn up this advertisement and send a trial order.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR HARVESTERS.—On account of the urgent appeal from the West for additional farm laborers, the Grand Trunk Railway have decided to run two more farm laborers' excursions on September 4th and 6th, from all stations in Canada. The rate to Winnipeg is \$10, plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton. Returning half-cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18 to destination in Eastern Canada. Farmers along the Grand Trunk Pacific pay the maximum wage, and this is an excellent chance for young men to visit the West. The route via Chicago is an attractive one, as many large cities and towns are passed en route, which breaks the monotony of the journey, as there is something new to see all the time. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton. Ask nearest Grand Trunk Agent for full particulars, or write A. E. Duff, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

ANOTHER LOT OF QUALITY PERCHERONS.

T. D. Elliott & Son, of Bolton, Ont., are the latest arrivals home from France with a big importation of Percheron stallions and fillies, totalling 18 head, 10 of which are stallions from two to four years of age, the remaining eight, fillies from one to three years. Uniformity and high standard of excellence are the predominating features of the entire lot. Many of them were winners in France at the leading shows, including that at Paris. Mr. Elliott is well known as a keen judge of horses, and in this lot is ample evidence that he knows just where the wearing qualities of horses must be particularly good, as every one of them is remarkably good at the ground, with big wide feet, well-sprung ankles, and clean, flat bone, and with this the tops are splendidly moulded, and the depth of rib all that can be desired. Nearly all of the stallions will reach the ton and over when developed. Many of them have the long, rangy stylish top so much desired; others are of the thicker, smooth, cart-horse type. Parties wanting a Percheron stallion would do well to see this lot, as they are sure to find what they are looking for, as quality is there in abundance. The fillies are an essentially high-class lot. Several of them are in foal. Flashy quality of underpinning and general all-around excellence about describes the lot. They must be seen to be appreciated.



The Exhibition at Toronto.

Were one asked to name the pre-eminent use of the big annual Fair at Toronto, one might be puzzled to give immediate answer. A great advertisement for Canada it certainly is; a great educator—if one take it that way,—and yet it appears to be also the one grand opportunity for an outing for a great mass of the people of Canada,—especially those of Ontario,—and who can say that the week or two of interested change from the daily routine is not a time of more value than may be imagined to all the busy folk who thus take advantage of the excuse for a holiday?

The Canadian National Exhibition shows improvement every year,—that goes without saying. Pavements have been extended everywhere, and so there is less worry from mud on the occasional rainy days, than of yore. This year the fine, new gateway, and a few new buildings distinctively mark the march on and ever on; while the beautiful fountain erected in August of last year, is being more and more patronized and enjoyed as a meeting-place. "Meet us at the fountain," say your friends, and so, instead of keeping anxious watch from the steps of some building, jostled and pushed about by the crowd, as once was necessary, you now sit on the stone balustrade by the softly-falling water, look out over the beautiful lake, and so wait, listening to the selections given by the bands in the bandstand just beyond. There are one or two items for general improvement, however, which may be here noted. Those big Exhibition grounds could very well stand several hundred more seats. Going about the Fair is strenuous work; so often, so very often, one would like to sit down a little while to rest, and yet there are so few places to sit unless one drags away over to the vicinity of the bandstand. If seats were placed along the outside walls of all the buildings, many hearts would be thankful.

Then, again, why are not maps of the grounds placed conspicuously just inside the gate? The disposition of the various buildings is very confusing, especially to those who are present for the first time, and, as a consequence, there is much going over and over the same ground. How very often one hears people say, "Why, we've been in this building before, haven't we?" or "Have we been here before?—No.—Yes we have! See, there is such-and-such a thing!"—And so on. All of this confusion, and the weariness of eternally retracing one's steps, might be obviated by the very simple expedient of placing the maps for sale in a spot that everyone might see,—at the gates.

THE EXHIBITS.

Now let us take a little trip among this year's exhibits,—omitting, of course, the stock, etc., the report of which appears in the "men's part" of our pages. The first building visited chanced to be the "Manufacturers' Building," so useful an adjunct of the Fair, not only to the manufacturers who thus lavishly advertise, but to the people who may thus find out what can be bought. If you

want to buy a piano, a player-piano, a kitchen cabinet, or a Wernicke bookcase, there they are,—look at the various kinds, and make up your mind about them. Or if you want a new hat, new furs, or a new gown, there are all the latest styles.—The gowns, it must be acknowledged, run rather to the elaborate, evening-gowns, etc., for which farm folk have little use, but it is interesting to see them anyway, and they make a very pretty display.

THE "FURNISHED ROOMS."

The Murray-Kay, Simpson, and Eaton, "furnished rooms" were this year, as usual, the centers of much interest. The most striking feature in regard to the furnishings was the return to the antique. Plain designs seems to be giving way to carved and tapestried effects, especially for drawing-rooms, but the color schemes are more carefully worked out than ever.

Fumed oak appears to be greatly in fashion for all rooms, except, perhaps, drawing-rooms, where mahogany is always in order, while chairs and bedsteads show a quaint and pretty mixture of carved wood and old-fashioned "cane" work.

In the Murray-Kay dining-room, browns and greens were the colors chosen, the wall being entirely covered with a dull rich tapestry paper in those tones. In the drawing-room, fawn and old rose were the prevailing tints, an Oriental rug covering the floor. In the very dainty bedroom in the corner of the building the color-scheme was completely carried out in a dull gray-blue and creamy white, the wall-paper being blue, with a white stripe, the bedspread white, with a blue border, the rug dull fawn and blue, and the chairs upholstered in blue and white. The twin bedsteads both had cane inserts in the part at the foot.

In the Eaton drawing-room, a unique effect was secured in the living-room by

way, are the fad of the moment), a cozy grate, big easy chairs upholstered in leather (fuchsia tints), and a very unusual wall-treatment, which deserves detailed description. The main part of the wall was covered by an imitation of leather, in dull fuchsia-blue, but around the top ran a deep frieze of panels divided by wooden shields bearing the emblematic insignia of the various Provinces. Each panel represented a scene, the series telling a story. Of course, no other pictures appeared in this room. Very striking, however, were the tall electroliers (if one may call them that), stands of carved wood made up of a slender pedestal with a basin above in which the lights were placed. By this device the light-bulbs themselves were quite concealed, but a mellow radiance was cast all over the room.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Passing from the Manufacturers' Building to the Women's Building through an arcade beautifully decorated with artificial apple-blossoms and Chinese lanterns, one found the usual array of cookery, painted china, wood-carving, needlework of all kinds, hand-woven stuffs, etc. We were much interested in the display of children's cookery, a feature that should be encouraged at all fairs.

In the needlework cases the newest thing seen was a display of punch-work. There seemed, however, to be a revival of the old-fashioned cross-stitch, and some very pretty guest-towels were noticed, in which the initial and a design extending across the end were carried out in deft-blue cross-stitch. Other towels and pillow-slips were scalloped along the edge, and decorated by embroidery, while yet others were prettily trimmed with crochet insertion and lace.

The cases attracting most attention were those containing crochet, and, indeed, the great increase in crochet exhibits marked the popularity which this

for a time: (1) After conditions of cleanliness, were perfect. (2) After a particle of manure was introduced. (3) After milk had been rinsed about in an apparently clean, but not sufficiently scalded pail. (4) After a timothy seed was permitted to remain, etc. After seeing the dreadful results which the rapid increase of bacteria can bring about, and comparing the flasks in which they were permitted to work with the ones showing perfect conditions, the most careless dairyman could not but go home determined to make an effort to bring about more absolute cleanliness in his dairy. Cleanliness!—Scientific cleanliness!—must be the word if milk or butter are to be really fit for food.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Passing the Applied Arts Building with its beautiful photography and interesting enamelled jewelry, the Process Building, with manufactures of carpets, candy, etc., in full swing, and the Transportation Building, with its imposing exhibit of automobiles, let us pause at the Horticultural Building. Here a marked improvement was to be seen, especially in the showing of cut flowers, in which Toronto has been somewhat backward in the past. The display of gladioli was especially good, the vegetables and honey very attractive, and the massive banks of ferns, crotons, rubber plants, palms, and orchids, a thing to remember.

THE ART BUILDING.

A fee of ten cents at the door prevented this building from being crowded with a throng of careless sight-seers pushing through with little or no interest in the pictures, and so the true picture lovers were given a better chance to see.

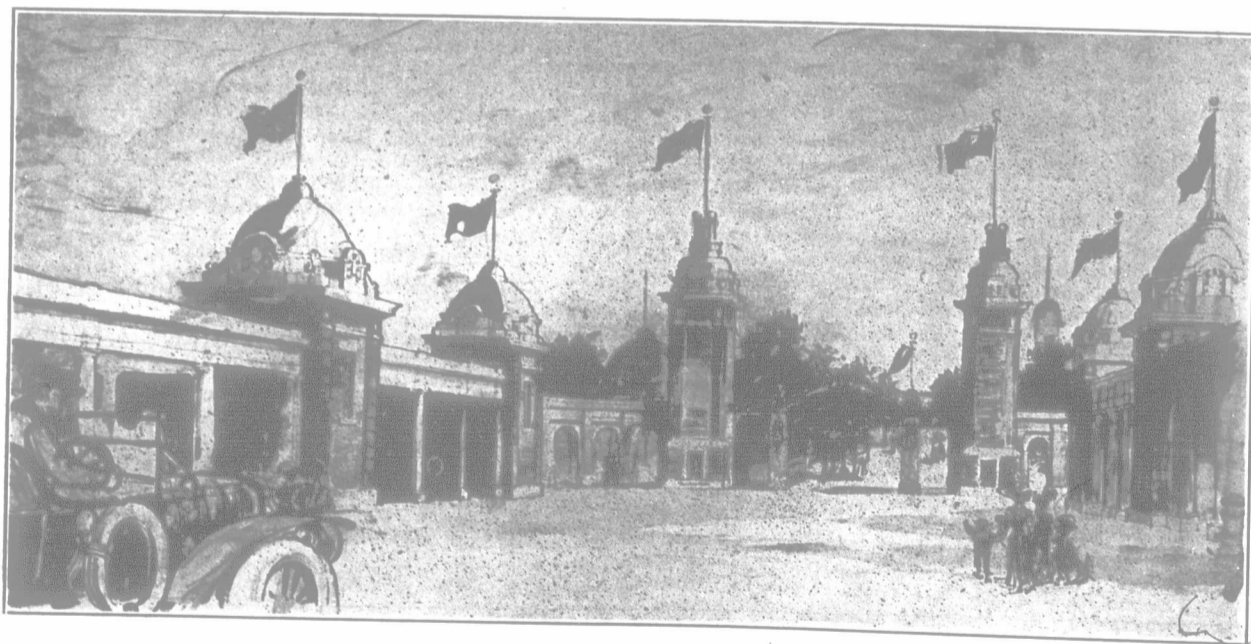
As usual, there was a fine showing of canvases from abroad, although very few of the older artists' were exhibited, an awful picture, "Perseus and Andromeda," by Lord Leighton, and a strange conception of John the Baptist entitled, "The Forerunner," by Millais, being the most notable.

Of the "moderns," the picture attracting most attention was "The Village Wedding,"—"the best of the bunch," we heard one enthusiastic man declare, and surely the merry faces of the villagers merited his delight. This picture was painted by Sir Luke Fildes, R. A., an artist living in Holland Park, London, Eng.

There were several fine landscapes by B. W. Leader, R. A.; a beautiful representation of a waste covered with golden gorse in bloom, by David Murray, R. A.; a canvas with a remarkably clear atmospheric effect, "In the Uplands," showing a woman and geese in the foreground, by William Wells, Isle of Man; and many others by other British artists.

Canadian and American artists were well represented, two of the most notable pictures being "The Butterfly," by Joia Alexander, P. N. A., New York, and "The Blue Kimona," by Robert Henri, N. A., New York, both exceptionally rich in color and original in treatment.

One cannot here pause to describe in detail the many fine pieces by our Canadian artists—Atkinson, Beatty, Bridgen, Bell-Smith, Challenger, Cutts, Dyonnet, Fleming, Wyly-Grier, Jefferys, Knowles,



The New Entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition.

a panelled wall in fumed oak, the coloring throughout the room being brown in harmony, with a creamy white mantel and an Oriental rug to give a dash of color.

The bedroom in this suite also had a panelled wall, but in creamy white, with a white mantel to match, the necessary color being supplied by the dull green rug and the brown carved furniture.

It was the Eaton library, however, that held the most admirers,—a beautiful room with a fuchsia-red rug with fuchsia-blue in the border (fuchsia tints, by the

work has attained at the present time. A great deal of "Irish" work, and lace in square or filet mesh, were shown.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

But little need be said of this here, as a report appears in the first part of the magazine, but one cannot pass without remarking upon the very educational value of an exhibit illustrating the necessity for cleanliness in handling milk, which was shown by the Agricultural College at Guelph. There were sealed tubes showing the condition of milk kept

Homer Watson, and many others. Perhaps the most striking was a piece of mural decoration, "The Coming of the White Man," by G. A. Reid, showing a group of Indians watching the coming of white-sailed vessels over the blue sea. Women artists were represented even better than usual, "Spring Song," by Florence Carlisle; a case of miniatures, by Elizabeth McGillivray Knowles; "At Twilight," by Mary H. Reid; "Sisters," by Henrietta Shore, and "Dusk," by Mary E. Wrinch, being among the most notable.

Some of the pictures mentioned we hope to reproduce (although black and white reproductions must always be painfully inadequate) at an early date.

A Few Ideas Regarding Agricultural Fairs.

(By "Spectator.")

As the season of fall fairs is rapidly approaching, we are occasionally tempted to look around with a critical eye and wonder what some people see in these exhibitions to attract them thither from all parts of the country. As a mere woman is not expected to understand certain departments of the fairs, I will not attempt to touch these, but there may be a few minor items which I have noticed which may have escaped the eye of the directors.

My pity has often extended to the tired mother carrying an infant and trying to watch one or two lively little tots at the same time, while "daddy" is "over looking at the cattle or sheep," and I wonder why some small rest-room is not provided for this emergency, but usually we rarely find even a bench. In our own fair last year the Women's Institute provided a rest-room beside their booth. As we have our exhibition in the rink, we have splendid accommodation for this purpose. We took the extra trouble of bringing veranda rockers, and were amply repaid by the expressions of gratitude and the extra patronage at the "Institute" booth, where ice cream, fruit, cake, tea, and coffee, were sold.

In many country fairs the lives of people are endangered by having one common entrance for people, rigs, horses, and cattle. I have in mind one narrow entrance between the hall and fence, where many a narrow escape was witnessed. This has now been done away with by having two entrances, one leading to the hall, the other to the grounds.

In my wanderings I used to wonder that the directors did not use better judgment or more humanity, when they arranged the boxes containing the fowl and children's pets. In some cases these were given a corner at the back of the hall (outside) where you perhaps saw them by accident, or else they were placed in the blazing sun without the possible chance of shade or water, and there the poor things were forced to stay in a little box to suffer hours from the rays of the sun, as well as from constant fear of the spectators. As this is an interesting part of each exhibition, could not room be provided in the hall, or else in some sheltered place?

Coming into the hall it is often a case of wonder why all articles are not arranged in their proper places. How judges can be expected to judge properly, to say easily, is a mystery to me, when the people will insist on putting up their own exhibits in one place without regard to the muddle of "Irish lace," "wool slippers," or "burnt wood," as the case may be. In our home fair, we hope to simplify matters this year by having lady directors to help arrange the fancy-work. In the case of water or oil paintings, perhaps the greatest mistakes are made; we so often find them placed without any regard to the proper light, often in a dark corner, thereby spoiling the effect of good work.

Were more pains taken in a few of these apparently minor arrangements, the general effect of the in-door show would be much better. The artistic way in which flowers, fruits, or vegetables, could be arranged, would not only show each off to better advantage, but would add greatly to the appearance of the hall.

Our fairs are such an indication of the progressiveness of the country of which we are proud to form a part, that every effort should be put forward to make

them as attractive as possible. Where the Women's Institute takes an interest and offers prizes to help add to the exhibits, they can add very much to the interest of our annual fairs. The society to which I belong give special prizes for children's work,—baking, sewing, collection of weeds (mounted and named), flowers grown from seeds presented by the Institute, etc. This corner is one of the most attractive in the hall; besides, it gives great pleasure to the children. We have an energetic board of directors, who are building up one of the best exhibitions, both outside and inside, to be seen in many miles. Wishing you the success we hope for ourselves, I am an interested

Grey Co., Ont. SPECTATOR.

THE MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I quite agree with Scottie on one point at least, that the majority of men are good fellows, and quite agreeable companions if taken in the right way. But don't you think that "Scottie" is just a little too hard on us poor women? I venture to say that he is a bachelor,

blame for so many unhappy homes. Does he not know that a woman cannot quarrel alone, and that usually there is a cause for that quarrel? If men and women would try to do what is in their power for the comfort and pleasure of one another, instead of trying to see that each does his or her share, they would be a whole lot happier.

Now, Scottie says, "A man must tread lightly when he enters his own house." Why should he lay such stress on "his own house?" Has a woman no rights at all? I have no use for the women who are causing such a disturbance, crying for votes, and beside them I would place the man who, after his marriage, owns everything, and his wife nothing. I believe marriage to be a partnership for life, one which, if not carried out in everything, is fatal to a happy home.

I wonder just how Scottie would feel if, when after a good deal of coaxing, he had been able to get a sick baby to sleep, someone (no one but a selfish or thoughtless person would do it) should come in, slam the door, make a general noise, and wake the little one. I am very glad to say there are very few fathers who would do it, and I

They walk in from the barnyard with their soiled boots, kick them in one corner, throw hat and coat in another place, then, when they are ready to go out again, they say, "Have you seen my hat and coat? Funny, they can't put things in their place." Most homes do not have anything that is so good that a person cannot come in. They are welcomed in our house any time.

Thirdly, Man is the stronger. Why should he not be prepared to chastize the children if necessary? That is his place, but, of course, sometimes he loses his temper, and does not know when to stop whipping the child.

A WOMAN'S DUTY AROUND THE HOME.

Poor unfortunate women! They are compelled to be man's slave, to cook, wash, iron, and see to the children, besides walking the floor half the night to keep baby from crying, that poor papa can sleep.

Then, woman has to put up with a lot of abuse. No man is perfect, as he seemed to be before he was married. He comes in for meals, and perhaps baby has been "worrisome," and the wife could not get dinner on time. It is about five minutes late, and then, of course, as the old story is, he scolds all through that meal-hour, and the wife thinks she will have peace after he leaves until the next meal.

Then, most men are stingy. I, as a farmer's daughter, will relate my experience. My father offered me so much a month for helping to milk. I accepted. There was nothing said about money being taken off if any milk was spilt. In one month's time, I spilt two pails of milk; he took forty cents off that month's wages. Then, the next month, I scrubbed the cans clean. One can of milk came back sour; he charged me one dollar and a half. Then I was away for five milkings; he charged me one dollar and a quarter. Now, I am expected to clothe myself on forty dollars a year, and he a well-to-do farmer with every convenience! Now, when you read that you will certainly think that some men are stingy. I must stop, hoping that I have not been too hasty.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The Windrow.

A laundry machine for cleaning paper money is now in operation in the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

A mechanical violin player, called the "Violina," by which the violin is played upon the same principal as is the piano in the "player-piano," has been invented. By using records, the playing of the world's greatest violinists may be reproduced by it, with a very fair degree of accuracy.

A well-known story of the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, concerns the close resemblance which existed between the great painter and George du Maurier. A lady sitting beside the latter at dinner one night refused to acknowledge any resemblance. "You know, Mr. Alma-Tadema," she said, "I think it is absurd to say that you and Mr. Du Maurier are so awfully alike. There is really no resemblance at all. Don't you agree with me?" "Quite," replied the author of "Trilby," "but, you see, I happen to be Mr. Du Maurier."—T. P.'s Weekly.

It is fortunate for women of to-day, whose tendency in dress lends itself increasingly to the artistic in color and design, that they do not live in the year 1726. There was then, apparently, a yearning even among Quaker women, to break away from inartistic fashion and its note of colorless simplicity; for the following message was sent in that year to fair Quakers by some of their stronger-minded sisters: "As, first, that immodest fashion of hooped petticoats or the imitation, either by something put into their petticoats to make them set full, or any other imitation whatever, which we take to be but a branch springing from the same corrupt root of pride. And also that none of our friends accustom themselves to wear their gowns with superfluous folds be-



Please, May I Go, Too?

for, according to my knowledge, it is only bachelors who have to do general housework, and keep it up. Any married man knows that.

It seems to me it would be a great deal better to have one hook to hang one's hat or coat on, than to try a fresh one every day and never be quite sure where to find them. I once knew a small boy who, when he came in, threw his hat in the most convenient place, and when he wanted it his cry was, "Mother, where's my hat?"

Yes, a man should be a skilled workman, and be able to turn his hand to whatever is necessary for him to do. It is just as necessary for a man to be able to turn in and help his wife as it is for a woman to be able to help her husband when circumstances demand. Of course there is reason in all things; a woman is not built to plow any more than a man is to make baby's dresses.

Scottie thinks that the women are to

fancy Scottie may see things very differently one of these days. I hope Scottie will write again when that time comes. Oxford Co., Ont. PEGGY.

ANOTHER REPLY TO "SCOTTIE."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In reply to "Scottie's" letter in the August Number relating to "Man's Duty Around the Home," I, for one, beg to disagree with him.

Firstly, I am afraid I would rather not eat the food prepared by any man, no matter how good a cook he might be. Then, Scottie refers to men having to fill straw ticks. Well, in Prince Edward County most of the people are able to afford springs and mattresses. It seems to me that Scottie must be rather lazy, or else he would not mind putting in a few forkfuls of straw in the tick.

Secondly, most men do not care how much work they make for the wife.

hind, but plain and decent, nor go without aprons, nor to wear superfluous gathers or plaits in their caps or pinners, nor to wear their heads drest high behind; neither to cut or lay their hair on their foreheads or temples. And that friends be careful to avoid wearing striped shoes, or red and white heeled shoes or clogs, or shoes trimmed with gaudy colors.—T. P.'s Weekly.

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The prize of £600 offered by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, publishers, London, for the best novel submitted in their Prize Novel Competition, has been awarded to Miss Rose Macaulay, for a story entitled, "The Lee Shore," which came "easily first among the novels submitted." The second prize, £400, went to Mr. David Hennessey, for a book entitled, "The Outlaw." The judges were Miss Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night"; Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, and Mr. Clement K. Shorter, a well-known writer and journalist.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Good Temper.

It is better to dwell in a desert land, than with a contentious and fretful woman.—Prov. xxi: 19 (R. V.).

A mother mourns over the child God has lifted out of her sight, and her thoughts about that member of her family are full of tenderness. She loves the other members of the family just as dearly, yet too often she speaks to them with fretful irritation. Their fidgeting gets on her nerves, their noise is unbearable, they litter up the house so. Instead of rejoicing over their rosy cheeks and bright eyes, she finds fault continually. The husband, who is all the world to her, is thankful to escape sometimes from the continual lamentations which make him feel sore and bruised. Perhaps he escapes to the cheerful atmosphere of some public resort and falls a victim to intemperance or gambling. The wife, of course, laments more than ever, never suspecting that her habit of fretfulness lies at the root of the husband's fall.

Good temper is such a commonplace virtue that we forget its tremendous value, and fretfulness is such a "trifling" sin—or so we imagine—that we don't pray against it, or really fight against it. But just try to imagine what it would be like to do a day's shopping in a big department store, if all the clerks were cross, and were at liberty to show it. Of course, they know it is fatal to their chances of rising if they are snappish and disobliging to customers. They may be bad-tempered at home, but they can be cheerfully obliging to the most trying people abroad—it pays, you see.

Good temper may be only a shining veneer, worn only on the outside, or it may be one of the proofs that Christ is reigning in a heart, and then it goes all the way through.

Whatever you do, never make the astounding mistake of fancying that God is only interested in big virtues, or only hates big sins. The more we learn about this marvellous universe of His, the more we realize the tremendous importance of little things. I have just been reading a popular work on modern science which dives deep into the mystery of the infinitely small. We are told that even a solid bar of iron is made up of atoms so small as to be invisible under the strongest microscope. Yet each atom—magnified in our imagination to the size of a large church—is a real universe in itself. Imagine yourself inside that magnified atom, and you will see "electrons"—as the scientists call them—whirling round continually, each in its orbit, like the sun, moon and stars, which seem to us so enormous. These electrons—though magnified innumerable millions of times—as compared with the atom—look small as specks of dust. No one can possibly see an atom—no one but God—and only in imagination can we possibly conceive of anything as tiny as an electron, yet all the solid things we see and touch are made up of these invisible, intangible things. God directs their orderly movements, and gives them force and energy, as He does the earth

and the stars. Who shall dare say that anything is trivial or unimportant in the eyes of the One Who can measure infinite space with a span, and comprehend the infinitely small dust of the earth in a measure.—Isa. 40: 12.

Good temper is tremendously important. It has been called "nine-tenths of Christianity." It not only lies enshrined in the short prayer our Lord has given, but it is the one petition in that prayer which He enforced most particularly, saying: "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if you forgive not their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

Did you think that only referred to great offences? Yet you say the prayer several times a day, and probably you are not either committing or forgiving great offences every day.

We seem to think we have a right to be irritated with our neighbor (that word means also a brother or sister), when he is, as we say, "so irritating." On the other hand, that is just an opportunity of bearing witness to our Master by being sunny and good tempered under difficulties.

yet have no idea that by her profession of Christianity, coupled with her uncertain temper, she is doing terrible harm to the cause she loves, driving people away from a Master whose disciple is so unloving. We seem able to convince ourselves that we are good Christians, or, at least, "pretty good," while we go on keeping up an old grudge for years. We say, perhaps, "I am not refusing to forgive, I wouldn't wish him any harm"; yet the resentment lies cold and hard in our hearts, and yet we are not afraid! Or perhaps the irritation dies out quickly and we forget all about the cause of offence, not because we are living the life of love, but just because it is crowded out by other interests. Let us lift this matter of a sunny, even temper, up to a high level. Let us "try to get even" with those who have not treated us very well. How? Certainly not by hitting back and so provoking a worse repetition of the offence. Our orders are to overcome evil with good, to do good to those who hate us, to pray for those who treat us badly. Christ is our Master, and it is our first business in life to obey His orders. Instead of the flash of anger,

individuals treat their fellows, feeling sorry when others slip or fall, and always ready to stretch out the helping hand of a true comrade. How is it that we discuss the faults of others behind their backs, and take genuine pleasure in imputing bad motives to people we dislike? These same people have, perhaps, ten virtues to one fault, but we are more interested in finding fault than in praising. Is that a proof of our own goodness? A man once visited America for a few months and made a great fuss about the wickedness he discovered there, declaring that the young country was as terribly steeped in vice as Paris. The critic was really condemning himself. If he had not been seeking for vice he would not have found very much. If we seek for the virtues of others, instead of hunting eagerly for their defects, we shall be delighted to find good people everywhere. If we have enemies we can pray for them, and be kind and neighborly. It is very interesting to change enemies into friends, and distinctly worth while. It is folly to repay evil with evil, injuring one's own soul vitally. Bad temper is not a trivial offence, for it is a sin against love, and without love all virtues are worthless.

A man once determined that—God helping him—he "would not speak one cross word in one kind year." He had always supposed himself to be reasonably good-tempered, but the change in everybody else during that year was marvellous. His wife stopped fretting, the children took to climbing on his knee, the meals were jolly, the business at the store seemed to be well oiled, all the neighbors were glad to meet him. If everybody seems cross, perhaps you are wearing smoke-colored glasses. Be happy and kind, and you will find hosts of happy and kind people.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Fall and Winter Fashions

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—Once again it is time to consider clothes, so, in order to find out what "They" will be wearing this fall—that wonderful, comprehensive "They"—I have been, this week, taking a trip through the shops, and burrowing through and through the fashion magazines.

First of all, let us take a peep at the coats. Again, this winter, there will be a great demand for long coats; indeed people scarcely can think of doing without a long coat now-a-days,—it is so handy for slipping on over any kind of dress, and so comfortable for wearing in cold weather.

These coats are being made in all sorts of heavy materials, but also in lighter weight cloths, and she who is wise will choose the latter. A very heavy long coat is a weight to carry about in any but the coldest weather, while a lighter one may be made warm enough any time by wearing a woollen spencer or a sweater, (how I hate that word!) underneath. Just one word more in regard to the long coats,—be sure to choose one with a reversible collar or revers, that is, one that may be worn open at the neck, with the revers turned back, in comparatively warm weather, and with the revers buttoned across to form a snug double-breasted effect in cold weather.

Pre-eminent in favor, however, especially with the girls and younger women, will be the loose, mannish "Mackinaw" coat, made of thick material, often in large yet unobtrusive checks. This is really the "newest thing" in coats. It reaches just a little below the knee, has large patch pockets, is double-breasted, and has a collar exactly like those seen on men's overcoats.

Suits will also be worn, especially during the fall and spring, and in these the long, straight lines seen all during the summer, will prevail, although a faint



"What So Rare as a Day—of This Kind?"

Do you feel that you could be like St. Stephen, who prayed for the men who hurled stones at him? Do you listen in reverent adoration to the pleading, "Father forgive them," which rose to the lips of the King, as the rough soldiers drove the nails through his quivering flesh? Then do you answer a word that hurts your pride a little with a cutting retort, or hold your tongue in sullen silence when some unfortunate person has thoughtlessly offended you? How small we are? How we resent even a good-natured joke at our expense, if it touches a tender spot. We "fire up" at the smallest provocation, yet claim to be following One Who loved those who heaped on Him every kind of insult and torture.

A man may be truthful and honest, may go regularly to church, and be trying to live a real Christian life, and yet he may be making no effort at all to keep his temper in little things. Or a really good woman may be like the woman in our text, cross and fretful;

let us form the habit of flashing up a quick prayer for one who is cross, unreasonable, or rude. Instead of "paying back in his own coin" a person who has been unkind or ungenerous, let us think up some nice thing which we can truthfully say of him, or go out of our way and take some trouble to do him a good turn.

There is a story told of a prince who went out with his army against an invading host, declaring that he would not leave a single enemy alive. He sent out ambassadors with proposals which won them as his valuable allies. When asked why he had failed in his determination not to leave an enemy alive, he replied: "I have not failed. I have changed enemies to friends."

That is the commonsense idea, and far pleasanter and cheaper than fighting. Long ago, criminals were caged like wild beasts, and fiercely punished. Now their punishment is corrective instead of retributive, the object of it being to help them to live better lives. So should

attempt is being made to introduce plaits in the skirts again.—Just here I think we should rise in rebellion again plaited skirts. We could do this by securing patterns of plain skirts that exactly suit us, and insisting that all our suit skirts shall be made by them. The plaited skirt is an abomination, as, no doubt, most of you have found out. It is heavier in weight than the gored skirt, you can't hold it up when crossing muddy places, and it is always getting out of plait and requiring pressing. Moreover it is harder to make than a plain skirt and requires far more material.—why, then, should we have it forced upon us?

But to return to our "moutons."—In some of the new suits the small, trim, "man's coat-collar" is seen and the lower edge of the coat is "square," in others the long shawl collar is again in evidence, and the coat is made cutaway. The newest designs, however, are cutaway coats with broad revers surmounted by the high, turned-over, "Robespierre" collar. Why this collar should be called after Robespierre, the noted French revolutionist, is beyond me to explain,—probably he wore one.

With such cutaway coats, and especially if a Robespierre collar be introduced, a small vest, of the same or a contrasting color, is often set in. The effect is quite pretty, and it would be nice to own such a suit if one were not compelled to wear it long. For long wear, as you may possibly have found out, there is nothing like the plainer styles, cut with good lines, and well made, "Lines," indeed, count for a very great deal these days. Let them be good and little else matters—material, trimming, or anything else. Indeed the less trimming the better on suits or dresses thus well cut. Just a touch may be introduced to give an air of "distinction," especially on dresses that are exceptionally plain of style and quiet of color, but, after that, nothing more is advisable. By the way, "unfinished" worsteds, serge, and whipcord are the most fashionable materials for suits.

This brings us to the dresses, and never, I think, were these so pretty or so sensible. The lines are long and straight, yet skirts are not quite so tight as for the greater part of this summer, especially as affected by extremists; the waists are almost invariably fastened in front (thanks be!); and the trimming is just enough in quantity to give variety without fussiness. Indeed, on many of the prettiest dresses there is no trimming whatever, the "brightening" of the dress being left dependent upon a dainty lace turnover collar, and cuffs.

A return to the normal waist line has been hinted, but, as yet, the high waist line appears in more than half of the designs shown in the fashion books. Women seem loth to leave this pretty, distinctive device which has proved so almost universally becoming.

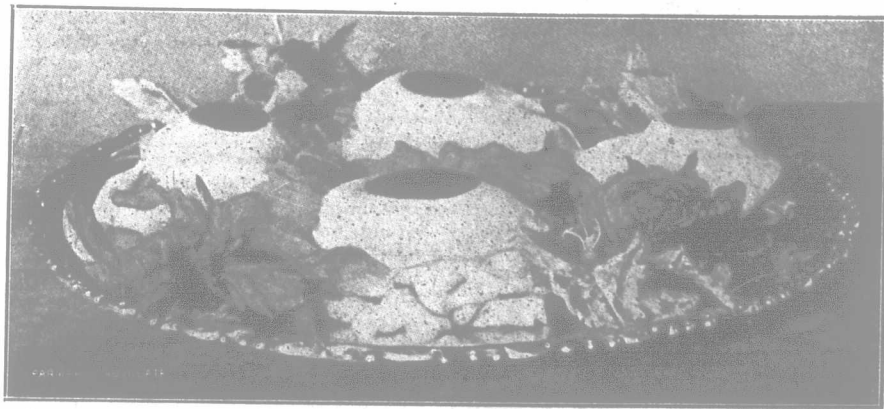
A few kimono sleeves are shown, but much more popular is the set-in sleeve with stitched armhole, or the sleeve with a simulated cap at the top made by sewing the lower part of the sleeve to the upper portion which projects slightly over.

One-piece dresses, of course, hold first place in favor, although, during fall and spring, coat-dresses with belts will be much worn. In all of these simplicity is the key note. As during the summer, the one-piece dresses will have a guimpe and under-sleeves of different material, filet net and Irish crochet (usually the "imitation" lace) being much in favor for these, although silk or satin will be used if warmth is desired. In this case tucking or soutache or rat-tail braiding will be resorted to for decoration. Occasionally, too, revers and vests, with a Robespierre collar, will appear by way of trimming even on waists, a contrast being secured by making the revers and collar of velvet or broadcloth and the vest of satin, perhaps in a lighter or contrasting shade. I cannot but feel, however, that the vest fashion, for waists at least, will not be very long with us. It is rather extreme, and waists so made will not lend themselves well to making-over, a consideration to many of us. More likely to hold place for some time, is the craze for colored buttons. On some of the dresses even two kinds are used, as, for instance, on a golden brown dress, on which the revers were tacked down along the edge by tiny amber glass buttons, large bone

buttons of the same shade being used for the front fastening of the dress.

Almost all colors are in fashion this fall, and a great variety of materials, the most popular of which, for these general service dresses, are worsted in various weaves, cheviot, serge, wool shepherd's check, and broadcloth. If you have been worried by skirts "shining" with wear at the back, try resilda or permo, both of which, being already glossy, have not this fault.

For the "dressy" gowns, for evening or other "state-occasion" wear, the materials most liked are the soft silks,—messaline, louisine, charmeuse, paillette, etc., soft satin, foulard, voile (either



Poached Eggs With Celery.

silk or woollen), and crepe de chine,—all soft, very pliable textiles, you see.

These all lend themselves well to the tunic and pannier effects, which are so much in vogue for such gowns. For yoke and undersleeves silk net is still favored, and fringe is still seen as a general garniture, although all-over lace, with touches of velvet, is newer. Often entire tunics are made of this lace—an expensive design, but very effective; in other gowns the lace is used for bretelles, for panels, and for banding. In evening dresses as in all others, however, sim-

Some Treats Among the Vegetables.

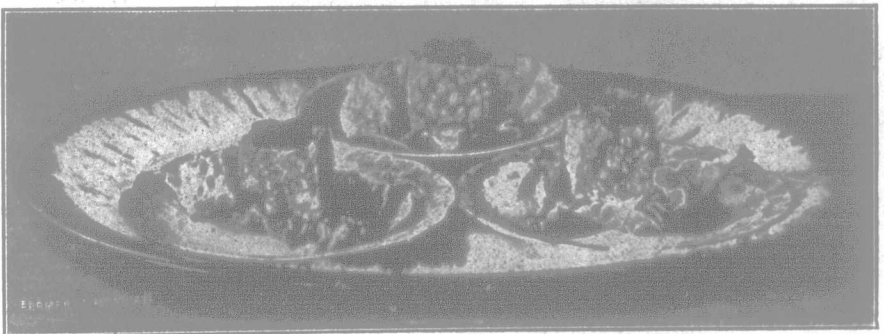
Do you in the country ever think what it means to have all the vegetables you want, just for the gathering? If you had to pay five cents for a little bunch of onions, or carrots, or beets, five cents for a head of celery, or even five cents a pound for tomatoes in this season when they are so plentiful, you would know better the value your garden is to you.

Besides, when you have your own vegetables you are quite sure of how they have been treated. Just last week in this city several members of a family were poisoned through eating cabbage

salad, and had it not been that one of them guessed what was the matter and knew just what to do, the result might have been fatal. Paris green had been used on the cabbage too late in its growth, and had worked itself into the very head, for all the outer leaves had been discarded when making the salad.

You have your vegetables, then.—Perhaps you would like to try some new ways of cooking them. Here some recipes that you may not have:

Onions on Toast.—Peel some large onions, put in boiling water and boil un-



Jellied Cabbage Salad.

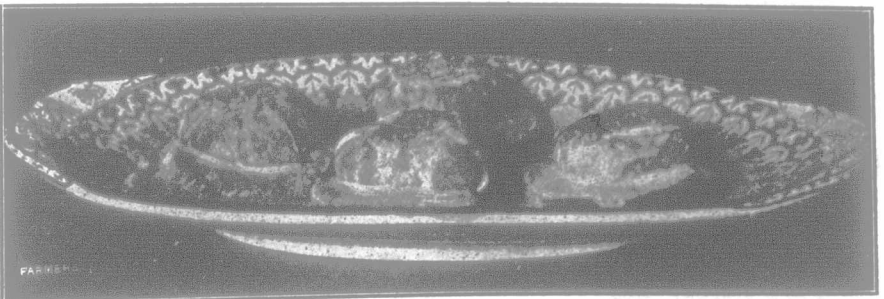
til about half done and then drain. Now put the onions in fresh boiling water, add a little salt and boil until tender. Have a slice of toast, nicely buttered, for each onion. Set the onions on the toast, pour over each a little hot cream or cream sauce; sprinkle with finely chopped parsley and serve at once. This is a nice supper dish. * The recipe, as are the two following, are from Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Poached Eggs With Celery. (Another nice supper dish).—Cut stalks of celery in

half-inch pieces, put in a very little boiling water and cook until the celery is tender, and the water has nearly evaporated. For four persons two cups of the celery will be needed, measured raw. Make a cup of cream sauce with 2 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour rubbed together, 1 cup rich milk or 1/2 a cup each of sweet cream and the water in which the celery was cooked. Stir the celery into the sauce and let become very hot. Have four slices of

of gowns with neither hooks nor buttons, back or front. If they come into vogue, women will have less use for their husbands than ever.—Poor husbands! Well we can promise them at least six months lease of life, since this new fashion has not yet appeared in the fashion books on this side of the "water."

A long time ago there were dresses with "invisible" fastening, under the arm. This is a new variety. I can't imagine it; can you?



Onions on Toast.

toast buttered,—the edges may be softened by dipping them an instant in boiling water. Pour the celery over the toast, lay a poached egg on each and serve at once.

Jellied Cabbage Salad.—Soften half a package (1 oz.) gelatine in 1/2 cup cold water dissolved in 1 1/2 cups boiling water. Let cool a little, then add a mixture made of 3 cups finely chopped cabbage, 2 green peppers also chopped fine, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 1/2 cup vinegar. Mix all well, and turn into a mould. When cold and firm cut into cubes and set on lettuce leaves with a figure cut from cooked beet above for decoration. Add some good, mild salad dressing and serve.

Green Beans.—String and break 1 lb green beans, wash, and boil until tender. Now drop them in cold water for a few minutes, then drain well. Next put them into a stew-pan with 2 dessertspoons butter, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, juice of half a lemon, a grating of nutmeg, salt and pepper to season. Serve very hot.

Green Beans on Toast.—Boil 1 quart green beans for a few minutes in water to which a pinch of soda has been added. Drain them in a little fresh hot water and boil again. When almost tender add a teaspoon salt and a saltspoon of pepper. Toast six pieces of bread, and when the beans are cooked dip each piece in hot water; butter, and arrange on a hot platter. Take out the beans with a skimmer and lay on the toast. To the water left in the kettle add 1 cup or more rich milk, and when it boils thicken it with 1 tablespoon flour blended with a tablespoonful of butter. When cooked pour over the beans and serve at once.

Young Beets.—Brush and wash the beets well but do not peel them or cut them to let the juice out. Put them into boiling water and boil rapidly until done, then put them in cold water and rub off the skins. Cut them in eights lengthwise and pour over a sauce made by beating together 2 tablespoons butter, juice of half a lemon, salt and cayenne pepper to season. Pour when boiling hot water over the beets and serve at once.

French Beets.—Wash the beets well then bake until tender, about 3 hours. Peel, slice and serve with butter, salt and pepper.

Green Corn Cake.—Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife, using 4 large ears. Melt one tablespoon butter, add 1 teaspoon flour, 1 cup sweet milk, and the yolks of 2 eggs. Let cook slowly, stirring all the time; add the corn, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and finally the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Pour the mixture into a greased dish, and bake.

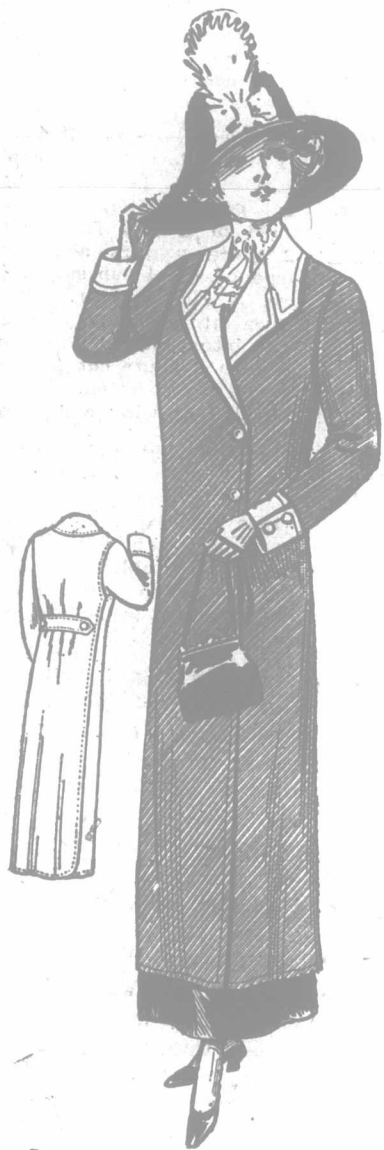
Stewed Green Corn.—Scrape the kernels off 6 ears of corn. Put in 1 quart water and stew 1/2 hour. Season with pepper, salt, butter, and 1/2 cup milk. Boil 5 minutes, and serve.

Corn Fritters.—1 pint corn pulp, 2 beaten eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper. Mix and fry in thin cakes on a hot griddle.

Fried Cucumbers.—Pare the cucumbers and cut lengthwise in very thick slices, wipe dry, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and fry. Brown both sides and serve very hot on hot buttered toast.

Fried Tomatoes With Cream.—Cut 6 large, firm, ripe tomatoes in halves, without peeling. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in a pan, then put in the halves, skin side down. Fry very slowly until tender, then remove to a hot platter. Let the butter in the pan brown a little, then stir in 1 tablespoon flour. When cooked add to it 1 pint boiling milk, season with salt and pepper, and stir until smooth. Pour over the tomatoes and serve very hot.

Stewed Tomatoes.—Scald and skin the tomatoes, and cut them in pieces. To 1 quart add 1 small onion, salt and cayenne to season, and a tablespoon sugar. Let all cook, slowly, and uncovered, for 1/2 hour. Just before serving add a slice of bread cut in small dice.



7543 Long Double Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

Paper Bag Cookery.

By Quincy Kilby.

Have you learned to like the latest, Uncontested, up-to-datest, Final form of fickle fashion—frying food in paper bags?
By its means the merest messes Seem superlative successes, While its bigoted believers bore our brains by blatant brags. You will realize from reading That the process of proceeding Is to beg a biggish bag and slickly salve its seamy side, Chuck a chop or chicken in it For a metaphoric minute, Then produce the promised provender with pardonable pride.

You can fry familiar fishes, Do desserts and dainty dishes, By preparing proper paper sacks of serviceable size;
Do your basting, baking, boiling, Braizing, brewing or your broiling;
You can soak and simmer, steep and stew, or steam and sterilize. While in finer fleeting flavors, Or in sweet, seductive savors, The result is really rather reminiscent of a rag.
Caused by chemical condition, All the natural nutrition Percolates the paper package. Prudent people eat the bag.

When I saw that, to my sorrow, I could neither beg nor borrow
Any bag whose bulk was big enough to roast a rooster raw,
I conceived a clever caper, So procured a penny paper, Wrapped him round and round and clamped the cover closely with his claw.
After rather reckless roasting, And terrific, torrid toasting, His agility assured me I had made a marked mistake;
That unhealthy heat unheeding, In his wrapper he'd been reading, And its wails of woe and want and war had worked him wide awake!

Roaches — Spiders.

Mrs. D. M., Lambton Co., Ont., asks for a method of exterminating these pests.
Roaches are an especial nuisance in the

house, as they attack almost everything eatable. Smith says: "The most satisfactory way of dealing with these insects is by means of a phosphorus paste, spread upon bits of soft bread and placed near their haunts, all other food particles being carefully put out of reach. A short period of such treatment will usually prove effective. Almost as good is a mixture of equal parts of finely powdered chocolate and borax dusted into the crevices where the insects hide. The mixture should be very fine, so that with each part of the chocolate, of which the roaches are very fond, they will get

shut up after! But we all want you back,—just couldn't do without your Nook in the Advocate, that leader of all Farm Journals. God bless you for that write-up on the little new school teacher. Every word was true, and some points, alas! too true. I wonder what some of our women are thinking of who board the teacher; I could say a few things but guess better not. Say, teacher girlies, don't you think raising chickens would be a better profession if we could sell them at the rate Mrs. Wm. Dawson, of London, got for twelve Wyandottes that she sold in Regina, namely \$750? So states the Globe, adds that it has not been recorded yet Whether the Regina man has turned them over at a profit. Junia, is she the Mrs. Dawson of the Women's Institute who lectures?

Hello Scottie of Glengary, didn't you chuckle over your item on a Man's Duties? You tried to get the woman riled, didn't you? Give us some more; it isn't hard to take. You need a wife! Junia, are you going to the W. I. Convention this fall in Toronto? I wish you would wear a mark, so that we would be able to distinguish you and have a handshake, just as we used to meet Kit at the dog show! How we all do miss her from the women's column in the Mail! Where could one find her do you know? ONLOOKER.

I am glad that you feel our little corner to be a friendly spot. The Mrs. Dawson who raises chickens does, I believe, lecture for the Women's Institute. There is another lecturer of the same name, Mrs. Dawson of Parkhill. Yes, I expect to go to the W. I. Con-

your readers and thanking you for the helpful hints in your valuable paper.

MRS. WM. GARDNER, Lanark Co., Ont.
Thank you very much for this recipe.

RE GRAINING DOOR.
(For "Country Lass.")

Country Lass says the door has been grained, but is colorless now. Oak graining does not stand well on an outside door that has to weather the storms. However, Country Lass, you wish to do it again. Sandpaper it well, and give it two coats of deep cream-colored paint. If it is very rough, let it dry well, and sandpaper again and give it the third coat of cream- or straw-colored paint. Mix the paint with turpentine, instead of too much oil, so that the surface will be flat instead of glossy. Next provide yourself with a rubber and comb (cost about 50 cents) and oak-graining material (either dark or light), the directions will likely be on the tin, and apply. Let dry, then varnish. If you are not used to graining tools, perhaps you had better practice on a board first, and be sure and use the best varnish. I wish I were there to help you. GREYBIRD.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per number. Address, Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Arranging Hair.

Two little girls, "Sweetheart" and "Rosebud," ask "how to wear their hair." No doubt this is a question of grave importance to little girls, but I must say that fashions have not at all



7564 English Top Coat, 34 to 42 bust.

also a particle of borax, which is poisonous to them. Spiders are routed best by keeping their webs constantly brushed away.

RE ADDRESS.

Dear Junia,—Having received many helpful hints in this valuable column I have come to seek your advice concerning different courses taken at "Lillian Massey," Toronto. I would like to know if the girls are allowed to board and room at the college also the time required to complete a course.

Hoping to see the answer in "The Farmer's Advocate" in a short time, and thanking you sincerely for past favors, FARMERS DAUGHTER, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Write directly to "Lillian Massey" School of Domestic Science, Toronto, for this information.

POEM.

"Bonnie Gem" asks for the publication again of a poem that has already appeared in our paper. We regret to say that we cannot give re-prints of this kind; so many of such requests come that we would be obliged to fill columns of our paper thus if we acceded to all. Will readers kindly cut out and paste in scrap-books any poems that may chance to be especially liked?

LETTER FROM HURON COUNTY, ONT.

Dear Junia,—So you have had your little breathing spell! Well I am glad, for you deserve it. What a blessing outdoor life is! Also how choky to be



7573 Mackinaw or Belted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

vention in Toronto. About the "mark,"—perhaps,—but I am very shy. Kit was a very bright writer. I don't know where she is now.

RHUBARB CATSUP.

Dear Junia,—I see where Brown Hair asks for a recipe for Rhubarb Catsup. Well, I never heard of any for rhubarb except one that I made for my own use some fourteen or fifteen years ago. It is very nice though. I took a sample of it to the Women's Institute meeting and the ladies said it was excellent. Take rhubarb, cut in half inch pieces, one gallon; one pint best vinegar; one and one half pints water; 2½ lbs. sugar; one oz. cinnamon, one oz. nutmeg, one oz. cloves, ground; or if Alcono (no alcohol) flavors are used, use about twenty drops of each. These are put up by J. M. Pitkin & Co., Newark, N. J. Put all the ingredients but sugar and flavoring into a granite pot and cook. Put through a sieve or colander, add sugar and flavoring, return to pot and cook slowly for about an hour. Bottle and seal for use. Pint jars may be used to advantage. Hoping this may be of some use to

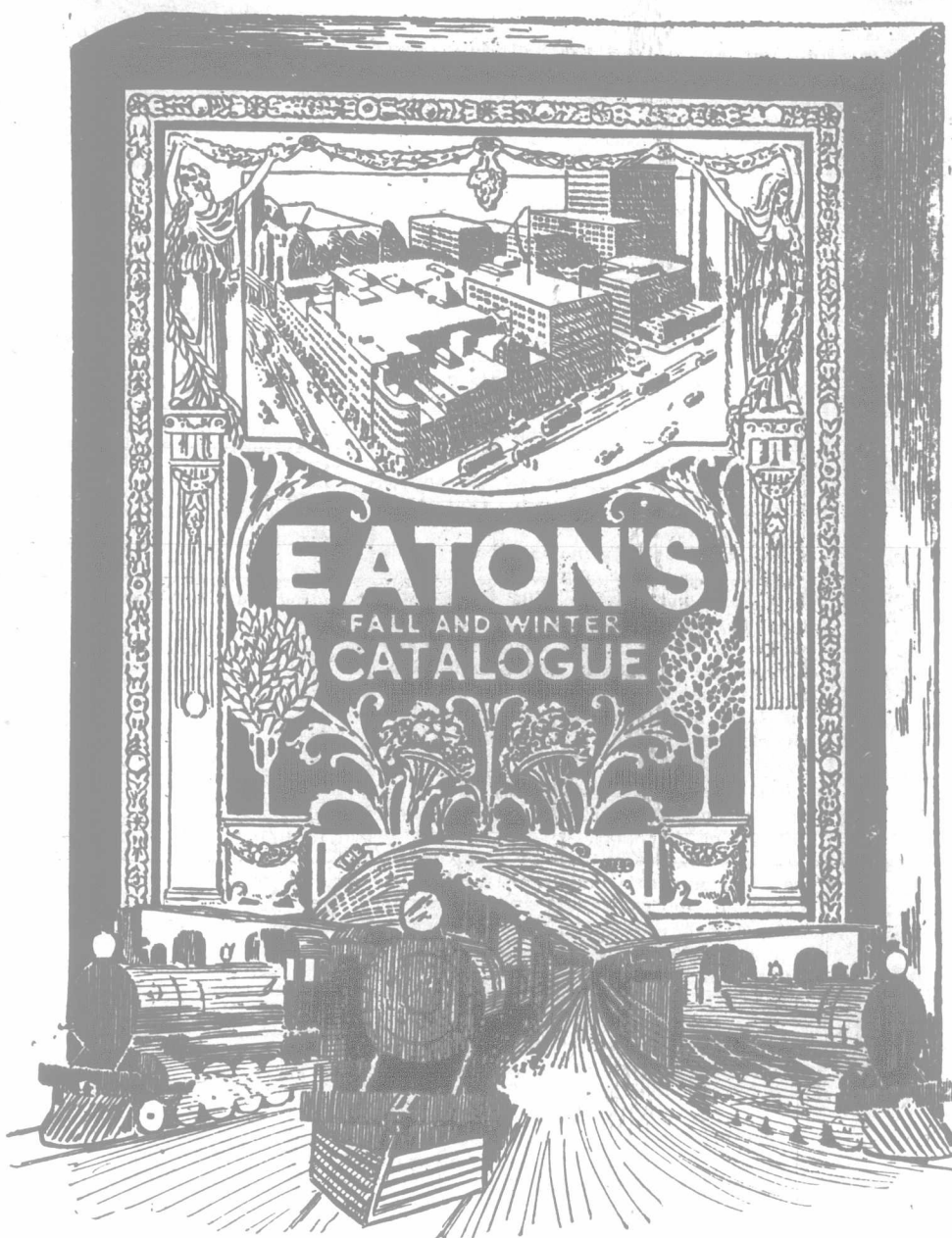


DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7487 Norfolk Coat, 34 to 40 bust,
7524 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

EATON'S

FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE IS NOW READY

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY OF THIS BOOK
OF SPLENDID VALUES



HAVE you received our Fall and Winter Catalogue? If not, let us hear from you. From cover to cover is a continuous array of worthy merchandise that is needful in every Canadian home. Look it over carefully; note the superior values it offers and the unusual saving it affords. It is a friend that is worthy of a place in your home. Let it curtail your expenses, for it is a price dictionary in itself, enabling you to criticise and compare the products of the world's markets at the lowest possible prices. The advantages you are able to derive from this book are manifold—it gives you the opportunity of purchasing in the privacy of your home, at your leisure, and in company with your family, the best of **EATON** values, with the assurance that you are permitted to return any article that is not entirely satisfactory and

your money will be refunded in full. Write for this Catalogue to-day—your request on a postcard will bring it. We feel sure it will fulfil the maximum of your expectations.

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One very attractive feature of our Fall and Winter Catalogue is the number of pages where the goods are displayed in their actual colors. This enables you to do your choosing easily and satisfactorily. If you have never dealt with us, make up a trial order and become familiar with **EATON Values, EATON Service and EATON Prices.**

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Every purchaser is protected with every purchase. There are no exceptions whatever to this rule. You can send us your order with perfect confidence and every assurance that you are running absolutely no risk in any way, shape, manner or form. If you are not pleased with your purchase in every respect, we will refund your money in full and pay the transportation charges both ways.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE TO-DAY

TRY OUR
MAIL ORDER
SERVICE

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

SATISFACTION
OR YOUR MONEY
REFUNDED

ROYAL JEWEL

STEEL RANGE

THE RANGE OF QUALITY



The Body of Range is made of best cold rolled, blued, planished steel, with lining of heavy asbestos millboard.

Large Top Cooking Surface with wide, short centres between pot holes.

Hinged Front Key Plate over fire, can be raised or lowered by crank.

Oven is perfectly square, large and well ventilated, and is made of one piece of heavy sheet steel, hand riveted. No dust. No warping. No cracking. Steel Oven Racks.

Fire Box large and deep for coal or wood. Special wood fire box when wood is to be used steadily.

Removable Improved Duplex Grate, the best form of grate ever devised.

Ask for illustrated booklet explaining these, and many other excellent features.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE BURROW, STEWART & MILNE CO., LIMITED, AT HAMILTON, ONT., AND ARE FOR SALE BY

the leading Stove and Hardware Dealers everywhere.

New thirty-two page book of selected cooking receipts mailed to any address free. Write for yours to-day.

changed since the same question was answered in this column a few weeks ago. Simplicity in hair arrangement is a very good rule for all children. . . . Wear your hair as the other children in your neighborhood are wearing theirs, Rosebud and Sweetheart, provided the style be becoming and not "fussy." Fussed-up hair always takes away from a little girl's attractiveness, and makes her look "common."

Wood Alcohol Poisonous.

Still another P. S. There is an item in this morning's daily newspapers (Aug. 21st) stating that at St. Lambert three Russian workmen are dead as the result of drinking wood alcohol. That reminds me that many people who are not foreigners, and who should know better, do not know that wood alcohol is a poison, by no means intended for taking internally. Occasionally a bottle of it, bought for some other purpose may be about the house. This should be labelled "Poison," and put in a safe place. If not there is always a chance that someone may take it as a cure for cold, or cramps. Don't forget.—wood alcohol is POISON. J.

Teaching Children Housework.

By Nellie Frances Milburn, in Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the great educator of teachers, affirms that children should never be expected to do things thoroughly. It is enough that they should be able to do them at all. It is an injurious strain on the nervous system, when they try to attain precision and perfection. The little awkward fingers can only attempt to sew, weave, draw, or paint, under the guidance of the teacher in the school-room, but the knowledge is begun in this way, and later in life the trained muscles and educated brain will enable them to be useful workers.

The principles, explained by Dr. Hall may be applied to the natural duties of children in the home.

It is clearly recognized by many teachers and parents that the training in household duties should begin at an early age.

Young children always enjoy household tasks. Imitation is one of the first faculties to be developed, and the child of four or five years will be happy if given a toy broom to play at sweeping, or a set of dishes that it can wash and wipe, "Just like mother."

A child can be easily entertained, and at the same time be learning something useful, if allowed to help the mother in all the household tasks.

In washing dishes the mother can wash and wipe all the heavy utensils, but ask the child to cleanse or dry small dishes or pieces of silver, and then can have it carry a few dishes at a time to the china closet where the mother can afterwards arrange them. In this way many steps are saved for the mother, and yet the child is not made tired and disgusted with work.

I remember once hearing a little girl say: "Oh, our cook is going to leave, and I'm so glad. I hope it will be a long time before we get another."

Surprised at this statement, I asked her the reason why she was pleased, and she answered: "Why, we have such good times helping mamma do the work. We play games when making beds or sweeping, and pretend we are brownies or fairies. Mamma tells us stories while we are wiping dishes, and John plays he is an express train and carries dishes to the cupboard for us; and, then, when we get all the work done, mamma lets us make fudge or taffy or have a little dinner."

If a mother postpones the teaching of household tasks until children have reached the age of ten or twelve years, she finds it almost impossible to interest them in these duties.

The social instinct has now been developed, and they bitterly resent being kept away from their young companions. Besides this, music lessons, and school lessons which must be studied at home, occupy a considerable amount of their time at this age.

One of the most essential things is to teach children orderliness, and this



The First Big Ben Cost \$12.85

Big Ben is the result of 26 years of fine clock making. The first Big Ben cost \$12.85 to make. The first hundred cost \$6.50 each. But the great demand has brought the price down to everyone's pocketbook.

Buy Him Now for \$3.00

Big Ben the national sleep-meter, is arousing thousands of farmers on time. Everywhere, everyday, the gentle, insistent voice of Big Ben taps the "sleepy heads" to joyous action. This "minute-man" starts the day with a smile. Big Ben never fails—he's on the job always. He rings 5 minutes straight, or at intervals of 30 seconds for 10 minutes. He tells the truth and gets you and the farm hands up "on the dot."

Big Ben is hand-built, like a fine, thin-model watch, and "time checked" for 140 hours for accuracy. 1,055 skilled watch-makers build Big Ben—the clock that's the pride of the famous Westclox Community of La Salle, Illinois.

2,500 Big Bens now leave the factory every 10 hours and the demand gets bigger daily. Big Ben has ticked himself into popular favor because he is built right, runs right and is priced right.

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. If you cannot find him at yours send us \$3.00 today and we will send him by return express, duty charges prepaid.

Big Ben

WESTCLOX, La Salle, Illinois

STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our "PATENT SAMSON STUMP EXTRACTOR" a trial, it has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, TWO MEN WILL DO THE WORK OF THREE MEN AND A HORSE. It can also be used for felling trees.

Write us for details—or if visiting the Exhibition, see our stand in the Machinery Hall.

THE CANADIAN BOVING CO., Limited.

164 Bay Street, TORONTO

POULTRY AND EGGS



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn and Silver Dorking Cockerels from extra good laying strains, \$2.00 each. E. M. Crone, Mandaamin, Ont.

MONEY in POULTRY—Our bred-to-lay strains are putting poultry keeping on a paying basis for hundreds of farmers. Write for illustrated catalogue and Summer Sales List. They are free. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

White Leghorn Cockerels For sale. From the Cyphers Farm, Buffalo. \$1.00 each. Address C. S. WILSON, Tambling's Cor., Ont.

Ginseng and Strawberry Plants.

I am one of the most extensive growers of ginseng and strawberries in Ontario and have on hand for sale good plants of best varieties of strawberries. Also sixty-thousand one and two-year-old ginseng roots; and thirty pounds stratified seed for fall delivery. W. WALKER, Port Burwell, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Additional Farm Laborers' Excursions

Will be run on SEPT. 4th and 6th, from All Stations in Canada.

\$10.00 TO WINNIPEG VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH

Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

RETURNING one-half cent a mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA

Toronto to Ottawa and Return

\$7.70 Sept. 4 to 7; \$5.40 Sept. 10-12-13

All tickets valid until Tuesday, Sept. 17th, 1912

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

Toronto to London and Return

\$3.40 Sept. 6 to 14; \$2.55 Sept. 10-12-13

All tickets valid for return until Monday, Sept. 16th 1912.

Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

THE FARMERS' POWER PLANT

BOLINDERS SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINE

This handy little tool will save you hundreds of dollars. Not alone in replacing labour but in upkeep and running cost as compared with Gasoline engines. A 12 H.-P. Gasoline Engine costs you 30 cents to operate per hour. Our Crude Oil Engine only costs 6 cents per hour. Our engines are designed and built to stand hard work. They will outlive three or four gasoline engines. There is absolutely no risk from fire or explosion as it uses non-inflammable crude-oil.

If visiting the Exhibition see our stand in Machinery Hall and make inquiries.

THE CANADIAN BOVING CO., LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

164 BAY STREET

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BRITISH Columbia Ranches, Vancouver Island. Ideal climate—no cold weather; no hail, frost or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables. The poultryman's paradise. Best market in the world. Improved and partly improved ranches, 5 acres and upward. Easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living. Abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. F., Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

CHOICE Collie Puppies, from workers, heelers; Maltese Four Dollars each. Write Geo. Bilton, Hagersville, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—180 acres, 1st concession Delaware, 3 miles from Southwold Stn., 14 miles from London. Excellent grain and dairy farm; well watered; 6 acres apple orchard; brick house and suitable outbuildings. Apply: Joseph Weld, "Farmer's Advocate, London.

FARMS FOR SALE—Improved Wellington County farms. Now is the time to inspect. No obligation or expense. Jones & Johnston, Guelph.

FOR SALE—Good farm and dairy business, supplying town of Harriston with milk. Apply: Thos. Callaway, Harriston, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, Lot 22, Con. B, North Dorchester Township; sugar bush worth \$500 per year; abundance hard and soft water; story and half brick house, nearly new, cement basement; also frame house in good state of repair; bank barn and stabling and other outbuildings; within 1/4 mile of survey of C. N. Radial Railway. For particulars apply: James McNiven, Dorchester Station, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—212 acres rich clay loam, 200 acres under good cultivation, balance bush and pasture, no waste land, no stone or stumps, straight fences; barn, 60x90, hip roof, cement foundation and floors; cement piggery and hennery; stabling for 50 head cattle, 14 horses; root houses; lightning rods on barn, orchard; plenty hard and soft water; 11-room brick house, furnace; situated alongside the corporation of Bradford; High and Public Schools and churches; one mile from G.T.R. station. Apply: Drawer 276, Bradford, Ontario.

SCOTCH FARM HAND, married, wants situation on first-class farm; capable and reliable. Box A, "Farmer's Advocate," Toronto.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunny, mild climate, good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Locomotive firemen, between 21 and 30 years of age, height not less than 5ft. 7 in., able to read and write and possess good eyesight and hearing. Apply to Locomotive Foreman, Grand Trunk Railway at London.

WANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 83, Brantford.

WANTED—Kitchen help and dining-room girl. Short hours and good wages. Apply: Stewardess, Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario.

WANTED—Situation on good stock farm by married man. Capable of taking full charge. Life experience. Apply: Box 32, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

150 ACRES OF RICH LAND well tiled drained soil, clay and sandy loam, with good brick dwelling; modern bank barns and silo nearly new, and will accommodate 50 cattle and horses with rock water before the stock; good corn land; 3 acres of good apple orchard; 10 acres of woods; 25 acres seeded to alfalfa; 25 acres red clover; 14 acres ploughed ready for fall wheat; half cash, remainder mortgages situated 2 1/2 miles from two railway stations, 25 miles south-west of London, Ontario, in Township of E. J. Good stone and gravel roads to all places of business. This home has the advantages of rural mail delivery and long distance telephone. The owner wishes to retire. Apply to A. B. McDonald, Appin, Ont.

FOR SALE: BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER in use three seasons. Can be seen at work on Dr. Hutton's farm, Welland, Ont., during September. H. L. Schisler, care Dr. Hutton, Welland, Ont.

Girls Wanted
Girls from the country, after getting experience, are making from eight to twelve dollars per week in biscuit and candy department. Nice clean work. For information, apply The McCormick Mfg. Co., London.

Boys Wanted
About 17 years of age, wages to start \$6.00 per week. For particulars apply: The McCormick Mfg. Co., London.

When writing mention this paper.

should be commenced before a child is two years old. Indeed, a very young child can find entertainment in picking up its toys and putting them into the proper receptacle.

Much labor is saved the mother, if children attend to their own belongings and put away their own clothes. It is an excellent plan to have a row of hooks placed low in a closet so that each child can easily hang up its own garments. Each child should have its own particular corner of the closet, and its own bureau drawer, upon which no one else should be allowed to infringe. It should have its own washcloth, towel and comb, always kept in the same place.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that a child under eight years of age can be of real help in performing household tasks. The mother must take more time to "show how" and assist the little one in its efforts than she would consume in doing the work herself, but she is building for the future, and will in a few years reap rich rewards for the time and patience expended.

An able-bodied boy of twelve, who has been taught how to wash dishes, sweep and dust a room, or make beds, can save a tired mother many hours of hard labor, and at the same time be kept under her eye. If the work is made pleasant, he will really enjoy the active occupation.

The spirit of comradeship is engendered by the little son or daughter working directly with the mother. A golden bond is formed that attaches them to home and mother.

In the difficult problem of keeping boys at home in the evening, it may be asserted that there is no surer way of making a boy love his home than by making him feel responsible for a certain portion of the household work and management.

In one happy household of young people, the two young men always help mother and sister wash and put away the dishes after the evening meal, and take turns helping prepare and clear away the Sunday dinner, in order that mother may not be too tired to go to church.

Boys see nothing derogatory in housework, if the subject is presented to them in the right way.

When the teaching of cooking was introduced into the public schools in our town, the boys wanted to enter the class with the girls. When asked the reason, one bright lad replied: "Why, we boys go camping every summer, and fine it would be, if we could learn how to do our own cooking!"

Several instances of the practical advantages of giving boys a knowledge of housework have come under my observation.

In one instance, a family consisting of mother, father, and a boy of twelve years, resided in a suburban village. When the mother was confined to her room with rheumatism, the little fellow, who had been accustomed to assist her, took charge of the entire work of the house for several weeks until she was able to be about again. During this period he arose early in the morning, and while the father was feeding the horse and milking the cow, the boy prepared breakfast and carried a nice tray of food to his mother. He then strained the milk, washed dishes, swept and dusted the rooms, etc., and always had an appetizing supper waiting for his father in the evening. Of course, the cooking was simple, as the father brought bread, cakes, and pies from town. The whole family was kept comfortable, and the boy was cheerful in his work and received much praise for his usefulness.

In another case, the mother of a family died, leaving a husband and five small children, the oldest being a boy of ten years, and the only girl being but six. A relative took the young baby and kept it for several years. The father was a farmer, who was trying to pay for a good farm and could ill afford to employ a housekeeper. With some assistance from their father, these children carried on the work of the home while they were attending school. No doubt there were many defects in their management that a trained housekeeper might criticize, but the children were healthy, good and happy, and grew up to be useful, capable men and women. What more than this can be asked for?

HAPPY THOUGHT



PERFECT BISCUIT BAKING NEED NOT BE DIFFICULT

It all depends on the heat your oven gives.

Ranges with slow ovens are all right for some kinds of biscuits. But an oven that is chronically slow simply ruins others, and it is useless for many purposes.

Other stoves bake beautifully on one side and not on the other. So you can never depend on them.

"Happy Thought" Ranges are perfect bakers.

If you want a slow oven, a slow fire will produce the desired result. If you want a very hot, quick oven, just build up the fire and keep it going strong for a little while.

This feature saves you money in two ways: It saves fuel by making it unnecessary to use too much, and by giving you the full heat value of every ounce of fuel.

It saves the food material by ensuring just the right result, no matter what part of the oven you use. More than a Quarter Million Canadian women use the "Happy Thought" every day.

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES

Are sold in your locality. Ask your hardwareman.

WILLIAM BUCK STOVE CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD

Grow Bigger Crops of Fall Wheat

Your land is too valuable to be allowed to produce only half a crop. To "increase your average" is good, but to "increase your yield per acre" is better.

"HARAB ANIMAL FERTILIZERS"

Build up your soil with true plant food obtained from animal products, increase your yield per acre, and give you entire satisfaction. ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR. HE HAS TRIED THEM. Call on our nearest agent for particulars, or if you do not know him write us direct.

Harab Animal Products

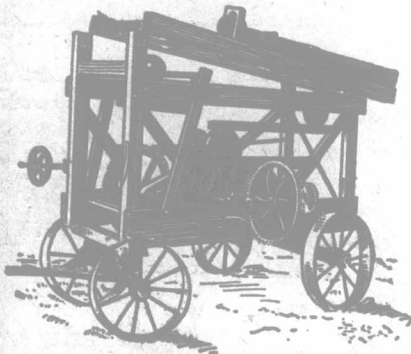
MADE IN CANADA.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario

FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Don't fail to see our exhibit at London Fair.

LOOK US UP AT THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION
WE WANT TO MEET YOU ALL, WHETHER YOU OWN AND OPERATE A
DRILLING MACHINE

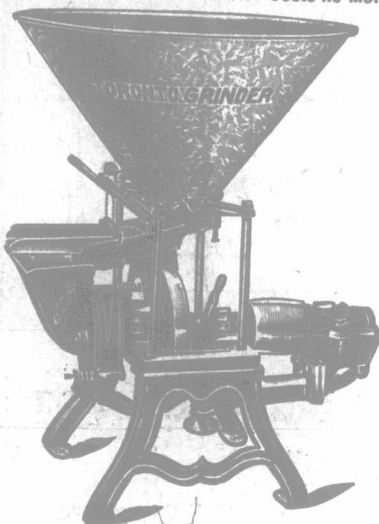


Or would like to know what kind of a money-making proposition it is. It will be a pleasure to meet and show you why we claim the
Standard

Is more easily operated, is more economical in fuel, is more economical in repairs, and will do its work quicker than the other fellow.

The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co., Bolton, Ont

The "Toronto" Floor Grinder
Saves Labor. Grinds Better. Costs no More



Some of its special features are:
Main Frame.—Built very low, solid and compact. Will stand heavy vibration better than other grinders.
Springs.—Relief springs are placed on outside hood to prevent damage in case any foreign substance gets between the plates.
Hopper.—Large capacity, 3½ bushels, 50% more than other grinders.
No other grinder has so many improvements or is so efficient as the Toronto Grinder. You pay no more for a Toronto Grinder than you pay for an ordinary grinder. You will probably need a new grinder this fall, so send us your name and address and we will mail you full particulars at once.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

AFFECTIONATE.

Scads—"Blinks is a lucky old dog; his wife fairly worships him!"
Stacks—"Yes, but she carries it too far sometimes. I was out there to dinner unexpectedly the other day, and she served up a burnt offering."

During a discussion of the fitness of things in general, someone asked, "If a young man takes his best girl to the grand opera, spends eight dollars on a supper after the performance, and then takes her home in a taxicab, should he kiss her good-night?"

An old bachelor who was present, growled, "I don't think she ought to expect it. Seems to me he has done enough for her."

One would have it that a collie is the most sagacious of dogs, while the other stood up for the setter.

"I once owned a setter," declared the latter, "which was very intelligent. I had him on the street one day, and he acted so queerly about a certain man we met that I asked the man his name, and—"

"Oh, that's an old story!" the collie's advocate broke in sneeringly. "The man's name was Partridge, of course, and because of that the dog came to a set. Ho, ho! Come again!"

"You're mistaken," rejoined the other suavely. "The dog didn't come quite to a set, though almost. As a matter of fact, the man's name was Quayle, and the dog hesitated on account of the spelling!"



MORE FARM LABORERS WANTED
For Harvesting in Western Canada

"GOING TRIP WEST"
\$10.00 TO WINNIPEG
Plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton.

"RETURN TRIP EAST"
\$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG
Plus half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg

Extra going dates of sale, SEPT. 4th and SEPT. 6th, from all stations in Ontario.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY
One-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed at Winnipeg by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the coupon will be honored up to September 30th for ticket at rate of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or MacLeod, Alta.

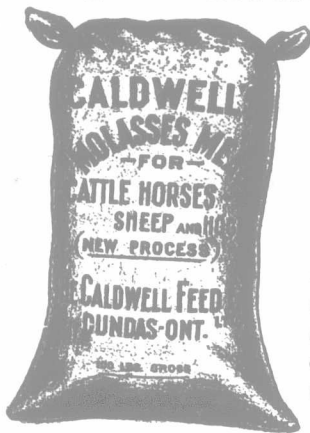
A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton, to original starting point by the same route as travelled on going journey on or before November 30th, 1912, on payment of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to Winnipeg added to \$18.00 from Winnipeg, provided the holder deposits the certificate with the ticket agent on arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.

For full particulars see nearest C. P. R. Agent, or write—

M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto

The Economical Cattle Feed

Every farmer and stock raiser knows that pure Cane Molasses is an excellent food for animals, but the difficulty of feeding it has stood in the way of its general use.

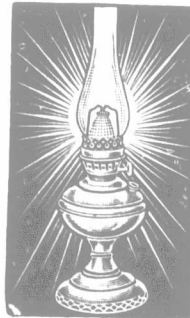


CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

contains 84% of pure Cane Molasses, and is the only convenient and safe form in which molasses may be fed to stock. It costs nothing to use it, because it takes the place of an equal quantity of cereal, and adds greatly to the nutritive value of the entire feed.

N.B.—Ask us to show you how and why it will pay you well to use CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL systematically.

THE CALDWELL FEED COMPANY, LIMITED, Dundas, Ontario



HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT
From COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on Experience unnecessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 223 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

Odds and Ends.

The use of finger-prints for identification is being adopted in New York banks.

A church, supported entirely by Socialists, was opened this month in the land, Maine.

"The only cheer the newspapers find in the news that beef prices, now at a record height, are to 'go up and up,' is that it is summer, and we can get along very well on fruit and vegetables."—Literary Digest.

"The State of New York has passed a law making it a statutory offence to put up advertising signs in public highways, and expressly exempting from punishment persons who remove signs so placed."—There is need for a similar law in Canada.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, who recently completed a trip around the world, made in the interests of universal peace, has returned with the report that he "could not honestly say" that he found evidences of sincere governmental desire for wide-spread peace. The principles of peace are not losing ground, however, he thinks, among men as individuals. He reports that China and Japan have the strongest and most universal desire for peace.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

DECISION SUSPENDED.

"Father, our daughter is being courted by a poet."

"Is that so, mother? I'll kick him out."

"Not so fast. Investigate first and find out whether he works for a magazine or for a breakfast-food factory."

General Nelson A. Miles became reminiscent at a dinner one evening.

"There is a lot of humor, real humor, to be found on battle fields," he said.

"I remember the case of a retreat which was really a rout. In this retreat the commanding general, as he galloped along like the wind, turned to an aide, who was urging his horse to the limit, and asked:

"Who are our rear guard?"
"The aide, without the slightest hesitation, replied: 'Those who have the worst horses, sir.'"

BULLS AND BEARS.

"To sell a bear's skin before one has caught the bear." One who sold stocks in this way was formerly called a bear-skin jobber, later simply a bear; now usually explained in connection with its correlative bull, as in allusion to a bear, "which pulls down with its paws," as opposed to a bull, "which pushes up with its horns." On an exchange a bear is one who sells stocks, grain, provisions, or other commodities neither owned nor possessed by him at the time of selling them, but which he expects to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for making the delivery; one who endeavors to bring down prices in order that he may buy cheap; opposed to a bull, who tries to raise the price, that he may sell dear.

SINISTER.

"This bill was innocent on its face, but beneath there lurked a most sinister significance."

The speaker, Senator Clarke, was discussing in Little Rock a measure of which he disapproved.

"The bill reminded me, in fact," he said, "of a Little Rock urchin's question. His question, innocent enough in appearance, dear knows, was this:

"Would you mind making a noise like a frog, uncle?"

"And why," said the uncle, with an amused smile, "why, Tommy, do you desire me to make a noise like a frog?"

"Because," replied the urchin, "whenever I ask daddy to buy me anything, he always says, wait till your uncle cracks."

After all there is just one best range on the market — it is called 108

McClary's Pandora Range

A Freckle Banisher



which is also a wonderful skin clarifier, is what is most needed now to refreshen the complexion after the summer's exposure.

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

is an old, reliable and most successful remedy for this purpose. To use it means a pure clear skin. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

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In London's Underworld.

If all the people in the world ate at one great table, no one would ever starve, said Robert Louis Stevenson. If we lived within hail of the wretched sufferers of the slums, our sympathy would not let them suffer long. Such nearness may never be, perhaps, but every writer who tells how the other half lives, as did Jacob A. Riis, helps. The first step toward intelligent relief is knowledge. An English social worker, Thomas Holmes, has just written a book on "London's Underworld" (Dutton) in which he takes us on an imaginary trip through some of the rookeries where human beings live and work in a way that, if they were horses, would cause the S. P. C. A. to interfere. But they are not horses, and nobody interferes. Let us go with Mr. Holmes on his exploring-trip:

It is one o'clock a.m., and we go down six steps into what is facetiously termed a "breakfast parlor"; here we find a man and woman about sixty years of age. The woman is seated at a small table on which stands a small, evil-smelling lamp, and the man is seated at another small table, but gets no assistance from the lamp; he works in comparative gloom, for he is almost blind; he works by touch.

For fifty years they have been makers of artificial flowers; both are clever artists, and the shops of the West End have fairly blazed with the glory of their roses. Winsome lassies and serene ladies have made themselves gay with their flowers.

There they sit, as they have sat together for thirty years. Neither can read nor write, but what can be done in flowers they can do. Long hours and dark rooms have made the man almost blind.

He suffers also from heart disease and dropsy. He cannot do much, but he can sit, and sit, while his wife works and works, for in the underworld married women must work if dying husbands are to be cared for.

So for fifteen hours daily and nightly they sit at their roses! Then they lie down on the bed we see in the corner, but sleep does not come, for asthma troubles him, and he must be attended and nursed.

We enter another room where the air is thick and makes us sick and faint. We stand at the entrance and look around; we see again the evil-smelling lamp, and again a woman at work at a small table, and she is a widow!

She is making cardboard boxes, and pretty things they are. Two beds are in the room, and one contains three, and the other two, children. On the beds lie scores of dainty boxes. The outside parts lie on one bed, and the inside on the other. They are drying while the children sleep; by and bye they will be put together, tied in dozens, and next morning taken to the factory. But of their future history we dare not inquire.

The widow speaks to us, but her hands never rest; we notice the celerity of her movements, the dreadful automatic certainty of her touch is almost maddening; we wait and watch, but all in vain, for some false movement that shall tell us she is human and not a machine. But no, over her shoulder to the bed on her right side, the boxes fly, and minute by minute and hour by hour the boxes will continue to grow till her task is completed. Then she will put them together, tie them in dozens, and lay herself down on that bed that contains two children.

Need we continue? I think not, but it may give wings to imagination when I

say that in London's underworld there are at least 50,000 women whose earnings do not exceed three halfpence per hour, and who live under conditions similar to those described. Working working, day and night, when they have work to do, practically starving when work is scarce.

The people of the underworld are not squeamish, they talk freely, and as a matter of course, about life and death. Their children are at an early age made acquainted with both mysteries; a dead child and one newly born sometimes occupy a room with other children.

People tell me of the idleness of the underworld, and there is plenty of it; but what astonishes me is the wonderful, the persistent, but almost unwarded toil that is unceasingly going on, in which even infants share.

Here women work and starve, and here childhood, glorious childhood, is withered and stricken; but here, too, the wicked, the vile, the outcast, and the thief, find sanctuary.

The strange mixture of it all bewilders me, fascinates me, horrifies me, and yet sometimes it encourages me, and almost inspires me. For I see that suffering humanity possesses in no mean degree those three great qualities—patience, fortitude, and endurance.

For perchance these three qualities will feel and grope for a brighter life, and bring about a better day.

Though in all conscience funerals are numerous enough in this bit of the underworld, and though the conditions are bad enough to destroy its inhabitants, yet the people live on and on, for even death itself sometimes seems reluctant to befriend them.

Surely there is nothing in the underworld so extraordinary as the defiance flung in the face of death by its poor, feeble, ill-nourished, suffering humanity.

According to every well-known rule they ought to die, and not to linger upon the order of their dying. But linger they do, and in their lingering exhibit qualities which ought to regenerate the whole race. It is wonderful upon what a small amount of nourishment humanity can exist, and still more wonderful under what conditions it can survive.

I suppose that if the four children all over eight years of age, belonging to a machinist's widow well known to me, had died, their death would have been attributed to "natural causes." She had dined them upon one pennyworth of stewed tapioca without either sugar or milk. Sometimes the children had returned to school without even that insult to their craving stomachs. But "natural causes" is the euphonious name given by intelligent juries to starvation, when inquests are held in the underworld. Herein is a mystery: in the land of plenty, whose granaries, depots, warehouses, are full to repletion, and whose countless ships are traversing every ocean, bringing the food and fruits of the earth to its shores, starvation is held to be a natural cause of death.

Here let me say, and at once, that the two women referred to are but specimens of a very large company, and that from among my own acquaintances I can with a very short notice assemble one thousand women whose lives are as pitiful, whose food is as limited, whose burdens are as heavy, but whose hearts are as brave as those I have mentioned.

To extract wealth from such poverty would seem impossible, but Mr. Holmes shows how it is done. He writes:

Let us look at the contrasts! Their houses are so miserably supplied with household goods that even a rash and optimistic man would hesitate before offering a sovereign for an entire home yet pawnshops flourish exceedingly, although the people possess nothing worth pawning. Children are half-fed, for the earnings of parents are too meagre to allow a sufficient quantity of nourishing food; but public houses do a roaring trade on the ready-money principle, while the Chandler supplies scraps of food and half-ounces of tea on very long credit.

Money, too, is scarce, very scarce, yet harpies grow rich by lending the inhabitants small sums, from a shilling to a pound, at a rate of interest that would stagger and paralyze the commercial world. Doctors must needs be content with miserable remuneration for their skilled and devoted services, when paid

Makes Sweet Wholesome Bread

Women write that the yeast they've used makes sour bread, but

White Swan Yeast Cakes make bread sweet, light and wholesome. Sold by live grocers—6 cakes for 5c.

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White Swan Spices & Cereals, Ltd.
TORONTO ONTARIO

Isn't this the fairest offer you ever had?
We will send you, carriage charges prepaid, a "King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner on a **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL** In your Home



A Child can operate it.

The price heretofore has been maintained at a figure designed to protect the dealer, but IN JUSTICE TO THE CONSUMER, we have decided to sell our machine DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU, giving you the benefit of the middleman's profit, and at the same time giving you the same machine, equal in every way, for which you would formerly have paid your dealer a good margin of profit.

THE GREATEST OF LABOR SAVERS in housework is the "KING EDWARD" Vacuum Cleaner. It saves all sweeping, all dusting after sweeping, gets all the dirt, and, by USING IT ONCE EVERY WEEK OR TEN DAYS, saves your wife endless hard work, and keeps your carpets and rugs clean, sanitary, and safer for your children to play on.

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To prove that we have the utmost confidence in the results to be obtained by the use of our machine, we will send one to your home on ten days' free trial, at our expense. If it does not do all we claim for it, return it to us at our expense. If you like it and keep it, then pay us for it. The price is **\$16.00**

We are saving you the middleman's profit, and WE ABSOLUTELY DEFY COMPETITION AT ANY PRICE.

OUR GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We fully warrant it, under fair usage, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date.

Should any defect occur, not the result of neglect or improper use, we agree to satisfactorily repair the same at our factory, or replace with a new one. We furthermore guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it has been sold, and in the event of failure to do as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

The Geo. H. King Co.
LIMITED
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"Two Fall Dresses for My Daughters"—

"Last spring I wrote you about the trouble I had because I tried to dye a blue woolen skirt and some linen waists in the same dye bath. Thanks to your letter of advice, I have had splendid success since then. Now I want to show you the pictures of the two fall dresses for my daughters. I made these for Edna and Grace. I cut these from the _____ Magazine, bought the patterns for each, and made Grace's (my youngest daughter), from an old white serge, and Edna's from a pink voile party dress of my own. Grace's I dyed navy blue and trimmed it with dark red; Edna's I dyed a tan and used white ruching for the collar and cuffs. We are all delighted with them. They look even prettier than the pictures, and now we understand Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. R. B. Kendrick.

Learn the economy—the fascination—the magic of changing colors with
Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes

There are two classes of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in **Blue** envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods are in **White** envelopes.

Here's the Truth About Diamond Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that **no one dye will successfully color every fabric.**

There are two classes of fabrics—**animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics:**

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. **Cotton and Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics. **"Union" or "Mixed"** goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woolen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

Do Not Be Deceived

For these reasons we manufacture **one class** of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and **another class** of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the **very best** results on **EVERY** fabric.

REMEMBER: To get the **best possible** results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods use the **Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.**

AND REMEMBER: To get the **best possible** results in coloring Wool or Silk use the **Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.**
Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10c. per package.

Valuable Books and Samples Free.

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 86 samples of dyed cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, LIMITED
200 Mountain Street, MONTREAL

Made over from a pink voile, dyed tan



Made over from a white serge, dyed navy blue.

at all, but burial societies accumulate millions from a weekly collection of ill-spiced coppers. Strangest of all, undertakers thrive exceedingly, but the butcher and baker find it hard work to live.

Yes, the underworld of London is full of strange anomalies and queer contradictions. When I survey it I become a victim to strange and conflicting emotions.

I think and think, and ask myself again and again what is to be the end of it all! Are we to have two distinct races: those below and those above? Is Wells' prophecy to come true; will the one race become uncanny, loathsome abortions with clammy touch and eyes that cannot face the light? Will the other become pretty human butterflies? I hope not, nay, I am sure that Wells is wrong! For there is too much real goodness in the upper world, and too much heroism and endurance in the underworld to permit such an evolution to come about.

But it is high time that such a possibility was seriously considered. It is high time, too, that the lives and necessities, the wrongs and the rights of even the gross poor in the underworld were considered.

It is cheering to learn that a better day is in sight for these sad toilers. Says Mr. Holmes:

But I see the dawn of a brighter day, when helpless widow mothers will no longer be the spoil of the sweater and the house "farmer." The dawn has broken! Before these words are printed thousands of toiling women in London's underworld will rejoice, for the wages of cardboard-box makers will be doubled. The sun is rising, for one by one all the terrible industries in which the women of the underworld are engaged will of a certainty come within the operations of a law that will stay the hand of the oppressors. And there will be less toil for the widows and more food for the children in the days that are to be.

But before that day fully comes, let me implore the women of the upper world to be just if not generous to the women below. Let me ask them not to exact all their labors, nor to allow the extremities of their sisters to be a reason for under-payment when useful service is rendered. Again I say, and I say it with respect and sorrow, that many women are thoughtless if not unjust in their business dealings with other women.

I am more concerned for the industrial and social rights of women than I am for their political rights; votes they may have if you please. But by all that is merciful let us give them justice! For the oppression of women, whether by women or men, means a perpetuation of the underworld with all its sorrows and horrors; and the under-payment of women has a curse that smites us all the way round.

And if a word of mine can reach the toiling sisters in the netherworld, I would say to them: Be hopeful! Patient I know you to be! Enduring you certainly are! Brave beyond expression I have found you. Now add to your virtues, hope!

For you have need of it, and you have cause for it. I rejoice that so many of you are personally known to me! You and I, my sisters, have had much communion, and many happy times together; for sometimes we have had surcease from toil and a breath of God's fresh air together.

Be hopeful! Endure a little longer; for a new spirit walks this old world to bless it, and to right your long-continued wrongs.

Oh! how you have suffered, sisters mine! and while I have been writing this chapter you have all been around me. But you are the salt of the underworld; you are much better than the ten just men that were not found in Sodom. And when for the underworld the day of redemption arrives, it will be you, my sisters, the simple, the suffering, enduring women that will have hastened it!

So I dwell upon the good that is in the netherworld, in the sure and certain hope, whether my feeble words and life help forward the time or not, that the day is not far distant when the dead shall rise! When justice, light, and sweetness will prevail, and in prevailing will purify the unexplored depths of the sad underworld.—From Literary Digest.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

The First Cuckoo-Clock.

A great many years ago, there lived in the snow-capped mountains of Switzerland a clock-maker and his little son Max. The mother had died when Max was a baby, and as he had neither brothers nor sisters, he and his father were great companions. The two spent many happy hours together at the work-bench while the clock-maker showed his boy how to make wonderful, delicate clocks, for Max meant to follow the same occupation some day.

His lessons did not end indoors, however. His father early taught him to learn from Nature and to love outdoor life. Among other things he became acquainted with the pretty birds and soon learned to tell one feathered friend from another, to discover the nests where they kept house, and to imitate their sweet music. The clock-maker used to have long talks with his little son about being kind to the birds, and explained what a wicked thing it was for boys to steal their nests or throw stones at the little-trusting creatures.

"But, Father," Max said one day while they were out walking together, "can't I take one of the birds home, if I promise to be good to her? I will make her a wonderful cage that will be far better than her rough nest of straw and threads. Surely that would not be wrong?"

"Perhaps not exactly wrong, son," the clock-maker answered, "but how much kinder to let the birds live their lives in their own way! Do you think they would enjoy being imprisoned even in a pretty, new home, after being able to fly wherever they pleased?"

Down deep in his heart Max knew his father was right, but he still kept on wanting a bird for his very own. One day not long after this, he had to take his walk all alone, for the clock-maker was busy finishing some work that must go off that night.

As Max was strolling along through the woods whistling to himself, he suddenly heard the call of a cuckoo. Guided by the sound, he soon found the nest at one side of the road on the lower branch of a tree, and so near the ground that he was able to touch it by standing on his toes.

Strangely enough, the bird that Max found in the nest did not attempt to fly away. She only made a little scolding noise, as much as to say, "Please go away, Max, and leave me alone!"

And Max should have passed by like a good boy, but just at that moment it came to him like a flash that this was his chance to capture a pet. The words of his father were entirely forgotten; he threw his cap over the cuckoo, clutched her gently, and lifted her from the nest.

The poor little bird made a feeble cry of surprise, but Max scarcely heard her, so anxious was he to get home and build her a cage.

The clock-maker had gone out, and Max was not exactly sorry at not finding him, for suddenly he remembered what his father had said about caging up birds in the house. What should he do? He wanted to obey his good father, but at the same time he longed—oh, so much!—to keep the cuckoo for his own.

He took the bird to his father's shop. In the center of the room was the long work-bench covered with bits of wood and shavings and holding all kinds and sizes of clocks. Some were just begun, others were nearly finished, while still others were all ready to be sold.

Max lifted his cap and placed the bird on the bench. At first the little prisoner hopped about curiously from clock to clock, then she settled quietly on one end of the bench and looked up at him with big, reproachful eyes, that made him feel very uncomfortable.

Just then the outer door opened and Max knew his father had returned. His first thought was to get the cuckoo out of the way as soon as possible. Any one of the clocks offered a good hiding-place. He hastily opened the door of the nearest one, thrust the poor bird inside, slammed the door after her, and started to clear the bench for supper.

You may be sure Max was feeling very unhappy all this time. He hardly dared tell his father what he had done, and yet he could not bear to think of leaving the bird locked up in the clock all night. If he had been unkind at heart, such a thing would not have troubled him in the least.

It was just six o'clock when he and his father sat down to eat. The different clocks began to strike the hour, some softly and slowly like church chimes, others with a sharp, loud alarm call, and yet others with quick, nervous strokes, as if they had a duty to perform and wanted to be through with it.

The last sound had died away when "Cuck-oo!" came a faint little voice.

The father dropped his fork in amazement. "What can that be, son?"

"Max felt his cheeks grow uncomfortably red, but before he had time to reply, the call came again:

"Cuck-oo!"

"Why, Max," the clock-maker exclaimed, "there must be a cuckoo in this room! But how—"

"Cuck-oo!" the same little voice interrupted once more.

This time Max's father rose from the bench and began a search of the room. He had not gone far before three more calls came in quick succession.

"Cuck-oo! Cuckoo! Cuck-oo!" Six in all! The same number as the strokes of the clock! But the call was not a glad one; only a pitiful little wail for liberty.

"Oh, father!" sobbed Max, jumping up from his seat and running over to the clock-maker, "don't hunt any more. I can tell you all about it. I captured a cuckoo in the woods.....and.....and.....shut her up....."

When the clock-maker understood, without saying a word, he took his little son by the hand, and quickly set the captive free. A glad little cry of thanks from the grateful bird rewarded him. She flew from the hateful box without urging, and settled confidently on the father's shoulder.

"See, Max!" the clock-maker cried, "how thankful this little bird is for her freedom! And how glad we are that we let her out in time! If she had lost her life at our hands, could we ever have forgiven ourselves? Would it not have made us very unhappy to think there was one less bird-song in the woods because we were selfish and cruel? I know you didn't mean to be heartless. Would you not rather send the pretty cuckoo back to her cozy home than keep her shut up where she is lonely and sad?"

"Oh, yes, yes, father!" Max replied gladly. "I know now I like her best out of doors. She looks kindly at me then, and now she doesn't."

So the cuckoo was taken to the door and given her liberty. Max asked the bird to forgive him for having brought even a little bit of unhappiness into her joyous life, and she seemed to answer in her own way:

"Good-bye, dear friends! I know you didn't mean to harm me. Good-bye!"

As they turned to go indoors, the clock-maker said, "Listen, Max! That little bird has suggested something to me. Why not make a clock with a cuckoo that shall call out the hours just as the live bird did a few minutes ago?"

Max clapped his hands in excitement.

"Oh, good, good!" he cried. "And, father, will you have the cuckoo come out of the clock every hour instead of staying inside all the time? I know she won't be truly alive, but it will make me feel better if she has the air now and then."

So the first cuckoo-clock was planned, and it was not many months before they completed the prettiest clock ever put together in Switzerland. At the top was a wonderfully-carved house, with sloping roof and a door, out of which the cuckoo stepped each hour to tell the time. Her voice sounded very like that of the bird whose story I have been telling.

It was a great invention, and travel

lers to that part of the country became so interested in the new kind of clock that they bought many of them from Max's father.

A large number of these clocks found their way to America. Perhaps you have one in your own home, if not actually made by the Swiss clock-maker, at least, patterned after the one he invented. If you have, the next time the cuckoo comes out to sing the hour, I hope you will think of Max, his kind father, and the little bird which suggested the first cuckoo-clock ever made.—May Emery Hall, in Little Folks' Magazine.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am going to tell you about our farm. There are one hundred acres in it, but the railway takes up four acres. We have a nice, level farm, fenced in eight squares. There are no stones or hills. It is a good clay loam. We have five horses, six cows, fourteen head of cattle, and about eighty hens and chickens. I get five cents a week for feeding the hens and hunting eggs. For pets I have guinea-pigs, and a good collie dog. We are going to drill a well next week. We will build a house over it. We will put a gasoline engine in it to pump the water. I will close with a riddle.

What has four eyes and cannot see? Ans.—The word "Mississippi."

GREGORY G. BOHMAN
Ponsonby, Ont. (Age 8, Book II.).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beavers. I am ten years old and I am in the Third Reader. We have twelve cows and five calves. We also have three little kittens. I have two sisters. I am having great fun playing with my cousins. Good-bye.
JENNIE B. AVERY.
Knowlesville, N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I have two pet dogs and a pet lamb and a pet colt, and we have three young colts. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years. I go to school, and I am in the first book. I am seven years old. I will send you a riddle.

Why does a man eat dough? Ans.—Because a woman needs him.

LILLIE T. AVERY.
Knowlesville, N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am going to try to make my letter as interesting as I can. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and likes it very much. I have one sister and a brother. Their names are Doris and Allen. Well, as my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle.

What has legs and cannot walk? Ans.—A chair.

HOWARD KNAPP
Barnston, P. Q. (Age 9, Book III.).

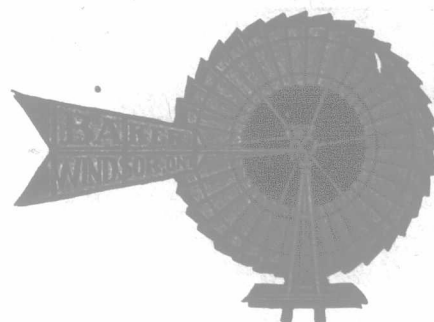
Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years. For pets I have a cat; I call her "Pussy Gray." We have a little colt; we call him Harry. I have two brothers, one older than I am, and one younger than I am. My birthday is on the 12th of July. The people tell me if I was a boy I would have to be an Orangeman. Well, I guess I will have to close.
BEATRICE FULFORD
Stark's Corners, Que. (Age 10).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father is a farmer, and I have one brother and a sister. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" three years. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I go to school about a mile and a half. As my letter is getting quite long, I will close, hoping it will escape the w.p. basket.

EDNA N. M. McLENNON
(Age 10, Book Sr. I.).
Staples, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—We have three cats; we have no dogs. I enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate" very much.

"BAKER" Wind Engines



have been built for 30 years, and they have special features for their particular work that make them the simplest, most reliable and practical for pumping.

"BAKER" Back Geared Engines are so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. Most other makes have the small gear or pinion above the large one. That will eventually wear apart and strip the gears.

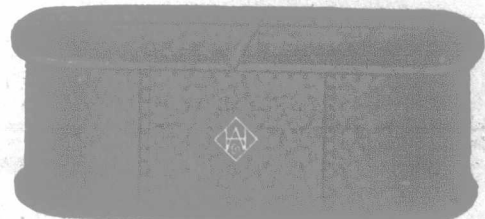
"BAKER" wheels are carried close to the tower, being built on a hub revolved on a long steel spindle, and as a result there is

less friction, and the wheel will never sag toward the tower, while on other mills with wheel "keyed to shaft revolved in babbitt boxes" will cause excessive friction, and the outer babbitt boxing will become worn, causing wheel to sag toward the tower and become wrecked.

"BAKER" wheels have large number of small sails, without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind, add strength to the structure, and cause the wheel to run with steady motion.

HELLER-ALLER Towers have many points of superiority over windmill towers in general. All our towers have heavy flat braces instead of wire or rods as used on cheaper makes. No danger of our braces breaking in cold weather from over-tension.

HELLER-ALLER Pumps for every purpose, Regulators, Pressure House Tanks, Pine, Cypress and



GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS

We would be pleased to mail a copy of windmill catalogue No. 58 to those interested in the purchase of pumping outfit.

We invite correspondence from dealers in territory where we are not represented.

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Gives You More Light For Your Money

It's a fact that Acetylene, the softest, whitest, most agreeable light known, actually costs less than light from coal oil lamps! A good-sized lamp, giving 24 candle power, burns a gallon (20c. worth) of coal oil in 20 hours. That's a cent an hour.

A 24 candle power Acetylene light burns 1/2 cubic foot of Acetylene per hour, costing just half a cent.



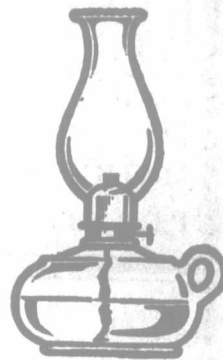
1/2c. per hour.

So you see Acetylene is only about half as expensive as coal oil lamps for an equal illumination.

Yet it is a bigger improvement over lamps than they are over the old-time candle. The light is whiter—better to read by—easier on the eyes.

Then there are no lamps to clean, no chimneys to break, no oil to pour, no dirty wicks to trim, none of the nuisances you have had to put up with, and many advantages you have never enjoyed.

We'll be glad to tell you just what it costs to put in and run an Acetylene lighting system, and how to go about it. Write us.



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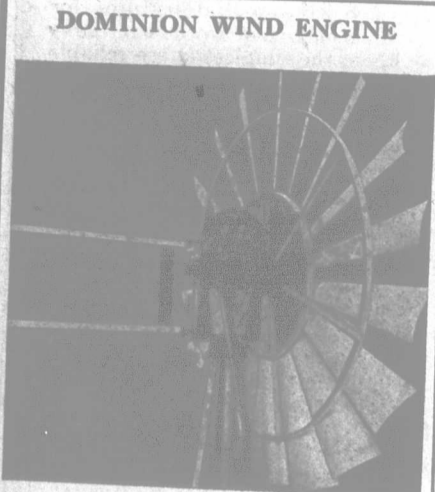
I am about eight years of age. We have a little bunny. It comes out for food every morning.

MARION B. McLENNON
Staples, Ont. (Age 8, Sr. I.).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I enjoy reading your letters every week. I thought I would write myself. I live on a big farm, about 200 acres. There is a creek running through it. I have two brothers. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. I live about a mile and a half from school. There are seven going to our school, two girls and five boys. I live about three miles and a

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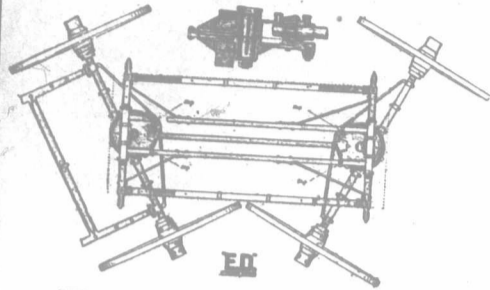


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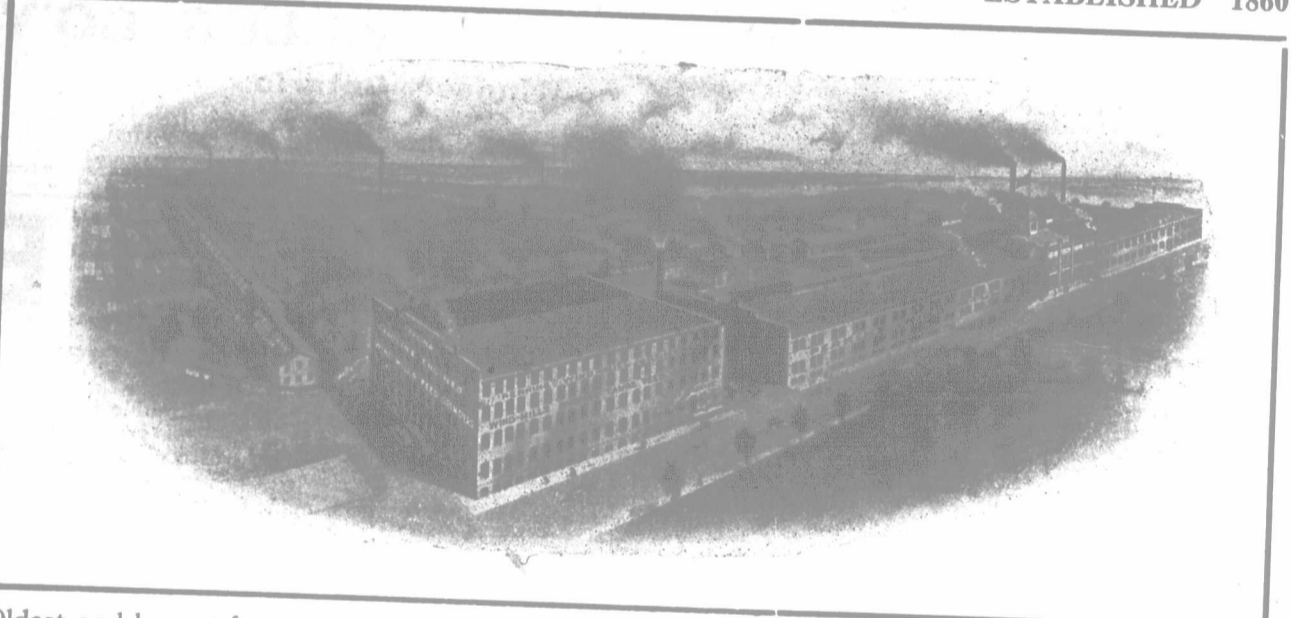
We are the only firm that have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture these gears in Canada.

Opportunities come very seldom in life. Don't miss this one. It is on our stand at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Have it explained and demonstrated to you. We are confident of your action afterwards.



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half from Chatsworth. I must say good-bye, wishing every success to the Beavers. VIOLA SEABROOK. Chatsworth, Ont. (Age 9, Sr. II.).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. I enjoy reading the letters the other Beavers write, so I thought I would write, too. We have four horses and nine head of cattle, and six little calves. We had a little colt, but we sold it. I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success. CYRUS MARTIN (age 9, Jr. III.). Floradale, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. For pets I have a pair of rabbits, a pair of pigeons, a dog, and three cats. My dog killed a garter snake yesterday. I wrote this letter on the 2nd of August. My dog's name is Mingo. We call our farm "East View" because all of the land lies to the east. We live two miles from town. We are building a new house

Poultry Wanted

We are open to handle Live Broilers, Chickens, or Live Poultry of any kind, in large or small shipments. Highest market prices paid. Write us for quotations.

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THE "AULD" HERDS

Geo. Amos & Son of Moffat, Ont., announce the sale of their entire herd of Short-horn Cattle to A. F. & G. Auld of Eden Mills, Ont., and solicit a continuation of their friends' patronage to their successors. A. F. & G. Auld announce the purchase as above and solicit your favors for their combined herds. Correspondence promptly answered and visitors met at either Guelph (5 miles) or Rockwood (3 miles).

A. F. & G. AULD

Eden Mills, Ont.

Orchard-Grove Herefords I have lately made a big importation of the leading herds of Illinois. In my herd you now have 25 Bulls to select from; a big range of Heifers and Cows. High-class show and breeding stock a specialty.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario, G.T.R. and C.N.R.



Please Mention The Advocate

this year. Wishing the Circle every success. JAMES M. HARDIE (Age 9, Sr. II. Class). Wingham, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I live on a farm eleven miles from Grand Valley, and one and a half miles from school. Our teacher's name is Miss Batters. I have two dolls and two little kittens. We have a dog named Rover. I have one brother; his name is Morley. We like to play in our playhouse. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success. EMMA HOLBORN. Monticello, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is only my second letter; the other letter I wrote you did not appear. I see you have been talking about cats and dogs that you have. Well, I have no dogs, cats, or hens, but I have a nice little pony that I can drive. I saw in one of your papers that you were wanting some riddles, and I will send you a few now. What goes up in the air white and comes down yellow? Ans.—An egg. How many cows' tails would it take to reach from London to Boston? Ans.—One; if it was long enough. Well, I think I will close, and I wish the Beavers good success. MARGARET GREEN (age 10, Jr. III.). Baillieboro, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am going to tell you about my pets. I have a little kitten; I call her Mary, and a dog I call Collie. I have an old cat. Well, I guess I will close with a riddle. What goes up and what goes down, and never touches the sky or the ground? Ans.—The pump-handle. ANNIE HOLMES (age 9). Winchester, Ont.

Dear Puck.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I hope it is not for the waste basket. I have five brothers and four sisters, and my oldest brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and father says we could not be without it. I do like to read the Beavers' letters. We have two farms, which contain 200 acres, and we have two miles to go to school. We have a lady teacher; her name is Miss Bogart, and we like her fine. This is long enough. Wishing the Beavers success. CLARA SCHERRER (age 9, Book II.). Ariss, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

The Prayer of a Horse.

To Thee, My Master, I Offer My Prayer. Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and, if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know, is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position or take away my best defence against flies and mosquitoes by cutting my tail off. And, finally, oh, my master, when my useful strength is gone do not turn me out to starve or freeze or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death, but do thou, my master take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

Little Howard came in the other day crying, and rubbing several bumps caused by a series of "butts" administered by a pet sheep. "Well, Howard," said his sympathetic auntie, "what did you do when the sheep knocked you down?" "I didn't do anything. I was getting up all the time."

Wilfred Grenfell Tells the Story of His Life.

His Life of Self-denying Effort Was Begun While He Was a Medical Student in London—His Work on Bleak Labrador Shores.

By Wilfred T. Grenfell.

In 1883, while I was studying medicine at the London Hospital in White-chapel, I was attracted by a huge crowd going into a large tent in the slums of Stepney. There was singing going on inside, and curiosity led me in.

As I left with the crowd I came to the conclusion that my religious life was a humbug. I vowed in future that I would either give it up or make it real. It was obviously not a thing to be played with.

With this theological outfit, I started on my missionary career. What to do was the next question. I went to the parson of a church where I occasionally attended and offered myself for a class of boys in his Sunday school. They were downright East Londoners, and their spiritual education needed other capacities than those with which I had in my mind till then endowed the Sunday-school teacher. I remember being surprised that one boy, whom I carried to the door by the seat of his trousers and heaved into the street, objected by endeavoring to kick, while his "pals" in the school were for joining him in open mutiny. He got the last word, however, by climbing up outside the window and waving a hymn-book which he had stolen.

The next time I arrived the boys had got in before me (and out also), and the pictures and furniture were not as I had left them. I started to reform them in the ways that appealed most to myself. Five of us medical students had a house of our own; we used to clear our dining-room of furniture and replace it with a horizontal bar and a couple of pairs of boxing-gloves. We were able to lead in these things our noisiest boys, so they learned to control their own tempers and respect our capacities more.

My medical course being finished, I began to cast about for some way in which I could satisfy the aspirations of a young medical man, and combine with them a desire for adventure and definite Christian work. Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon, also a daring sailor and master mariner, who had twice helped us at our camp, and for whom I had been doing the work of an "interne" at the London Hospital, suggested my seeing if a doctor could live at sea among the deep-sea fishermen on one of the vessels of the society for which he was a member of the council.

ON TO LABRADOR.

Encouraged by results in 1892, I received the loan of the largest of the sailing vessels, a craft of ninety-seven tons burden, in which we sailed to the Labrador coast to see whether among the English-speaking fishermen of the Northwest Atlantic, similar results might not be achieved.

In three months we had nine hundred patients, to whom we could thus commend our Gospel with pills and plasters, without fear of denominational interference. Besides this, we had witnessed a condition of poverty to which we had been quite strangers over on the other side. Unable to do on the ship to those men, as we would have them do unto us under similar circumstances, we called on the way home at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and laid the matter before the merchants, asking for help to build a hospital on the land, and promising to bring out a doctor and nurse to live there if they built it.

We have now four hospitals on that desolate coast—not palaces for pain such as one sees in these great cities, but humble wood buildings where a qualified doctor and trained nurse reside, where, besides their own rooms, they have a dozen beds for sick people, a convalescent room, an operating room, and an isolation ward. These places are not only hospitals, but hotels, places to which anyone and everyone is expected to come in sickness or any other kind of trouble whatever. Needless to say, they come very long distances—in their boats in summer, in dog-sleighs in winter. We do our part in the summer cruising in the hospital ships, the largest of which I

serve as captain, and in winter by traveling from place to place—moving practically all the time, only making the hospital, which is kept open by the nurse, the headquarters to which we return whenever we think it necessary.

Here other methods of commending our Gospel are also open to us, owing to the extraordinary poverty and isolation of the people. Lack of experience made us satisfied for the first three years to try to cope with the question of hunger and nakedness, by collecting and distributing warm clothing, and assisting the people in various ways to get food.

A NEW SERMON.

It was not until 1896 that, seeing the futility of giving financial help to men who had to pay from \$7 to \$8 for a barrel of flour worth \$4, and \$2.50 to \$3 for a hoghead of salt which could be bought at St. Johns for \$1, we set to work to find a new sermon to preach on this subject. Many of our most piteous cases at hospital were the direct fruit of chronic semi-starvation. Thus our people fell victims to tuberculosis of glands and bones, owing only to the marasmus induced by insufficient food. This was more especially the case among children. A universal system of truck business prevailed; the "catch" of to-morrow was mortgaged for the food of to-day. The people seldom or never saw cash. The inevitable results were poverty, thriftlessness, and, eventually, hopelessness. The contention of the traders was always that the men's poverty was because they did not catch enough to support themselves. The answer was that they got enough to support at least thirty traders.

We started a sermon with a co-operative store as a text. The people around it were all heavily in debt; most winters they received so much Government relief to keep them from actual starvation that the place was known as "The Sink." The people were almost all illiterate, and knew nothing about business, and the little store went through varying fortunes. They had very, very little money to put in, and even that they were afraid to put in under their own names, for fear the traders would find out and punish them. One trader wrote me denying our right to interfere with his people, as if those whom he had tried to lead me to think were only the recipients of his "charity," existed solely for the benefit of his trade. I need not say that we had now to regret gaps in the prayer-meetings once filled so fervently by our friends, the enemy.

SEVEN YEARS AFTER.

Looking at the results of the sermon seven years afterward, I find the people clothed, fed, independent, with a new little church building and children far-and-away better clad and educated. The movement has spread; there are now eight co-operative stores, with a schooner called the "Co-operator," which carries their products to and from the markets; the price of flour is uniformly kept under \$5 a barrel; the price of salt has been reduced nearly 50 per cent., and other things in proportion. We have had many troubles owing to poor fisheries, our own ignorance of methods and business, and our isolation. But our storekeepers and crew are Christian men, well aware that the best Gospel they can preach is to keep the store for Christ. As a contrast, I sent down a young friend from Boston, who had once been a preacher on the coast, giving him \$100 for his holiday to stay at this first store and "teach them how to manage a co-operative store." He was some three days at the store himself, seeing "nothing to do"; the rest of his time he spent preaching along the coast. The consequence was that the store suffered very materially, for I was home next year, and the people, afraid to handle their money, left the whole of their capital in the bank. I don't know that the memory of his sermons is a justification for his view of what was "most important" to the kingdom of God on the coast.

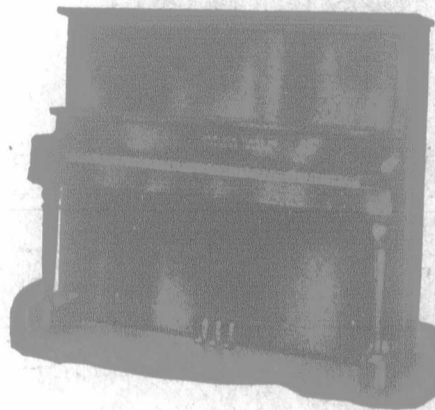
One of the chief troubles with our people was the long-enforced idleness of the winter, and the consequent necessity of living largely on the summer "catch." This necessitated their remaining scattered on the chance of catching fur-bearing animals in the winter, even if the actual "catch," as was often the case, didn't amount to a barrel of flour for the whole time. This again prevented

How to determine the actual value of a piano

THAT problem confronts thousands of piano buyers every year. It will confront you some day—in fact, it may be necessary for you to solve it now. We propose to help you arrive at a wise decision—to give you the basic principles of piano excellence in order that you may be able to form a definite idea of the actual value of any piano you may buy. You see we make the

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and we know exactly what a high-grade, first-quality piano costs to begin with, and what it should sell for. Now, here's the point—we will forward to your address inside information on the piano question—information that you should have before investing a dollar in any piano—facts that will save you a considerable sum of money when you are ready to buy.

This information will place you under no obligation to buy a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano—you will not be pestered by salesmen—the only favor that we ask is that you write us a candid letter telling us fairly and squarely what you think of our business methods.

The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is a superb instrument throughout—it is built of the best material by skilled and efficient workmen and built to endure. Investigate the piano question and you will find out that the Sherlock-Manning has

- 1st—The famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action.
- 2nd—Poehlman Wire—the best imported.
- 3rd—A strong, full-iron plate.
- 4th—Weickert Felt Hammers—the hammers that endure, and
- 5th—The famous Billings Brass Action Flange—the only flange that is impervious to weather conditions.

But investigate the Piano question for yourself. Then write to us and ask us to show you how we can sell you one of the world's best pianos and yet save you \$100.

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And the Bread it makes for you.
Delicately *creamy* is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.

Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
A *pure* Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.

And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are *naturally* of a golden glow.
And the meaty *heart* of the polished kernels is *creamy*.

Milled from *this* cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."

The only *natural* flour from Manitoba's prime wheat.
Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.

And your bread is most appetizing, *unusually* attractive in appearance.

Looks good.
And is good.

Bake this purest unbleached flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

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their children being reached for educational purposes. It was long a problem to us what ought to be done to meet the difficulty. Eventually we took up a grant of timber-land on which the Newfoundland Government permitted me special conditions, and we started to aggregate the people in winter by affording them remunerative work about the mill. To this we have added a small schooner-building yard, and hope shortly to add a cooerage, as we use many barrels in the fish industry. We have gathered together about this small effort this winter some two hundred and fifty people. A small schoolhouse has been erected, and those who are managing the mill know that this effort is their text from which they are to preach their sermon.

JAILS AS CLUBS.

There can be no question that the Christ would to-day support all manly and innocent pastimes. So to meet the needs of the long winter evenings, we have commandeered the two small jails in our district and converted them into clubs, with a library and games, which have been supplemented by the importation of footballs made of rubber for service on the snow. This has become so popular that our Eskimo women join in the game with their babies in their hoods, and sealskin footballs stuffed with dry grass have sprung into existence all along the coast.

The toys, which we usually credit Santa Claus with bringing from the North, had hitherto been conspicuous by their absence, the supply perhaps being exhausted. Anyhow, the birthdays of the Labrador children, like the birthday of our Lord, have never been characterized by the joyful celebrations that formed oases in our own child life. We have turned the current of toys back to the North again. True, the dolls are often legless, the tops are dented, and the Noah's

arks resemble hospitals. But these trifles have made the Christmas tree on the birthday of the Saviour no less a message of the love of God to these many birthdayless children, who thus keep their own on that day.

We have become residuary legatees for all the real-estate in the orphan children line. Some years ago I buried a young Scotch fisherman and his wife in a desolate sandpit of land running out into one

of the long fjords of Labrador. Amidst the poverty-stricken group that stood by as the snow fell, were five little orphan children. Having assumed the care of all of them, I advertised two in a Boston newspaper and received an application from a farmer's wife in New Hampshire. Later on I visited the farm; it was small and poor, and way in the backwoods. The woman had children of her own. Her simple explanation as to

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Side By Side

Take "St. Lawrence"
Granulated in one
scoop—and any other
sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence"
Sugar—its
perfect crystals—its
pure, white sparkle—
its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that



Absolutely Best *St. Lawrence* Sugar Absolutely Pure

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.99/100 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever"

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

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65A

why she took the children is worth recording: "I cannot teach in the Sunday school or attend prayer meetings, doctor. They are too far away, and I wanted to do something for the Master. I thought the farm would feed two more children. I was glad she could not speak at the prayer meetings. Perhaps after all we grade our Christians by wrong standard. How many are losing the chances of preaching sermons that need no oratory? Is it not one of the causes of the failures of the churches that so much undeveloped capacity remains in the pews?"

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

In what relation would the Christ stand to-day in wrong-doing? On our wild and almost uncharted coast, where the visits of strangers are very rare, many wrecks occurred that, to say the least, suggested to the underwriters that no illegal efforts had been made to save them. We were asked by Lloyds' Underwriting Agency to act as agents for them, and furnish reports in case of losses occurring. At first we declined, fearing that the kind of espionage which would be necessary would be likely to interfere with our spiritual work. Later we began to think that it was not necessary to knock all the spirit out of men to make them "spiritual," so we accepted the post of magistrate for the coast, and also Lloyds' agency.

Steaming down a long fjord late in October, we picked up the crew of a small steamer wrecked on the north shore. After landing the men for the last boat south to take them home, we returned and raised the steamer—hailed her keel out of the water at low tide, and found the only damage was a hole driven with a crowbar in her bottom. In endeavoring to tow her some six hundred miles south to St. Johns, Newfoundland, we

lost her in a gale of wind at sea, and with her our evidence of the crime.

It did not take us long to find out that this blow at unrighteousness had made us more enemies than many sermons. We have a saying that "it is only when you really tread on the devil's tail that he will wag it"—perhaps a modern synonym for "No cross, no crown." So long as the battle with sin is fought with kid gloves on, there will never be any need of the "fellowship of suffering." Last season after everyone had left the coast, report reached St. Johns that a large vessel loaded with fish and fully insured had been lost on the rocks six hundred miles north. On account of the rapidly-forming ice, we were doubtful whether it would be possible to get at the ship. But fortune favored us; we were able to get her, raise her, and, almost to our own surprise, we were able to tow her, in spite of December gales, safely to St. Johns harbor. The consignee (the same man who had owned the steamer we lost, and who had "suffered other losses") was found guilty of barratry and sent down to penal servitude.

It is said that the world consists of two kinds of people, "those who go out and try to do something," and those who "stay home and wonder why they don't do it some other way." How would the critic look at this? Was it "missionary?" Is not the real problem of Christianity how best to commend it to the world? Can it most truly be advocated by word or deed? Can we afford to divorce the "secular" from the "religious," any more than the "religious" from the "secular?" It seems to me there is only one way to reach the soul—that is, through the body. For when the soul has cast off the body we cannot reach it at all.—From The Outlook.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGENCY.

Mare raised two colts from a Percheron horse, and one colt from a Hackney. How much Percheron blood would there be in the Hackney's colt?

W. G. T.

Ans.—None, notwithstanding the theory of telegency, i. e., the hypothetical influence of a prior service in moulding the character of the progeny.

WILD PEPPERGRASS.

What is the name and nature of the enclosed weed?

E. J. P.

Ans.—The weed is wild peppergrass, a bad weed in the West, and becoming common in some parts of Ontario. It will crowd out grain crops, likes light land, and gives some trouble in clover fields and new meadows, especially where the crop has been winter-killed. The seed is a frequent impurity in grass and clover seeds. Only the autumn plants, which live through winter, give trouble in grain. It is a winter annual. Early after harvest, cultivation continued until winter sets in, and followed up until June the following season, when rape, or some other tall fodder crop may be sown, will keep it in check.

BUCKWHEAT IN SILO.

I have a field of buckwheat that will not mature before frost comes. Will it make silage, put in the bottom of silo with corn on top? I have not enough corn to fill silo.

A. T.

Ans.—The stalks of buckwheat contain comparatively little feeding value at the best, and we do not think they would make good silage at all. We would not advise siloing unless it might be two or three loads in the bottom of the silo by way of experiment. Cured as hay, it might be fed, daily in small quantities to the cattle, following a good feed of something else. They would then pick off the heads and some of the leaves, the stalks going as bedding. It should



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HEWSON PURE WOOL TEXTILES, Limited, AMHERST, N.S.

The Range With A Reputation

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Buying a range isn't an everyday transaction. If you would be absolutely sure of complete satisfaction—don't buy from printed descriptions—see the **Great Majestic** (dealer in nearly every county in 40 states) compare it point for point with any other range made. Only when you have done this can you buy intelligently, and be sure of the best money can procure—a range that lasts a lifetime—the



A Perfect Baker



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Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges
The Majestic is the ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron **WON'T RUST LIKE STEEL**—malleable iron can't break. The Majestic is put together with rivets—joints absolutely tight—no heat escapes—no cold air enters. Oven lined with pure asbestos board, covered with iron grate—you can see it—insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features
Reservoir in direct contact with fire, heats like a tea kettle through copper pocket stamped from one piece—patented feature found only in the Majestic. **Oven Thermometer**—accurate all the time. All doors drop down and form rigid shelves. **Open end ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup** that catches ashes and prevents them from falling on floor. It's the best range at any price. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

Majestic Manufacturing Company,
Dept. 37, St. Louis, Mo.





It Should Be In Your Kitchen

be fed with care, as large quantities of buckwheat straw are liable to cause indigestion and bloat.

LONG CHURNING IN SUMMER—CHICKS DEFORMED.

1. What might be the reason of long churning? In the summer we have to churn from one to two hours, and in the winter only from fifteen to twenty minutes. We have our cows on pasture all summer, but do not feed chop or anything of that kind. Do you think that would be the reason? They are watered three times a day. We have a cream separator. We stir our cream morning and evening. We have the cream from fifty to sixty degrees for churning in summer. Do you think the old grass has anything to do with it?

2. We have an incubator. Every year, out of every hatch, there are four or five chicks with crooked legs. This year, out of a hatch of eighty, sixteen had crooked legs, and had to be killed. We turn the eggs twice a day. Do you think not being particular enough in

turning every egg carefully would cause this? Some years there are quite a few dead in the shell.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The things you mention are not responsible. Probably you skim a thinner cream in the summer time. Milk usually tests lower then, and this affects the richness of the cream skimmed from it with the cream screw set at any given point. Adjust your separator to take a slightly richer cream. It should test about 30-per-cent. fat, though some cheap makes of separators will not do clean skimming if set to take so rich a cream as that. But skim as rich a cream as practicable, while avoiding excessive loss of fat in the skim milk.

2. When you get to the bottom of this question you will know more about incubation than any expert we are acquainted with. In a general way, these malformations and deaths of chicks in the shell are attributed to imperfect conditions of incubation. This is argued from the fact

that they occur so much more frequently with artificial than with hen hatching. Lack of constitutional vigor in the parents is believed to be a contributing cause; especially of the chicks dying in the shells. From your repeated experience with malformations, we are also inclined to suspect a certain hereditary predisposition. We do not think the handling of the eggs has much to do with the trouble, though possibly it may have a little.

Gaynor Was Willing.

An inventor who had a new kind of parachute wanted to test it by jumping with it from the top of the tallest building in New York. He was refused by Fire Commissioner Johnson and began pestering Mayor Gaynor.

After two days of annoyance the mayor wrote to Johnson:

"Dear Commissioner: The bearer of this note wants to jump from the top of the tallest building in the city. Let him!"

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| Ar. Canora, | 8.30 pm | 11.45 am |
| Ar. Regina, | 9.00 pm | 7.00 am |
| Ar. Saskatoon, | | 8.18 am |
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This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering). This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Sons, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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 JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO
 ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

ROPY CREAM.

Have been troubled with our cows giving stringy, or ropy, cream. Is there a cure? The cows are on good pasture, fed chop at milking-time, and they all look well. You cannot detect anything wrong with the milk. G. McI.

Ans.—If your strainer cloth is all right, indicating that the milk is of normal consistency as it comes from the cow, you are safe in assuming that the milk is being regularly seeded with one or another of the various forms of sweet-curdling organisms which cause this condition to develop on standing. As a rule, the bacteria come from dust or from water, and get into the milk either at time of milking or some time afterwards. These bacteria grow at low temperatures, and hence the milk frequently becomes ropy or stringy long before turning sour. In order to get rid of this trouble, measures should be taken to thoroughly clean out the stable, brushing down all dust, and whitewashing. Thoroughly scald all cans, strainers, dippers, etc. Should the trouble still continue, it would be advisable to wash the flanks and udders of the cow with a weak disinfecting solution, in order to kill any of these slime-producing bacteria which may have lodged in the hairs of the cow, and which are dislodged into the milk pail by the movements of milking.

BARBERRY AND OAT RUST.

On the farm across from mine there is four rods of barberry hedge. We have asked them repeatedly to destroy it, even offering to help them remove it. They are always going to, but never manage to get started.

1. My oats are affected by rust. Would the barberry cause this?
2. Would said hedge have any effect on garden vegetables grown across road?
3. Will barberry have a tendency to cause light, shrunken oats?
4. Can I compel them to remove said hedge? If so, how?

Ans.—1. Black stem rust of cereals (Puccinia graminis) is a heterocyclic fungus, that is, it has two host plants in its life cycle, viz.: a cereal crop and the barberry shrub. The rust which attacks wheat is not the same specialized form which attacks oats, or in other words, the rust will not spread from one affected oat field to an adjoining wheat field. There are six known forms of Puccinia graminis, one attacking wheat only; one attacking rye, barley, and couch grass; one attacking oats, meadow foxtail, tall oat grass, and cocksfoot, and three others attacking other grasses. The rust, during its life cycle, bears three different forms of chlamydospores, viz., acidiospores on the barberry in spring; uredospores and teleutospores on grasses or cereals, the former in early summer, and the latter later in the season. The barberry does not cause the rust, but is instrumental in propagating it. The rust will, however, live for several years without completing its acidiospore stage on the barberry. No barberry should be planted, and what is now growing should be destroyed.

2. From a disease point of view, we think not.

3. The barberry itself should have no direct effect upon the oats, but rusted oats are often very light and shrunken.

4. An Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1900, forbidding, under penalty, the planting of barberry shrub on farm lands, and empowering the councils of municipalities to order the destruction of any hedges or fences formed by the shrub, and if the owner fails to destroy it, the council may do so. If the owner removes the shrub within 30 days from the time the council notifies him in writing, he is entitled to compensation, the amount of which may be agreed upon between himself and the council, or set by the fence-viewers of the municipality. Consult with the owner about the matter and, if he is willing, go to the council together and state your case. If he is not willing to destroy it, bring the matter up yourself with the council.



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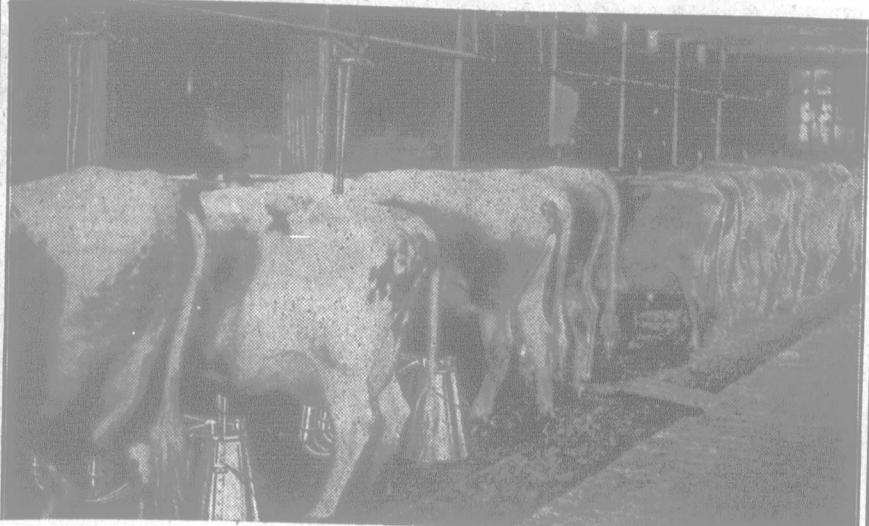
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You can now install the Sharples Mechanical Milker with the same assurance of satisfaction you would feel if you bought a Sharples Tubular Separator. We stand squarely back of both machines and guarantee complete satisfaction to the user. The Sharples Mechanical Milker is our latest and greatest contribution to the science of dairying. You will marvel at its simplicity, its mechanical excellence and its ability to make you absolutely independent of hired help. You will be astonished by the remarkable ease with which one man can milk 45 cows in a single hour, and by the thoroughness with which the work is done.

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prevents any possible injury to your herd—makes the Mechanical Milker as practical now as the cream separator has been for years. Our Free Catalogue explains all about it—tells what the owners of some of the world's highest priced dairy cows, where Sharples Milkers have been in daily use for more than two years, think of this wonderful machine. Briefly explained, the Sharples "Teat Cups," after each suction stroke, squeeze the teats (by compressed air) from the points upward, crowding back the blood into general circulation, thus preventing all swelling, fever and teat congestion.

Write for Catalogue M See for yourself how the Sharples Mechanical Milker will add \$300 to \$1,500 extra to your dairy profits and make you entirely independent of hired help. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

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WILL LAND ON AUGUST 25TH

In time for Toronto Exhibition, so don't fail to see them. Mares from 1 to 4 years. Some in foal. Winners at the Paris Exhibition. Stallions from 1 to 5, greys and blacks, with plenty of size and best quality. My shipment of Clydes will land about the middle of September. These horses have all been personally selected by Mr. Elliott, and that is a guarantee of the best. Terms to suit. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.**

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Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

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My fall importation, which will be the largest yet made by me, will be personally selected, will arrive last week in September. Good colors, heavy bone, best of pedigrees and reasonable prices. Wait for them if you want good ones. **D. McEachran.**

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We have them on hand imported this year, Stallions and Fillies, many of them winners, the best blood of the breed, with size, character and quality. There are none better and no firm can sell cheaper.

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Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. **L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont. Long distance Phone.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

BRAIN TROUBLE.

When a few days old a lamb was noticed holding its head to one side. It became worse, and now, at two months of age, it lies on its right side and occasionally kicks. When turned over it will eat a little, and then resume its former position.

B. B.

Ans.—There is a growth upon the brain which causes the paralysis. Treatment would consist in giving 5 grains iodide of potassium three times daily, but it is not probable that it would be effective. It would be wise to destroy it.

V.

Miscellaneous.

BUSH CRANBERRY.

An enclosing a species of berries found growing on a tree five feet high. Please give details of it, value, if any, in the valuable columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

J. W. S.

Ans.—The berries are those of the cranberry tree, or high bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*). This bush grows in wild form in low grounds. The fruit, which has a characteristic flattened stone, is sometimes used as a substitute for cranberries. The cultivated form is from Europe, and is called Guelder-rose, or snow ball tree.

CROPS FOR WEEDY FIELDS.

1. Have a sixteen-acre field that I have been trying to clean of twitch grass. I plowed it in June, and have been cultivating it since, but owing to the wet weather, have been unable to kill it. Would it be advisable to put wheat on it this fall, or would it be too dirty and kill the wheat out? What would you advise me to do?

2. I have a field that was in wheat this year, and it is dirty, especially with thistles. What would you advise? I had thought of following it, but was wondering if I could get any more use out of land, instead of lying in an unproductive state so long. Kindly let me know your opinion.

N. M. C.

Ans.—1. If the twitch grass is at all bad, would not advise sowing to wheat this fall. Perhaps you could follow it another season, or work it up until well into June, and sow it to rape, or the first week in July sow it thick to buckwheat. These are good crops to smother twitch grass and other weeds, or you might manage to hoe it.

2. Canadian thistles should give no trouble. Plow it very lightly right away, or disk it each way to sprout the seeds. Plow deeply later in the autumn and hoe the field next year. Put in corn in hills and in rows each way so as to permit of cultivating each way. Any other hoed crop would be good.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

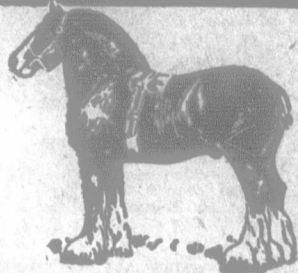
Two-year-old filly has had white scum on right eye for three or four months. Occasionally the eye discharges matter, fluid and water for three or four days, after which the white scum disappears, but returns again in a couple of weeks. Sight of eye does not seem much affected yet. Will she go blind? Can anything be done for the eye?

W. H.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease, known as specific or periodic ophthalmia, sometimes called moon blindness. There is a congenital predisposition to the affection which cannot be removed. The attacks will, in all probability, reappear at variable intervals. Sometimes a month, or several months elapse between attacks, and in most cases it results in cataract in one or both eyes, and, of course, total blindness. The attacks cannot be avoided with any degree of certainty. The administration of 20 grains of the disulphate of quinine three times daily tends to prevent the disease. Treatment for an attack consists in keeping the patient in a comfortable, partially-darkened box stall, feeding lightly, bathing the eyes three times daily with hot water, and after bathing putting in a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. In all probability a cataract will form over each eye in time, and the filly will go blind.

Jas. W. Glendinning, Veterinary Surgeon. Office and residence, Main St. Operation on Riding horses a specialty. Insurance arranged for if desired. Bell phone 61.

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Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Mature early. Best of breed. Several young bulls for sale. Appl. **MANAGER "GRAPE GRANGE" FARM, Clarksburg, Ont.**

Striking members of the Amalgamated Skirt Stitchers were holding a conference.

"Where is that tall, thin girl who joined the union last week?" inquired the walking delegate.

The Secretary arose to reply.

"She handed in her resignation this morning."

"What was the reason?"

"She took offence when she was called on to act as a picket."

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK WAS NOT ABLE TO STRAIGHTEN UP

Mr. C. Grace, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was suffering with lame back, and for two weeks was not able to straighten up to walk, and hardly able to sit down for the pains in my back, hips and legs. I had used different kinds of pills, plasters, liniments and medicines, without any relief. One day there was a B.B.B. book left at our door, and I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and I decided to try them. Before I had half a box used I felt a great deal better, and by the time I had used two boxes I was cured. I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering as I did, or from any illness arising from diseased kidneys.

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The **quickly fattened** hog is the **only real** mortgage lifter. Every 24 hours you cut off marketing day means money saved. But don't let the **amount** of food given your hogs persuade you that they gain in weight proportionately—nothing counts **except the food that is digested**. But, ordinarily, the hog **wastes a part of its ration through non-digestion**. Nearly 20 years ago Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) introduced

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A preparation composed of bitter tonics which act directly on the animal's digestive organs, materially lessen the amount of food wasted and convert more of the ration into flesh, muscle and milk. There is nothing secret about the contents of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—the ingredients are boldly printed on every package and are printed in the panel on the left-hand side of this advertisement with the remarks of the U. S. Dispensary and other eminent medical authorities showing the highly stimulating tonic and laxative properties of the ingredients used in the preparation of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. To put up and properly compound this scientific preparation your druggist would charge you many times the price of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Give as directed this tonic in every hog's feed daily and you'll fatten them cheaper and quicker.

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FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CEA. A poultry tonic to make hens lay more eggs, toning up the dormant egg organs, keeping roosters vigorous and making little chicks grow quicker and stronger. Also cures Gapes, Cholera and Roup. Contains iron to build up and nitrates to expel the waste from the system. Cost hardly worth considering—a penny's worth feeds thirty fowls per day. Sold on the same money-back guarantee as Dr. Hess Stock Food. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75, 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, Free.

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Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller is genuine unless it bears the **BISELL** name. Remember that.

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The Bissell

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorns and Leicesters



Herd established 1885, stock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer.

JAMES DOUGLAS
Caledonia, Ontario

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912

Have some **SHORTHORN HEIFERS** two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.

Grand young **LEICESTERS** from imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connaught.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: Three choice yearling bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

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Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

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Columbus, Ontario



SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD, PLACE TO GET A HIGH-CLASS **SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF**

by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. **SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RWES**, too, at 1 1/2 lbs. **CHILDREN'S PONIES** A **CLYDESDALE FILLY**, as high as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns—Present offering: Three young bulls of serviceable age, from imp. sires and dams. A few very good bull calves. Cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.

John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undefeated bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.**

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90.65), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE. One promising 12 months Imported Bull Calf, a Marr. Flora, recently imported; 12 bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all by Imported Sire—some good ones among these; also 30 choice cows and heifers in calf, at reasonable prices. Farm 1/2-mile from Burlington Jct. Station. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

Shorthorns and Swine—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material.

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.

BALAPHORENE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

Present offering: Cows from three to seven years old; calves from two to ten months old; either sex.

JOSEPH SPABROOK, HAVELOCK, ONT.

Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Dates of 1912 Fall Fairs.

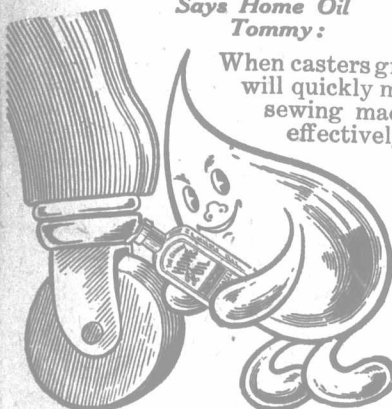
J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has issued the following dates of fall fairs:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Aberfoyle | ..... | Oct. 1 |
| Abingdon | ..... | Oct. 11, 12 |
| Alexandria | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Alfred | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Alliston | ..... | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Alvinston | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Amerstburg | ..... | Sept. 23, 24 |
| Ashworth | ..... | Sept. 27 |
| Ancaster | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Arnprior | ..... | Sept. 5, 6 |
| Atwood | ..... | Sept. 19, 20 |
| Aylmer | ..... | Sept. 18, 19, 20 |
| Bancroft | ..... | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Barrie | ..... | Sept. 23, 24, 25 |
| Beachburg | ..... | Oct. 2, 3, 4 |
| Beaverton | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Beamsville | ..... | Oct. 10, 11 |
| Belleville | ..... | Sept. 10, 11 |
| Berwick | ..... | Sept. 18, 19 |
| Blenheim | ..... | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Blackstock | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Blyth | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Bobcaygeon | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Bolton | ..... | Sept. 30, Oct. 1 |
| Bothwell's Corners | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Bowmanville | ..... | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Bradford | ..... | Oct. 22, 23 |
| Brampton | ..... | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Brigden | ..... | Oct. 1 |
| Brinsley | ..... | Oct. 10, 11 |
| Brockville | ..... | Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| Bruce Mines | ..... | Sept. 25 |
| Brussels | ..... | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Burford | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Burlington | ..... | Oct. 3 |
| Burk's Falls | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Caledon | ..... | Oct. 10, 11 |
| Campbellford | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Carp | ..... | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Castleton | ..... | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Casselman | ..... | Sept. 16 |
| Cayuga | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Centreville (Addington Co.) | ..... | Sept. 14 |
| Charlton | ..... | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Chatsworth | ..... | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Chatham | ..... | Sept. 23, 24, 25 |
| Chesley | ..... | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Clarksburg | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Cobden | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Cobourg | ..... | Sept. 18, 19 |
| Coe Hill | ..... | Sept. 18, 19 |
| Colborne | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Collingwood | ..... | Sept. 25-26 |
| Comber | ..... | Oct. 8, 9 |
| Cookstown | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Corwall | ..... | Sept. 5, 6, 7 |
| Delaware | ..... | Oct. 16 |
| Delta | ..... | Sept. 23, 24, 25 |
| Demorestville | ..... | Oct. 12 |
| Desboro | ..... | Sept. 19, 20 |
| Dorchester | ..... | Oct. 2 |
| Drayton | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Dresden | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Drumbo | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Dundalk | ..... | Oct. 10, 11 |
| Dunnville | ..... | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Durham | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Elmvale | ..... | Oct. 2, 3, 4 |
| Elmira | ..... | Sept. 23, 24 |
| Embro | ..... | Oct. 3 |
| Englehart | ..... | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Erin | ..... | Oct. 17, 18 |
| Essex | ..... | Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| Fair Ground | ..... | Oct. 1 |
| Fenelon Falls | ..... | Sept. 10, 11 |
| Fenwick | ..... | Oct. 8, 9 |
| Feversham | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Fergus | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Florence | ..... | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Flesherton | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Fort Erie | ..... | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Fort William | ..... | Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20 |
| Fordwich | ..... | Oct. 5 |
| Forest | ..... | Sept. 23, 24 |
| Frankford | ..... | Sept. 19, 20 |
| Frankville | ..... | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Freelton | ..... | Oct. 2 |
| Galetta | ..... | Sept. 25, 26 |
| Galt | ..... | Sept. 20, 21 |
| Gore Bay | ..... | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Gordon Lake | ..... | Sept. 27 |
| Guelph | ..... | Sept. 17-19 |
| Grand Valley | ..... | Oct. 15, 16 |
| Gravenhurst | ..... | Sept. 19, 20 |
| Haliburton | ..... | Sept. 26 |
| Hanover | ..... | Sept. 20 |
| Harrowsmith | ..... | Sept. 12, 13 |

Says Home Oil Tommy:

The Best Caster Oil

When casters grow tired and stubborn, a drop or two of HOME OIL will quickly make them right.



HOME OIL

is the safest and best all 'round lubricant for indoor and outdoor use.

Write today for a free trial bottle and learn what a really good oil HOME OIL is.

Buffalo Specialty Company, 338-I Liquid Veneer Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Made by the LIQUID VENEER People

Trial Bottle Free

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me.

Dungannon Ayrshires and Yorkshires—For immediate sale are: Three choice young bulls and a few heifers; also young cows of breeding age, quality and breeding combined.

H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone

Stockwood Ayrshires

are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 33273, champion ship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed by a prize aged herd.

D. M. WATSON, Sherbrooke, Que.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES

Established over 50 years ago, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a fine's intelligent breeding: 45 head to select from.

JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O. Summerstown Sta., Glangary

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year.

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES

We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in July, 1911. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

Hillcrest Ayrshires

At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild, a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from.

F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

KING SEGIS WALKER

The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, gr. dams, and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.36 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Our chief sire is King Johanna Korndyke. The records of his dam, sire's two nearest dams, and eight of their sisters, average 33-35 pounds, among which are six past and present world's champions.

John W. Richardson, Caledonia P.O. and Sta. 'Phone.

Fairview Farms Herd

is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived.

E. H. DOLLAR, HUEVELTON, N. Y.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

We are offering several young bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by our son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and their dams are sired by our son of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol.

F. E. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the highest record four-year-olds in Canada.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No 2 Hamilton, Ontario Bell 'phone: 2471, Hamilton.

Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and are the offspring of 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd.

A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. 'Phone connection.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Present offering: Two young bull calves good individuals; nicely marked and well bred; the dam of one of them being Unclay Abbecker, the cow that topped the consignment sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club.

A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

Holsteins, Yorkshires, Hackneys

Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection.

A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. 'phone from Fingal.

Table listing various locations and dates, such as Harrow Oct. 8, Hepworth Sept. 18, 19, etc.

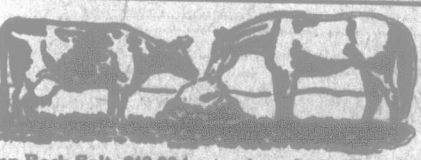


WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Swept The Boards At All The Fairs

1911 was a triumph for Windsor Dairy Salt. Practically every prize for butter-making was won by someone who used Windsor Dairy Salt.

Those, who make their living out of their dairies, say that Windsor Dairy is their old standby. They always rely on it because they know it is pure—because it makes the richest, most delicious butter—because they win the prizes and get "Top prices" for their butter—when they use WINDSOR DAIRY SALT.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto

Toronto Salt Works, 126 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Eimdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario

MINSTER FARM

Offers YORKSHIRES of both sexes, and HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from a daughter of P. F. C. Burke, whose daughters are testing from 4.4 to 5.5% fat; sired by Lakeview Burke Fyne, whose dam and sire's dam average 23.14; his sire has 10 sisters averaging 30.63.

RICHARD HONEY & SONS, BRICKLEY, ONT.

The Maples Holstein Herd

offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams.

For pedigrees and prices write WALBURN RIVERS, Falden, Ontario

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires

Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam, average 99.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R. O. P. cows.

W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairngorm, Ont.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS—As I have sold my farm, I am offering anything in my herd for sale, including calves sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis; sire King Segis; dam Blanche Lyons De Kol, having a record of 33 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days. Will be at Toronto Exhibition. J. MCKENZIE, WILLOWDALE, ONT.

Maple Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose 17 near female ancestors have butter records from 30.50 to 34.75 lbs. in 7 days, including world's records for 7 and 30 days.

H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.

**IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL
YOU MUST KEEP THE
BOWELS OPEN**

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be attended to at once. If the bowels cease to work properly, all the other organs become deranged.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills work on the bowels gently and naturally, and will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mrs. J. Hubbard, Port Colborne, Ont., writes:—"I have tried many remedies for constipation and never found anything so good as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. We always keep a vial in the house, for we would not be without them. I always recommend them to my friends."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price with The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

| Size | Price doz. | Fifty tags |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle | 75c. | \$2.00 |
| Light Cattle | 60c. | 1.50 |
| Sheep or Hog | 40c. | 1.00 |

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rates. Circular and sample. Mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS and HAMPSHIRE

The Oldest-established Flock in America. Our present offering is a grand lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds. Also a few fitted yearling ewes and ewe lambs by our imported champion rams, and some from imported dams; also 50 fine yearling field ewes. Prices moderate.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO
Phone connection Guelph.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

Present offering: 20 two-shear ewes, 21 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs from imported sires. W.M. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT., Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Rosedale Stock Farm Shorthorns & Dorset Sheep for sale. Either sex and all ages. Prices right. For prices write to: E. A. ROSEVEAR, Roseneath, Ont.

"Do you happen to be going far, sir?" said the inquisitive man to the other occupant of the railway carriage on the night express from London to Scotland. "Oh, no; only to Scotland!" replied the other sarcastically. "I am a commercial traveller. My age is thirty-eight. I am married. My name is Philip Tigson. I have a son eighteen years old. He is in the Civil Service. He gets about seven dollars a week. My father died last June. He was a stockbroker. My mother is still living. I have a cousin who has red hair. Our cook is called Mary. Anything else?" The inquisitive man hesitated. "What did your grandfather do for a living?" he inquired slowly.

Hub—You dislike Mrs. X., but she has her good points. For one thing she—
Wife—Stop! She may have her good points, as you say, but I won't have you sticking them into me.

CLEAN HANDS



15c a Tin.
Don't let them fool you with a cheap imitation. SNAP is the ORIGINAL and BEST HAND CLEANER. Will remove grease and stains of all kinds.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Tavistock | Sept. 16, 17 |
| Teeswater | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Thamesville | Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 |
| Thedford | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Thorold | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Tillsonburg | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Tiverton | Oct. 1 |
| Toronto (Canadian National) | Aug. 24 - Sept. 9 |
| Tweed | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Udora | Oct. 8 |
| Utterson | Oct. 1, 2 |
| Vankleek Hill | Sept. 20, 21 |
| Verner | Sept. 23, 24 |
| Walkerton | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Wallaceburg | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Wallacetown | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Walter's Falls | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Waterford | Oct. 10 |
| Waterdown | Oct. 1 |
| Watford | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Warkworth | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Warren | Sept. 17, 18 |
| Wellandport | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Wellesley | Sept. 10, 11 |
| Wiaraton | Sept. 24, 25 |
| Williamstown | Sept. 18, 19 |
| Wilksport | Sept. 19 |
| Windham Centre | Oct. 8 |
| Winchester | Sept. 3, 4 |
| Wingham | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Windsor | Sept. 10, 14 |
| Woodbridge | Oct. 15, 16 |
| Wooler | Sept. 5, 6 |
| Woodville | Sept. 18 |
| Woodstock | Sept. 18, 20 |
| Wyoming | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Zephyr | Oct. 23 |
| Zurich | Sept. 18, 19 |

GOSSIP.

Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow for Canada the second week in August, by Wm. Smith and Fred Richardson & Son, Columbus, Ont.; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C.; James Torrance, Markham, Ont., and Geo. Boyd, Owen Sound.

In another column in this issue appears the illustration of the Jersey bull, Ver-nal's Majesty—846—, a grandson of Golden Fern Lad, at the head of the herd of Ira Nichols, Woodstock, Ont. This herd won all the first premiums at five local fairs around Woodstock in 1911. Mr. Nichols intends holding a sale on October 17th next, at Simcoe, Ont. See later announcements.

Colonel Charles F. Mills, soldier, editor, live-stock publicist, and one of the leaders in the advancement of American live-stock interests, has been made chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, 1915. Colonel Mills was Chief of the Live-stock Department at St. Louis, and was Secretary of the Live-stock Show at the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

A contemporary says of the origin of our fruits that the strawberry is derived from a cross between the native strawberry of Virginia and that of Chile. The raspberry is native to temperate Europe and America, and certain parts of Asia. The apricot originated in China. The peach, too, was originally a Chinese fruit. The cherry's birthplace was near the Caspian Sea, and the plum comes from the Caucasus and Turkey. The pear is native in temperate Europe and Western Asia. The quince came from South-eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and the Caspian region. The apple is native all over Europe, in the Caucasus, round the Black Sea, and in Persia. The fig seems to have originated in the lands bordering on the Mediterranean, particularly in Syria. The red currant grows wild all over Europe, in the Caucasus, the Himalayas, Manchuria, Japan, and Arctic America. The sweet orange originated in Southern China and Cochinchina, and the citron in India.

An Irishman walking through a graveyard saw a tombstone on which was inscribed: "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." "Bejabbers!" said Pat, "O! wonder how they came to bury both iv them fellers in wan grave?"

EVERY MACHINE fully guaranteed or money back if not satisfactory.

A ONE CENT STAMP brings you our illustrated catalogue and prices of our riding plow and everything we manufacture. Our prices will interest you. Write to-day.

WM. DICK
Belton, Ontario.

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me, or look out same at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. I shall have a few extra show sheep for sale. Write early and get the first choice.

C. HODGSON, Brantford, Ontario

Shropshires and Cotswolds!

In SHROPSHIRE I have for sale 35 imp. shearling rams and ewes from some of England's best flocks, a lot of fine home-bred rams and ewes bred from Minton and Buttar ewes. In COTSWOLDS a lot of rams and ewes, and an extra good lot of lambs. A few of each breed fitted for showing. Order early and get a good choice. Prices very reasonable.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles. Pickering Station, G. T. R., seven miles.

Southdown Sheep

The market to-day demands quality. It pays to breed what the market wants. Can you do this more cheaply or quickly than by heading your flock with a right good ram of this most perfect of mutton breeds? Orders taken for a few sturdy young rams for all delivery.

ROBT. McEWEN, Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Byron, Ontario

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government. Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

ROSE VALLEY OXFORDS

Lambs of both sexes for sale, bred from typical ewes and sired by imp. Hamptonian 126.

J. A. HENDERSON, ROSEVILLE, ONTARIO
Ayr, C. P. R.; Berlin, G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

AS GOOD AS ANY. S. H. Jack (imp.) champion and silver medal boar at Toronto for three successive years at head of the herd. Present offering: Fifteen young sows all good, being bred. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO
Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

Tamworths—We can supply Tamworth Swine both sexes and any age, bred from the champions of Canada; show stock a specialty.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ontario.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

Hampshire Pigs

PRESENT OFFERING—7 Sows in pig from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right L.-D. Phone.

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O., Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Large English Berkshires—Present offering: Sows bred also young stock of both sexes. All from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. J. LANZ, Hampton, Ont.

Hampshire Hogs—We have the greatest prize-winning herd of Hampshire Swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed; stock of both sexes not related.

Hastings Bros., Crosshill P. O., Ont., Linwood Sta., C. P. R., Newton Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in residence.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain.

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

Duroc Jersey Swine and Jersey Cattle

Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable.

Mac Campbell & Sons
Northwood, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario
Four miles north of London.

PRESENT OFFERING—7 Sows in pig

Also a number of young pigs 3 months old

from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Registered Tamworths—Merton Lodge

is offering Tamworths, either sex, from six weeks to four months old. The true bacon type, having great bone and length. We pay express charges and guarantee satisfaction.


W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.



Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that these-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

are the best thing to rid your house of these dangerous pests.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

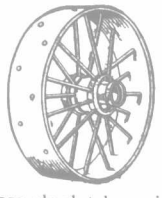
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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



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