

**PAGES  
MISSING**

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USE IT—For the soap's sake.  
USE IT—For the sake of the premiums.

"COMFORT" is a pure, sweet, wholesome soap, dealing sudden death to dirt, without harming either tender hands or delicate fabrics. For wash-day, and every other day, you'll find it the quickest, easiest, CLEANEST soap you ever used. Take advantage of our liberal premium offers—cut the trade-mark from every "Comfort" wrapper, and save them to exchange for any of the handsome articles in this list that may please your fancy.



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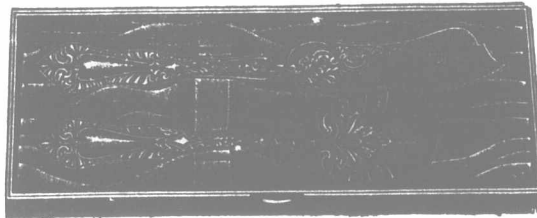


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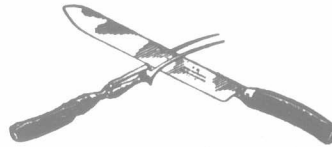
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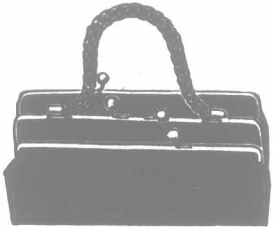
This handsome set of **Cutlery** free for 200 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 50c.



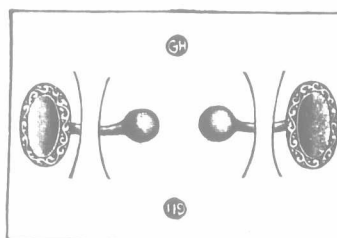
Pretty patterned **Butter Knife & Sugar Shell.** The pair in a nice box. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



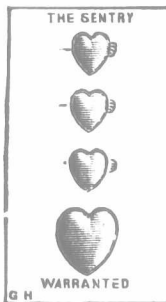
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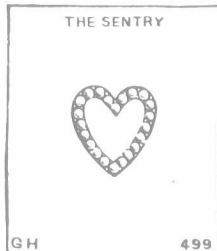
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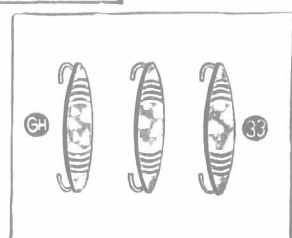
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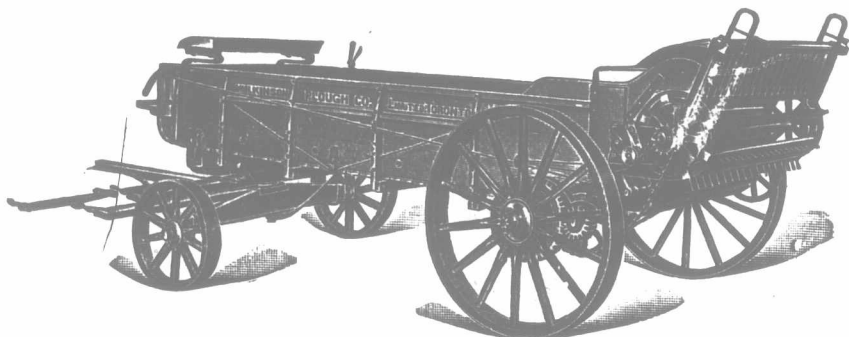
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Some years ago the Chief Justice of the United States found that the tire of one of his wheels was loose and kept slipping off. Coming to a little stream, he drove into it, and got one little section of the wheel wet; then drove out and backed his horse, and the same part of the wheel went into the water again. Thus he kept going backward and forward, all the time wetting the same part of the wheel.

A negro saw the situation, and told the Justice to back into the water again. He did so, and the negro took hold of the spokes of the wheel, and, turning it slowly, soon had it wet all around. "Why, I never thought of that," cried the Chief Justice. "Well," replied the darky, "some men just nat'ly have more sense than others."

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

No. 729

### EDITORIAL.

#### Some Immigration Issues.

The statesman was clear-sighted who declared that the Twentieth was to be the century of Canada. For this there is substantial reason in our areas of fertile unoccupied land, undeveloped timber, mining and fishing resources, railway-building and manufacturing, favorable climate, equitable laws and social conditions, while other lands are becoming less attractive in these respects, or are not so conveniently situated. In what direction are the eyes of the people of Great Britain turned to-day? In what outlying portion of the Empire are her hopes most fondly centered? To what quarter of King Edward's "Dominions beyond the Seas" do his congested millions turn with greatest hope of fair opportunities in the things which they esteem good? Is it to India? No. For there the problem of existence and success are more terrible and doubtful than at home. In that trinity of evils—caste, famine and heathenism—she realizes to the full the magnitude of the white man's burden. It is not in drouth-smitten Australia, whose gold-fever long since spent itself, nor in far-distant New Zealand, good but circumscribed, nor yet in blood-purchased South Africa, which the taxpayer and working men, looking for opportunity and a home of their own, alike regard with distrust? To what land beneath the British flag could they turn but Canada? There is none other.

Along the nine miles of docks at Liverpool it is "Canada" this and "Canadian" that at frequent intervals, and about London the billboards tell the story of Canadian cheese and bacon, and in the emigration and "booking" offices the only place that's asked about is Canada. In England there is no passport equal to the Maple Leaf. Our British Preferential Tariff was a taking move, but on all sides in England, to this day, there is the liveliest appreciation of the sending of the Canadian contingent to aid in the South African struggle. It was a most permanent and favorable advertisement of Canada.

Little wonder, then, that the full tide of British emigration, along with capital, should set in towards Canada, the land of opportunity and security under the old flag. This will be infinitely better for us than the alien riffraff of Europe. Instead of reckless bonusing, with opportunities for graft, the time has come when Canada can afford to discriminate in the matter of emigrants. Already a few lots of the obviously unfit are being deported, chiefly foreigners who from disease or other causes are unable to support themselves. Canada has a right to protect itself and its future from degenerates. And we must candidly admit, after a careful enquiry into the subject among the various agencies through which the emigration propaganda is being carried on, that there is no general disposition in Britain to make Canada a dumping ground; but inexperienced organizations are dabbling at it from time to time, and their efforts will require sharp oversight. England has problems of populations drifting into slums, workhouses, casual wards, hopeless prisons and other semi-hells, as they are aptly described by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, which has done more for the regeneration of the people in the past quarter century than any other organized agency. England is not shirking, and she should not shirk these problems

nor shift them onto Canada so long as she tolerates the causes that produce such effects. But we are part of the Empire, just as much as England is, and we belong to the brotherhood of man, and are in a position to do a fair share for the regeneration of the race. If we get immigrants of good average honesty, industry, sobriety, truth and health, we should be able to do the rest for them, even if their pockets are comparatively empty when they come.

Somebody will ask, has Great Britain the population to spare? In the ten years from 1891 to 1901, she made a net increase, allowing for deaths, of over 3,700,000, so that she could spare 370,000 a year for Canada and the United States, and still maintain a normal population of over 43,000,000.

A word to the immigrant: If well advised, they will not expect, even in favored Canada, to drop into a bed of roses, and should be prepared to put up with some things which are different from the Old Land for the better opportunities and freedom of the new. How few of the thousands who do come have real cause for complaint, or ever consent to return to the wretched class distinctions, hard work and poor pay that prevail in the motherland?

On the other hand, there are a few things which this country should do.

First of all, treat the immigrant with fairness and consideration as a stranger in a strange land.

In the next place, we, as farmers, should pursue a system of farming that will provide work the year round. For this, a system of mixed farming or live-stock husbandry, including cattle-feeding and dairying, is best, paying special attention to that branch for which the farm is best adapted. This will sustain the soil and more people in comfort upon it. It is simply folly in Ontario and other Provinces to expect that farm help will be available under the old system of five or six months' summer work. The consequence is that the help drift off at other seasons to town or city, and stay there.

Again, thousands of men with wives and families in the British Isles would gladly exchange their present undesirable conditions for life on Canadian farms, if they could secure cottages, with a bit of garden land attached, in which to live and be assured of regular employment the year round. Settled in a comfortable farm home, with school and other privileges for their children, free from the irksome conditions of the land they left, they would be contented, and less disposed to shift about than unmarried youths who, while getting experience, are far from being the most satisfactory class of farm help. We profess great admiration for British stability. Let us make it a characteristic of our farming plans and operations.

To the Government we have one admonition, in conclusion: By your laws and administration preserve this land as a tolerable one for the tiller of the soil. Do not tax the farmer off the land by tariffs or transportation charges, and drive population into congested cities. One of the curses that afflicts England to-day is conditions that separate the people from the soil, massing them in vice-breeding centers where the processes of national degeneration swiftly run their course. If, in Canada, we sow the follies of the past, we shall, sooner or later, most assuredly pay the penalty. We are writing our own history. In no way can we make our material future more secure than by preserving agriculture and the wholesome conditions of country life for a large proportion of the people.

#### A Pest Turned to Profit.

Failing in the effort to exterminate the rabbit pest, one of the curses of Australian agriculture, he has been turned to good account as an article of food for export to England. Like all other frozen meats, the rabbit does not command the highest price, but he is handled at a profit, and supplies a wholesome change in diet not otherwise obtainable by a large element of the population in England. Good examples of frozen rabbits may be seen in such cold-storage warehouses as those of the Bootle and River Plate Companies in Liverpool. The entrails are removed, but the fur is not, and they are packed 24 in the slatted crate, cheaply constructed of wood. The trade extends chiefly from August to December, and some idea of its magnitude will be gathered from the fact that one steamer will carry from Australia to England as many as 50,000 crates of refrigerated bunnies. They are sold for about 20 cents per rabbit in the shops. This trade is a very good example of the resourcefulness of the Anglo-Saxon in turning a pest into a profit.

#### Our Maritime Letter.

The fact that the Agenda Paper of the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, recently held at Amherst, contained under the heading of three distinct Boards—Digby, King's and Kentville—the significant subject, "Encouragement of Sheep-raising," shows that at last the seaboard section of the Dominion is alive to the benefits and advantages which accrue from this particular branch of husbandry, in the present condition of markets for meat and wool, at least. We were at a loss to understand why the matter came before the Board of Trade and not the agricultural organizations; but, after all, those corporations are formally banded together, to advance all commercial interests, and assuredly this industry might well be classed among them. But who was behind the agitation, and what was the "encouragement" expected? We were assured on all sides that the matter had seized on the attention of Nova Scotia especially, and that there was deep interest being aroused in the movement to use large areas of that Province for sheep-raising. New Brunswick had not taken the matter up so generally, but it was also a live question there; and here in Prince Edward Island an attempt has been made to stay the general abandonment of sheep-keeping and instil a new enthusiasm into a branch of our farming which has paid us perhaps better than any other, all things considered. In the Amherst Convention, however, those sending the subject forward were not ready to discuss the question intelligently, and whilst in the abstract most of those present were ready to admit the desirability of more sheep production, yet, how this was to be best brought about, nobody seemed to know. We were sorry for this unpreparedness, and as one having the best interests of agriculture at heart, cannot too strongly deprecate the introduction of agricultural or agricultural-commercial questions at these Boards, without an exponent able and ready to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for instruction, and likely, also, to cultivate the sympathies of the business community adequately and well. We asked the question of the King's County representative, "What do you want?" and he could only say, "Better protection from dogs." That the whole sheep situation had gone to the dogs many believed, figuratively; here was the literal fulfillment of the saying. Still, we think that the dog-killing nuisance is not the only balm in Gilead. We should be easy enough within common legal remedies to regulate that; it will

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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take more to build up a successful sheep industry in Nova Scotia. The conditions of pasturage; the class of animal to breed; the markets and marketing, and so many other important conditions, make or mar the enterprise. The small holder can doubtlessly raise a few sheep profitably enough where there is any chance of a "run," provided the dogs are held in check. There is need of many things when the industry is attempted on a large scale. It takes not only a wide area of grazing ground, but the grass must be really something adequate in quality and quantity to raise good mutton or gather wool that will fetch profitable prices. Then, the ranch system in vogue in Montana cannot, for obvious reasons, be operated here. They tell—those who have had experience with both—that Cape Breton mutton is as good as Island mutton, and everybody knows that Island mutton is equal to any in the world. There are many good ranges in Cape Breton—areas which are neither subjected to the plow nor kept in forest—and, possibly, in these portions of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, for that matter, but, in general, the beneficial sheep-raising of the country will have to be done by the mixed farmers in it. It is so here; it will be equally so over-Strait.

What can Governments do, then, to better the sheep outlook? That is a question which requires serious thought, and nobody seems to have given it, as yet, to the matter. Somebody read a letter, from Principal Cumming, at Amherst, saying this subject would come up at the agricultural conventions shortly to be held. We will see what comes of it. Meantime, as a mere lumbering of the Board's record, the following was passed, nobody caring to say "aye" or "nay":

"Whereas the sheep-raising industry of the Maritime Provinces is one that gives promise of a very considerable development, provided such protection as is necessary against sheep-killing dogs be given by the various Governments; and,

whereas the present statutes of the different Provinces relating to the protection of sheep from the ravages of dogs are, in the opinion of this Board, quite inadequate, and, until amended, give no assurance of the industry increasing or becoming permanently profitable.

"Therefore, resolved that the Maritime Board records its vote in favor of legislation which will meet the needs of the situation; and that it also urges the enactment of some legislation at the earliest possible date."

Sheep-raising, the world over, is just now a money-making proposition. The commercial agents of Canada in the far-away portions of the Empire, are discussing it exhaustively. There is much to be learned from each colony's experience, and as the matter is of especial interest to this constituency, we shall collate the information afforded for our next.

A. E. BURKE.

### The Macdonald College.

Twenty miles westward from Montreal, on a beautiful site, in Jacques Cartier County, sloping down towards an arm of the River Ottawa, the walls are now majestically rising of an institution the opening of which in September, 1907, is designed to mark an era in the progress of agriculture and of Protestant public-school education in the Province of Quebec. Directly, as well as indirectly, its advantages will doubtless accrue in large measure to the progressive French people of the Province, as well as to the English-speaking folk, because educational influences are contagious and stimulating, and its doors will be open to men and women, irrespective of their particular faith. Made possible through means provided by Sir William Macdonald, it is to be affiliated with McGill University, and under general direction of its Board of Governors. The conception and execution of the project in its detail is with the masterful mind of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. It has a three-fold purpose: First, demonstration, experiment and instruction in agriculture for men; second, training in domestic science for women; third, Normal and nature-study training for teachers, both men and women. With the facilities to be furnished, we should deem it likely that the Normal training of all the Protestant public-school teachers of Quebec would concentrate here. There will be immediate capacity for 175 men or boys, and 225 women, which, as the need arises, can be very largely increased.

As a nucleus, the magnificent farm and pure-



Avenue of Maples, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

Home of the new Macdonald College.

bred Ayrshire herd of Mr. Robert Reford were secured, and other land purchased brought the area up to 550 acres, 170 acres overlooking the river for the general group of nine or ten main buildings, campus, agronomy, horticulture, and poultry; then, behind the line of the C. P. R. and G. T. R., which run side and side, the farm proper of 380 acres, stock and dairy barns, pig-pens, and silos. The main structures include the Administration Building, 288 feet long; the residence, women's residence, Chemistry and Physics, Biology, Library, Reading-room and Assembly, Agriculture, Horticulture and Agronomy, Poultry, and the Power-house. The foundations are of stone and concrete, the walls of Milton-

red pressed brick, and the roofs of cherry-red tile—a color scheme that will be very effective either in summer or winter. The buildings, now being roofed, will be fireproof throughout, and the best obtainable experts in America have been laid under service to perfect the heating, ventilation and lighting, while the interior finishing and equipment will be in keeping with the entire design. The contracts have all been let on the unit plan, instead of lump sums. The walls are all laid in cement mortar, except the carrying partitions, and, throughout, the aim is perfection in service and permanence. A farm drainage system is being laid, and a great deal of planting done in the horticultural department.

The staff thus far completed consists of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, General Manager; Prof. F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist; Prof. W. Lochhead, Biologist; W. S. Blair, Assistant Horticulturist; E. C. Drury, B. S. A., Agriculturist; L. S. Klinck, B. S. A., Agronomist; and F. C. Elford, Poultry Manager. Dr. John Britton, the eminent New Brunswick educationist, has been chosen as head of the Normal Department. It will thus be apparent that many of the most important chairs remain to be filled, the presence of those chosen being essential during the structural or fundamental stages of the institution. As our readers are already aware, it is to have an endowment of a couple of million dollars, and, without having any official figure before us, after looking over the work, as we did recently, we would approximate the outlay for land, buildings and equipment at considerably in excess of a million, which will put it easily within the front rank with the great educational facilities of Canada.

## HORSES.

### Shoeing of Draft Horses.

The motto, "no hoof, no horse," is one that is absolutely insisted upon by the buyers for all the large town contractors. Good horn, shapely, wide at heel and deep, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal, is what the shoeing farriers like to get to work upon, and when any animal is found to exceed the stud limit of about six years by two or three years more, it will generally be found the excellence lies in the feet. When farriers begin to find between their knees little to work upon with rasp or knife, and nothing to hold nails with, it is generally concluded that the horse, though he may feed well and possess plenty of vitality, is not fit for much town work. Some such horses might do well enough if sent back to the plow, but they would scarcely thrive on an ordinary farm ration, and so are humanely put down, the stud owners preferring to take knacker's prices for them rather than let them run the chance of falling into the hands of the low-class dealers who pass them into a sliding scale of misery. A study of hoofs at any of the large knackers' yards would well prove that the early growth and treatment of the hoof, either fore or hind, cannot receive too much attention. The chief shoeing smith of one of the London breweries, which handles only the best draft geldings, a very intelligent man, informed the writer that half the difficulties he had to contend with in shoeing horses in their later days might have been avoided by carefulness and attention at the early period of shoeing. It may be held, therefore, as an axiom, that as the colt wears his first shoes, so will he wear his last.

Shoeing or non-shoeing, a frequent subject of discussion, is one of the very last to be taken up by those who have followed the foot from the foal dropping to the knacker's yard. Professor Cossar Ewart goes far enough to say—and the story is no doubt true from a natural-history point of view—that the young colt or filly practically walks many miles in its dam's inside, and thus converts the horn from a soft liquid condition into a padding of some actual consistency. Practical breeders will be inclined to accept the

foot when they find it needing, or rather needful, for the farrier. I use the word needful advisedly, as there have been cases in which colts have, when still in a young, tender and awkward condition, been plated too early. I think that those which are not wanted for showing might well have their feet, in the majority of cases, left alone till rising two at least, and some, unless for going on the road, would go so far as not to call in the aid of the shoeing smith till the colt is two and a half years old.

If one means to exhibit, begin shoeing for show right off, and have the feet continually attended to in this direction afterwards. Even should shoes not be affixed at all, the feet should be dressed level, so that there should be uniformity of the parts which bear the concussion. Though we do not think weak hoofs can ever be made really very strong under the farrier's hands, still they can be bettered to some little extent, and further defection in a wrong direction checked.

It may happen that a colt of more than passing merit, having pedigree and bone, may not be satisfactory in his action, i.e., he may be out-toed or come on to you with something of a dishing action. In regard to the latter, it no doubt has its origin in the natural conformation higher up, and is not likely to be corrected at the ground. As to the first, a colt carefully handled and shod may have his approach made much more even and pleasing in the eyes of show-yard judges, as his elbows may be induced to get out a little from his body and move parallel to the feet. All this is a matter for the breeding owner to determine for himself, but in far too many cases he leaves it entirely to the local blacksmith, who may be a powerful and skilled man at welding a grubber, but possess little or no knowledge of the delicate laminated structures of a horse's foot. In many cases he will entrust the first part of the operation, the use of rasp or knife, to some apprentice, whilst he knocks the shoes out of their rude form into something like shape. In this way, no doubt, are sown the seeds of sidebones, no matter whether the colt or filly has or has not a hereditary tendency in this particular direction. If one wishes to have his colt grow up sound at the ground, he should appoint a special day with the shoeing smith, and have the animal walked a few times up and down in his presence, and thereafter made to stand still and lean his weight evenly on all fours, as he ought to do in a show-ring. Some intelligent idea will then be formed as to the way the horse will or could, with some little art, be made to wear his hoofs either to showyard success or street longevity. Nowadays gentlemen in good circumstances take their children when young to be examined by a skilled dentist, and the result is lack of suffering facial expression, and good mastication never can be undervalued. Many a powerful, handsome man in the old days had to waddle through life on inturnd feet which the surgeon could have made straight for him when quite an infant. All this considered, an owner or his stud manager should be present when the first shoes are affixed, and see that the work is skillfully done. It is, unfortunately, too often the case that the shoeing shed is too close to the forge; that there is a banging and clanging and scattering of sparks, followed by an application of the rough shoe fizza at white heat to the horny matrix; this latter process repeated several times. Small wonder is it that some colts, when grown up to stallions, resent being shod.

Whilst certain defects may be arrested to a considerable extent in shoeing, it is no doubt the case that some may be created, and we have known colts that never knuckled over till they had worn hind shoes. This fault, too common in our show-yards nowadays in the young horse, is little more than a systematic resting of the body, the pasterns in such cases being somewhat weak. If a colt shows an inclination to knuckle, his hind shoeing should be specially studied, not less so in the gelding than in the stallion. Weak loins and knuckling pasterns, with weaving or twisting action, are the causes of nearly all the severe falls on our streets, condition of pavements fully considered. In regard to shoeing generally, the moment an owner has committed himself to it, he must attend to it every week, or, indeed, as often as he can. One continually comes across colts which, through checked growth of horn downwards, have the coronets thrown out and the whole hoof rendered shapeless. There is no remedy afterwards; success in the show-ring is a matter of impossibility, and in the fair a dealer will not look twice at him if he is wanted for the street.

It would be well if some simple treatise on the horse's hoof were issued for the benefit of apprentice blacksmiths—something freed from the technical professional jargon which it is impossible for them to master. A very little knowledge would prevent them committing errors which are now far too common and lead to a general increase in work-horse values, as well as the avoidance of much lameness and litigation.

**Breeding Fall Colts.**

There are several reasons why the practice of having mares reproduce in the fall, rather than in the spring, should be more common than it is. Of course, for show or racing purposes, when the animal is under three years old, the production of fall colts is not advisable, as the age of horses for these purposes is reckoned from January 1st of the year in which they are born, hence a foal born in the fall would have to compete with those several months older, either in the show-ring or on the track; but the reader who does not show or race his horses until they reach maturity, would probably find it more profitable to have his foals born in the fall.

There is no doubt that a large percentage of the fatalities in spring foals is due to the manner in which their dams have been fed and used during the latter months of pregnancy. Especially on farms where there are sufficient horses to perform the winter work without using pregnant mares, they are usually allowed to put in their time in perfect idleness, often not even given a box stall, but are tied in a single stall and well fed on hay and oats, and if the weather be rough,

on grass, from the fact that the microbe that causes the disease is not so liable to be present in the pasture field as in the stable. All breeders know that the production of late fall or early winter foals is not an easy matter, as mares do not usually show oestrus in cold weather, but we advocate having mares foal in the early fall, while still on pasture. The fall colt, as stated, cannot with equal chances compete in the show-ring or on the race-track during colthood, with the spring colt, but at maturity should be as good or a better animal, especially if the dam has been worked while nursing, hence we think that for the ordinary breeder fall production will give the better results. "WHIP."

**LIVE STOCK.**

**South African Live-stock Development.**

Mr. W. J. Palmer, B. S. A., the Canadian Director of Agriculture in the Orange River Colony, recently made an important speech in the Legislative Council regarding the future of the Colony from an agricultural and stock-breeding point of view. He said: "The policy of my Department is to make the Orange River Colony the greatest stock-producing Colony in the Empire, and I claim this can be done. At present there are 4,000,000 sheep and goats in the Colony, and this year the production of wool and mohair amounted to £540,000. The farmers can increase the number of sheep and goats to 8,000,000, and so improve wool and mohair that the average per animal will be 5s., instead of 2s. 7d. The total output would then reach £2,000,000. This, I repeat, can be done. The first importation of 7,000 highly-bred Australian sheep will arrive in September, and will be distributed to the farmers. These sheep have been, in fact, already over-applied for. There is no other country in the world with so little land not suitable for stock-raising as the Orange River Colony. There is hardly a square foot in the Colony on which stock cannot be raised. In the Transvaal, and also in Cape Colony, there are large stretches where stock cannot thrive; but this is not so in the Orange River Colony. As regards horses, the Orange River Colony can easily carry 100,000 breeding mares, as against 20,000 or 30,000 at present. The endurance of the Orange River Colony horse was proved during the war, against animals from all parts of the world. We can produce an animal by judiciously mating Thoroughbred and Arab sires with good mares which can stand a continuous journey in cart or with saddle of sixty miles per diem for a week, and which will be in demand all over the world. As for cattle, there are at present 500,000 head in the Colony, which can easily carry 1,000,000. The Colony would then do a large export trade in hides, and the industries springing up would use the products for various leather manufactures within its borders."



Residential Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

are not even turned out in the yard to get exercise during the daytime. Then, again, even where there is a disposition on the part of the owner to exercise his pregnant mares, conditions often forbid it for a greater or less portion of the winter months. When the ground is very slippery it is dangerous, even though they may be well shod, and when the snow is quite deep it is also dangerous, as the driver cannot always keep his team or single horse, as the case may be, out of the deep snow, where more or less plunging, etc., often occurs, and any undue nervous or muscular strain in such animals should be avoided. All breeders will admit that regular but not excessive labor is beneficial, and all observers have noticed that, in the majority of cases the mare that has had such during pregnancy, especially in the later months, produces a stronger foal than the one that has been pampered and kept in idleness. Where breeding mares are not required for work, the necessary exercise is obtained while on pasture in the summer time much better than by being turned out in the yard for a few hours each fine day in the winter time. Where the services of the mare are required either during pregnancy or after parturition, we get more satisfactory service before than after the birth of foal. It goes without saying that, to get the best results, the mare suckling a foal should be well fed and live in comparative or complete idleness, hence we claim that, on this account, fall production is the better, as the mare can perform the ordinary work of a farm horse during the spring, summer and early fall, and then, after foaling, her labor is not usually required, and she can be given comfortable and roomy quarters for herself and foal during the late fall and winter months, and in the spring, when the foal is weaned, it will be in good shape to be turned out on pasture, while the dam, if again pregnant, will be in a condition to do a season's work and reproduce again in the fall.

Again, the food a mare receives during the months in which she can be turned out on pasture at nights, tends to nourish the foal in utero better than the food usually given when horses are necessarily fed in the stable, and by breeding the mare in this way the farmer loses practically no services of his mare, and at the same time increases his stock. It is seldom that the foal of a mare that has been on pasture during the later months of pregnancy is weak or delicate. Of course, the same danger of malpresentation, causing difficulty in parturition, exists in one case as in the other, but the foals are usually stronger and smarter if produced after the mare has been some time on grass. There is also less danger of that dread disease, "joint-ill," if a mare foals

**Use the Term Shorthorn, not Durham.**

Even at this day and age, September, nineteen hundred and six, Anno Domini, correspondence still comes to our office in which the old-fashioned name, "Durham" is used to designate the cosmopolitan breed of cattle, now officially known everywhere as "Shorthorn," and occasionally it will be found in local show prize-lists or sale announcements. A short time ago the Cuban customs authorities got into a tangle because a United States exporters landed a consignment of Shorthorns in that island, expecting to enter them duty-free. The officials were not cognizant of any such breed, though their customs regulations provide for free entry of "Durham" breeding cattle. It required the tactful representations of diplomacy to convince them that a cow sporting the breed name of "Shorthorn" was also a Durham within the spirit and meaning of their law. It is perhaps pardonable that our brethren of the Indies should be unfamiliar with common livestock parlance, but surely it is time for Canadians to drop archaic terms and accord the breed its proper and modern appellation, Shorthorn.

### An American Veterinarian on Anthrax.

At a meeting in New York State, held with the object of checking the spread of anthrax, which had broken out in that State, Dr. V. A. Moore, of the State Veterinary College, Cornell University, spoke on the disease and its prevention as follows:

"The disease known as anthrax varies in its manifestations. In sheep and cattle it usually appears in an acute form of blood poisoning. The first symptom is a rise in temperature, which is followed from one or two days later by general depression and death. Occasionally it appears on some part of the body as a localized disease.

"In horses, anthrax is more often localized than in cattle. In swine it is almost always localized in the throat or jaws. In man it usually takes the form of local lesions, resembling carbuncle, known as malignant pustule. If, however, the spores of the bacteria are inhaled or taken with the food into the digestive tract, diseases of the lungs or intestines follow, which usually prove fatal.

"It is an interesting fact that these bacteria, so long as they are within the body, do not produce spores. There is no satisfactory treatment for this disease.

"Anthrax may be restricted from spreading by the burning of the dead animals, or by burying them at least six feet deep and covering the bodies before the dirt is replaced with a large quantity of quicklime, and thoroughly disinfecting all ground, fields or stables contaminated by them. If animals are buried, it is well to enclose by fencing the area in which they are buried, to prevent other animals from grazing over them, for a number of years. The surface of the ground over these animals should be burned at least once a year.

"It is very important that animals that have died of this disease should not be dragged about over the fields. If necessary to move them, they should be placed on stone-boats and drawn to the place of destruction or burial, and the boats thoroughly disinfected subsequently. In moving them, special care should be taken that no discharges from any openings of the body should reach the soil. Pasture lands on which cattle have become infected should not be used for some time afterward.

"It is also important, after the disease appears, to remove the well animals from the infected area, and later, to separate from these any animals that show signs of the disease. As a fever is the first symptom, the temperature of the animals should be taken at least twice a day, and any that show a rise in temperature should be removed and placed in a small paddock. If the animal or animals should die of anthrax, these paddocks should be covered with a layer of straw or other inflammable material and burned."

## THE FARM.

### Good and Poor Cement Blocks.

Wallace's Farmer, one of our most highly-esteemed contemporaries in the United States, fears that many users of cement blocks will be very much disappointed during the next two or three years, and will suffer considerable loss because of poorly-made blocks. We are not aware to what extent this may hold good in Canada, but we suspect the caution to be careful in buying only good makes of blocks will not be amiss for our readers. Indeed, we have heard complaints lately about cement-block cellar walls being pervious enough to admit more or less water. The trouble seems to be that, in order to make blocks quickly, the mortar is mixed rather dry, so that they may be the sooner taken out of the molds. It is also charged, with a degree of truth, no doubt, in some cases, that the blocks are not kept moist long enough after removal. This does not apply to all makes of cement blocks, but purchasers should be on their guard against those manufacturers who try to "cheap it" in this way. We quote as follows from the columns of our exchange, and would like to hear the experience of readers who have had experience in block-making as to the degree of moisture which gives the best and most enduring results:

"To make a good artificial rock, sufficient water must be used with the cement and gravel and sand to bring about the chemical action which causes crystallization. If too little water is used, crystallization will not take place, and the block will take water almost like a sponge. In the winter the blocks take up a large amount of water, freeze, thaw, freeze again, and, if not well made, will disintegrate within a short time. A gentleman who has given considerable study to this question, was in the office recently, and spoke of looking over a pile of blocks made by a lumberman. These blocks were made last year, and had been piled up, exposed to the weather. This gentleman stated that at least twenty-five per cent. of them could be easily crumbled with the bare hands. Many of those who have purchased block machines and are making blocks to

sell, use only enough water to make the cement and sand adhere for a few months. We urge our readers to be very cautious in buying cement blocks. First-class cement blocks or walls are made only by the slush system, using so much water that the mixture will pour from a bucket. This system is not used by professional block-makers because of the extra time required in waiting for them to harden sufficiently to remove from the molds."

### The Worth of the Manure Spreader.

Genus has given the farmer many labor-saving inventions. These productions have not only made the heavier and more tedious of farm operations pleasant, but have also improved the quality of work done. We may safely attribute a large share of the accruing profits to our new and improved labor-saving machinery. The advent of each new time-saving invention lifts the farmer's occupation nearer a profession, and is convincing our professional brothers that farming at its worst is not the most disagreeable sort of work.

The manure spreader is not a recent introduction on our many improved and up-to-date farms. Still these farms are yet in the minority, and with many the investment in a manure spreader is being contemplated.



Hendrich.

Shire stallion; first at Bath & West, first and champion Royal Counties Show, 1906. Owned by Sir P. A. Muntz.

It is to these we wish to speak. By continual use on our farms of a spreader, I have striven to become an observant user, and, in basing my conclusions, have made some actual tests, the results of which I purpose giving. With a large area of our farm requiring manure, it is important to apply the quality at hand judiciously. Here the manure spreader commends itself, as an accurate application of from three to twenty-four or thirty loads per acre can be made. This is not the only advantage. To be of greatest benefit to the land treated, and insure the greatest economy of plant food, the manure should cover the surface like a blanket—not a few bunches here and there, with by far the greatest area bare. When farm-yard manure is first applied to the land, the greater part of the plant food it contains is insoluble and not available to the growing plants. When manure is spread in a careless manner, fermentation proceeds in the piles and bunches that are not scattered, and here is direct loss, besides the indirect loss on those parts of the surface which are bare. With the spreader, be the application heavy or light, if the machine has been carefully operated, we will find it difficult to place our foot down anywhere without coming in contact with manure.

It is in top-dressing grass lands that this work is most fully appreciated, and, as an instance, I shall cite my experience the past season. Wishing to top-dress an area of grass land intended for meadow, I divided it in three equal sections, all being favored by apparently like conditions. On one section, the manure was applied by careful hand spreading at a rate necessary to cover the ground, approximately fifteen loads per acre. At time of cutting, we noticed that, although we had been careful, the manure had actually killed the grass in some places where it had not been thoroughly limed, and also gave considerable annoyance in gathering the hay. From this section, the yield averaged three tons per acre.

On the next section no manure whatever was applied, as I wished to determine just what the yield would be here, as against the two plots where manure was applied, and from this section the yield averaged two tons per acre.

On the third section, I applied manure with a manure spreader at a rate of six loads per acre. Careful observation at time of harvesting revealed absolutely no grass whatever killed by manure, no manure gathered with the hay, and very little manure in sight at all. The yield from this plot averaged four and a half tons per acre. Place a value on the manure per load, and on the harvest crop per ton and the conclusion is obvious.

It is also my conclusion that six loads per acre is the most economical rate to apply manure to grass lands. A greater area can be covered with, apparently, equally as good results as from a heavier application. Very heavy manuring is wasteful. The practice is similar to starving the greater number of a herd of cattle and giving the few remaining animals far more than they can eat. Moderate application of manure to a large area will give better ultimate returns than a heavy application to a smaller area. It is difficult to say what constitutes a light, moderate, or heavy application of manure, as farm-yard manure is subject to extreme variations in composition. By results in practice, I am convinced that about twelve loads per acre from a machine of fifty bushels capacity may be regarded as the maximum quantity necessary on an average soil. Many practice top-dressing pasture lands with well-rotted manure from piles previously accumulated, and for this purpose the manure spreader is indispensable. A light dressing of manure keeps the grass growing throughout the season, and seems to promote the seeding of natural grasses, as the pasture improves from year to year. It sometimes takes a long while to make a good permanent pasture. The spreader aids in this, and also converts land that before its use gave very little growth into a heavy sward. I have in mind an area that was considered hopeless, it was a heavy clay side-hill pasture of about ten acres. Given every possible advantage, the growth of plants was patchy. The owner was induced to try top-dressing with a manure spreader. This he did for three consecutive seasons, and, as a result, this ten acres now gives as much, if not more, pasture than any other area of equal size on the farm. Where the spreader is in use, such instances are not singular.

Fully realizing the value of manure to our farms to-day, and the importance of economy in its use and application, I consider the manure spreader an imperative need in successful agriculture. CLARK HAMILTON, Dundas Co., Ont.

### Rotation Kills Weeds.

The sentence which stands over this article is merely a paraphrase of one with which we concluded an editorial a few months since, to wit: Rotation is death on weeds. The assertion is true, truer than most people believe. There is a great deal of foolish inquiry for methods of destroying this, that and the other weed, when the fact is that a systematically-followed three-year crop rotation, bringing in clover, once, hoed crop or peas once, and cereals once, seeding again to clover, would combat all kinds of weeds in the most effective and economical manner, while at the same time building up soil fertility. Here is what Bulletin 95 of the Minnesota Experiment Station has to say on the subject:

Some farmers seem inclined to "give up" when their farms become badly infested with weeds. This may be the best thing they can do, unless they are ready to change somewhat their methods of farming. Continuous grain-raising and weedy land usually go hand-in-hand. The weeds are simply an ever-recurring reminder that this class of farming can not be carried on indefinitely. Those who have been convinced of this fact and have adopted a system of diversified farming are forgetting all about their old troubles with weeds. A system of rotation of crops which provides for one or more grass crops on each field in five to seven years, will eventually clean a field of most weeds, increase the net income per acre and tend to increase instead of decrease the soil fertility. Fields badly infested with the worst perennial weeds may be cleaned if strenuous efforts are followed as suggested below.

For convenience in study, weeds may be divided into three general classes, and so far as the farmer is concerned they may be treated about the same as but three kinds of weeds. These classes are: 1. Annual weeds. 2. Biennial weeds. 3. Perennial weeds.

Annual weeds are those which produce seed in one

year and die. In this class we find the common weeds, such as pigeon grass, pigweed, lamb's-quarter, wild oats, wild mustard, corn cockle, wild buckwheat, cockle bur, French weed, and kinghead or ragweed.

Biennial weeds are those which require two years in which to produce seed from seed. The seed germinates, and the first year simply a rosette of leaves is produced. The root lives over winter, just as a clover root does. Seed is produced the second year, and the whole plant dies, root and all. This class of weeds is well represented with us by the bull thistle and burdock.

Perennial weeds are those which live from year to year, usually by underground stems or rootstalks. In this class we find such weeds as quack grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, morning glory and sheep sorrel. These weeds, like others, start from seed, but the root or underground portion is permanent, and unless destroyed in some way, sends up new shoots each year in its attempt to produce seed. These weeds not only persist in growing when prevented from seeding, but spread, and often quite rapidly, by means of their underground rootstalks.

Rotation beats them all.

### Terrible Conditions of English Market Men.

A representative of the London, Eng., Tribune, who made inquiries on the subject, found that hours of work for the market carmen, which are now regarded as quite ordinary conditions, include:

- Carrier-van drivers, 24 hours.
- Market-garden drivers, 15 hours a day.
- Parcels, delivery men, 15 hours a day.
- Milk-cart drivers, 85 hours a week.
- Mail-cart drivers, 90 hours a week.
- Omnibus drivers, 90 hours a week.

With the exception of the omnibus men, these terribly long hours were rewarded with a wage of but a few pence per hour, usually about half of what is regarded as the minimum fair wage for an unskilled laborer.

#### A PITIABLE STORY.

Here is a pathetic story of a man who for years has driven to London with market-garden produce. He leaves his home, 18 miles from Covent Garden, about ten at night, when the roads are in good order. In winter, when slippery places may be expected, he starts an hour or so earlier. Through the whole of the night he drives his team, sometimes of three horses, and about five o'clock occupies his stand near the Floral Hall, and begins to sell his produce. Sometimes he will be fortunate enough to get rid of his load by ten o'clock; frequently it will be noon before he is at liberty to start on his homeward journey. He will get back to his starting-point between five and seven o'clock in the evening, and, more often than not in the busy season, at this time of the year, will be on his way to town again at midnight, without having taken off his clothes. In this way he has often performed six of these journeys in a week, being actually at work 105 out of the 168 hours.

For that awful spell of toil in six days, he receives the sum of 21s., which works out at less than 2½d. an hour. Even from that inadequate sum he has to pay 2s. 6d. for his wooden, two-roomed tenement, and 6d. a week for milk. So that with 18s. he has to feed and clothe himself, his wife, and three children.

Nor is his a singular story. His hours may be a little longer than some others of his class, but from each of the Home Counties, night by night, these carters occupy the roads, and the publicans on the various routes as well as the police officers in the suburbs of London, can tell of the suffering of men and horses.

"When I kept a 'pull-up' house in the Old Kent Road," said the witness, "I have seen a horse absolutely fall down asleep in the shafts of a cart, and then found the driver asleep in the body of the vehicle."

"If we followed our instructions implicitly," a police officer declared, "and arrested all the men we saw asleep while in charge of a horse and vehicle, the local police would have nothing else to do but provide them with accommodation. So long as they are in the quiet roads, and there is not much traffic about, we seldom take any notice."

#### A REAL SOURCE OF DANGER.

But it is not only the inhumanity of the business that concerns the public. These exhausted drivers, asleep in their vehicles, are a very real danger and inconvenience.

Nor are they alone in the long hours and low wages, the night travelling, and the snatched sleep. From even further afield there come the carts of the country carriers, the vans and wagons of the farmers, and the sheep and calf-laden vehicles of the stock-breeders, all travelling by night or in the early morning, and most of them having spells of continuous duty, lasting as long as 24 hours on end.

County by county, here are some of the averages of hours worked and wages paid, as given by carters,

taken haphazard in the London markets or on the roads leading thereto:

- Hertfordshire.—24-hour trip, 8s.
- Hertfordshire.—78-hour week, 20s.
- Oxfordshire.—90-hour week, 18s.
- Oxfordshire.—86-hour week, 20s.
- Oxfordshire.—79-hour week, 14s.
- Essex.—105-hour week, 21s.
- Essex.—94-hour week, 18s.
- Buckinghamshire.—85-hour week, 20s.
- Surrey.—78-hour week, 21s.
- Kent.—90-hour week, 20s.

The employers say they are obliged to work the men these long hours because they cannot get laborers, and the produce must be despatched to market immediately after picking. The answer of the men is that the laborers would stay in the villages if they could earn a reasonable wage for a moderate week's work, and that it is the excessive toil demanded of them that sends so many to the towns, where the average carman in the local authorities' employ, or driving for manufacturers and shopkeepers, are not so overworked, and are, at any rate, for the most part sure of their Sunday off duty.

## THE DAIRY.

### A Scrap Over the Milk Question.

The subjoined clipping, from the letter of a correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman, will carry folks back to old-home scenes, till they fancy they hear the conversation and see the mother bending her back over churn handle and butter bowl:



Cedric Princess.

(Clydesdale mare; first and champion, Royal Show, 1906. Sire, Baron's Pride. Owner, Thos. Smith, Chester.

"We had a family scrap at our house this morning," said a sprightly girl while making a call at a neighbor's. "Pa wanted to send the milk to the creamery, and Ma wanted to keep on making butter at home. It ended in a compromise, half the milk being sent and half kept at home for Ma to fuss over. She says she wants to eat her own butter and know how it is made. Besides that, she thinks they don't give fair returns from the creamery, for it always appears to her that she gets more butter out of the milk than they do."

"But the way Ma fusses over the butter is enough to drive you wild! You know, our well is quite a way from the house, and Ma pumps six to eight pails of water and lugs down cellar every time she churns. I don't know what under the sun she does with all of it, but she uses it in some way. And she won't let any of us help her, even refuses to let us turn the churn handle."

"Now, the rest of us know well enough that it's all nonsense for her to do it. We could eat creamery butter as well as other folks. If it tastes good and looks clean, I don't care how they make it. Ma says, too, that the milk we get back ain't fit for the calves to drink. So, taking it all around, we have big times over the cows. Pa says he's going to sell every one of 'em. But I guess he won't do that."

### Separating Cream.

The following points are included in the Instructors' Leaflet issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association of the Province:

The day is past for the use of the shallow-pan system for creaming milk. If you have not a separator, then use the deep-setting system. This demands an abundance of cold water, and a liberal supply of ice should be provided. The separator requires constant and careful attention. First, it must be placed on a firm foundation amid clean surroundings, well ventilated and well removed from stables and bad odors of all kinds. The milk should be run through it immediately after being drawn from the cow. Thoroughly clean the separator after each skimming, taking the bowl apart, washing, scalding, and leaving to dry before again putting together. Clean the separator as soon as possible after using, as it washes easier, and is less liable to contaminate the next batch of cream. In washing a separator bowl and its parts, follow the directions already given for the washing of dairy utensils. Do not heed the person who advises washing the separator only once a day or twice in two days.

Put a quart of warm or hot water in bowl before starting to separate. This helps the process of separation, prevents cream from lodging, cleans out any impurities, and warms up the bowl. Speed the handle to the number of revolutions indicated, or three to five revolutions more to get a cleaner skimming and richer cream. Have the speed regular and uniform.

Skim each milking as soon as milked. There is additional loss in the skim milk, more work, and greater trouble when saving one milking over and skimming only once a day. The milk has to be cooled to keep sweet until skimmed, and then warmed again to get a thorough and clean separation. The additional heating and cooling tends to deterioration in quality of cream.

Cool the cream as it comes from the separator, or immediately afterwards, to a temperature below sixty degrees, and keep it there until called for, not mixing the different skimmings until all is cooled. Remember never to mix cold and warm cream.

Provide a special box or tank for holding the cans, of cream, and keep cold water and ice always around them, having the water in the tank to come up as high as the cream in the can.

Cream testing 30 to 35 per cent. fat gives better satisfaction to both patrons and maker. It will keep sweet longer, there is less bulk to look after, a larger yield of butter is secured, and more skim milk is kept on the farm. Sweet, fresh cream, of uniform quality, without bitter or other undesirable flavors, will be found most satisfactory to all concerned, and the patron will be repaid many times over for his extra trouble. Do not be misled by the belief that cream slightly sour will show a higher test, and thus give you larger returns than sweet cream. Deliver your cream sweet, and see that the other producers do the same.

Variations in the test or richness of cream may be owing to numerous conditions: Changes in temperature of milk when separating, changes in the speed of the separator bowl, variation in the amount of milk running through the separator in a given time, the amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl after separating, changes in the richness of milk, seasons of the year, lactation period of the cows, etc.

A thin cream may be obtained by too slow a speed, too heavy feed of milk into the bowl, too low a temperature of the milk, too much water or milk used in flushing out the bowl, or the regulation of the cream or skim-milk screw. A rich cream will be obtained by increasing the speed, reducing the flow of milk and raising the temperature.

Conclusions.—Flush out all bearings of machine once per week with kerosene; do not allow too much oil to run in bearings, just enough to lubricate well. Do not leave spilled milk or cream around machines, but wash it up at once. It is business suicide to send good cream one day and poor the next. It means loss of trade and reputation. The flavor of the butter will be the same as the cream from which it is made; there-



fore, poor cream, poor butter, poor prices; good cream, good butter, good prices. The production of butter from cream gathered in Ontario is growing rapidly, and from present indications the output from year to year will be greater and greater. We appeal to the producers and manufacturers to do all they can to improve the quality, in order that the industry may be placed upon a more substantial basis.

### British Cheese and Butter Trade.

Canadian dairymen will be interested in the following points from a recent review of the dairy trade for the season of 1905-6, by a leading British firm, Weddel & Co., who point out that the season recently ended has witnessed the resumption of that steady annual increase in the imports of butter which has characterized the ten years preceding 1904-5. The total imports of butter in the twelve months amounted to 215,493 tons, as compared with 203,897 tons in 1904-5. The increase was due mainly to extra supplies from countries outside Europe, Australia, Canada and the United States having been the chief contributors of the increased quantity. It is to be noticed that Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium and Norway all fell off in their supplies, Russia alone among the important European contributors of butter having sent an increase. Denmark sent 81,261 tons, or more than all our colonies and the United States together, and over one-third of the total. The total colonial supply was 57,272 tons. Argentina fell off from 3,575 tons in 1904-5 to 2,665 tons in 1905-6. The most remarkable growth in supplies has been that of Russia, whence the imports have risen from 9,078 tons in 1897-7 to 25,327 tons in 1905-6. As to prices for colonial butter, the year under notice afforded the highest realized during the last ten years, 107s. 9d. per cwt., having been the average for "choicest" Australian, and 109s. 2d. for the same grade of New Zealand butter. In supplies of cheese Canada dwarfed all competitors, having sent us 95,884 tons out of a total of 130,062 tons. Holland was next with 11,364 tons, and the United States third with 10,676 tons. Eight years before, the latter country sent us nearly 31,000 tons. Prices for cheese were exceptionally high, if they did not beat the record. The average top price for Canadian Cheddar was 61s. per cwt., or 9s. 7d. more than in 1904-5, and 8s. 2d. over the average for the last ten years.

Cheese, as an article in the dietary of the working classes of the United Kingdom, seemed to be gradually losing favor, being replaced by frozen mutton and beef, which are now regularly found on the tables of the artisan; but since the beginning of this year the consumption of cheese has been unusually heavy, due largely to the scare in connection with the Chicago tinned-meat scandal.

So far as can be estimated at the present time, the production of butter and cheese in the United Kingdom is likely to be much smaller than last year, owing to the dry spring and hot summer. The abatement in the supply of milk has recently been very marked, and there is little prospect of the flow again increasing this season, especially from the cows that have been in milk since the spring.

The milking herds of the United Kingdom have steadily increased during the past three years, and the number of "cows and heifers in milk or in calf" on the 4th of June, 1905, was 4,211,917, which is the highest figure ever reached. The increased demand for milk in its raw state to supply the wants of large towns has rendered the sale of new milk a more profitable method of dairy farming than the making of either butter or cheese. This increased demand must, in no small degree, be attributed to the growth of temperance. The total daily consumption of fresh milk in the cafes, tea-rooms and milk shops of the large towns in the United Kingdom must be considerable. Twenty years ago the amount so consumed was exceedingly small.

### Discusses Proposed Amendment to Ontario's Dairy Act.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have carefully read the article, "Should the Dairy Act be Amended?" in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 19th.

As regards the gathering of cream, I am not in favor of that particular system. I think that the better plan is for the patrons to deliver their milk to the creamery once a day during the hot weather, and at longer intervals, of course, in the cold. The advantages of this plan are so obvious that it is needless to point them out.

The necessity of amending the Dairy Act is also quite apparent from the absurdity of the provisions therein contained. How can any improvement be brought about in the direction desired by the mere notifying, in writing, of the manufacturer that the cream or milk being brought to the factory is tainted or sour? Every cheese and butter manufacturer knows to his cost that such milk or cream is accepted, has been for years, and will continue to be so long as the present unhealthy competition lasts or an adequate remedy is put into force. As you tersely put it, the weakest spot in our dairying business is not the manufacturing, but the raw material.

I do not agree, however, with the proposed new section. The party who sends the faulty milk or cream to the factory should be the one to bear the penalty of his wrongdoing. Why should the

responsibility be put upon the maker? If he knowingly or unknowingly takes in milk or cream that will not make the finest cheese or butter, he is very likely to be the loser, and, of course, the patron the gainer. The party committing the wrong should be the party to pay the penalty.

Much has been said about the need of a better class of makers. Can it be wondered at we have not a better class, when everything connected with the industry, legislative and otherwise, is all in favor of the party who produces the raw material? I am well aware it is in the interest of the dairyman as well as that of the maker that everything should be done to ensure the lasting prosperity of the cheese and butter industries. But how many patrons consider the imperative necessity of maintaining a good reputation for the manufactured product of their dairies? In many cases the patron is satisfied if his milk is accepted, whether it is all it should be or not. I am here, of course, speaking of the indifferent patron, and it is this class that does nearly all the mischief. The majority of patrons are, I know by experience, thoroughly conscientious, and would not knowingly do anything that would cause loss or injury either to the maker or to his neighbor. And that being the case, it is a matter of astonishment to me that the Legislature has not put into force an act that would prevent injustice being done to the manufacturer and to those who are sending milk to the factory as it should be sent. The matter of a remedy for the prevention of deleterious milk or cream being delivered to the factory is a very simple one, even-handed justice to all concerned, the party committing the wrong to be the one made to suffer for it. Every con-

### The Apple Outlook.

Judged by the appreciation in which Canadian apples are held by the people in English cities and towns, and the difficulty which many well-to-do people tell us they have in obtaining them, our orchardists should realize better prices than they do for good exported fruit. One trouble is that the returns for a great bulk of the apples shipped are seriously reduced by transportation, commissions, etc., so as to often leave the grower a rather meagre return. The men handling the trade must have their slice, of course, no matter what happens. The problem is to get our fruit to the consumer economically. The packing and transport in cold storage are being very well looked after nowadays, but when Government officers begin to touch the trade end of the business they find themselves in the neighborhood of a more ticklish proposition. The Englishman has his way of doing things, and one of these is not to do something for nothing; but he must be kept within reasonable bounds. The 5,000,000-odd people of Old London, for example, find it hard to get good apples. What one sees there in the shops during August a Canadian would call only apologies for apples, being small, woody and flavorless. Judged by crop reports from Canada and elsewhere, demand and prices should be good this season, for the Old Land seems fairly prosperous, and the better classes are able to pay for choice fruit, much as they like to buy cheap. In Liverpool, those who have been studying the trade have no

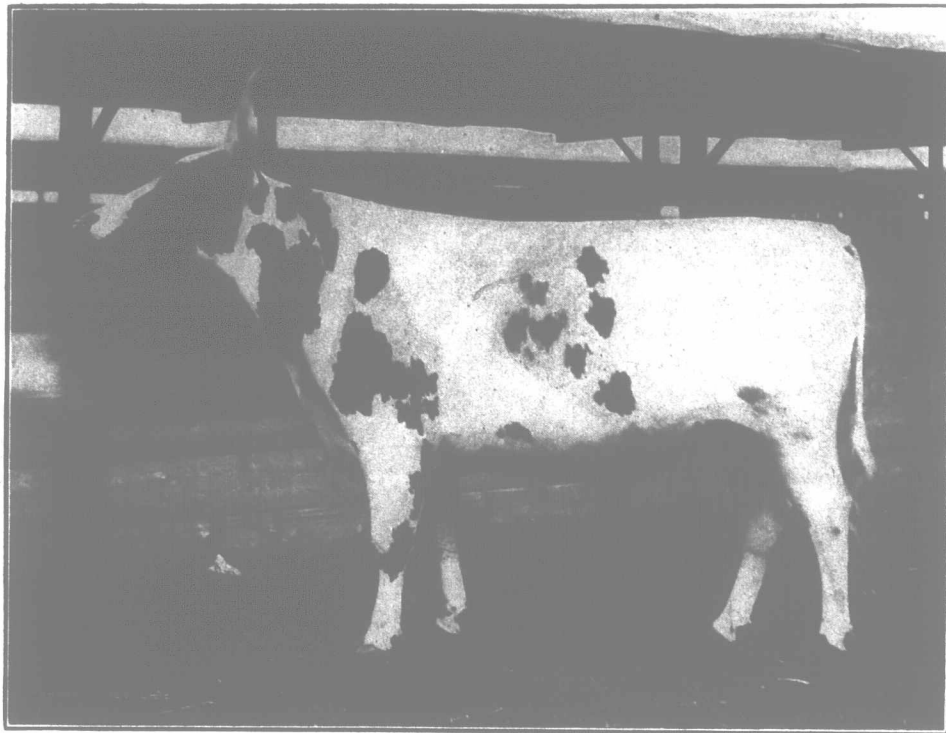
hesitation in saying that the barrel is still and will be the standard and most convenient all-round package for apples. In London, we are told, the Nova Scotia barrel takes precedence, but Liverpool wants the larger barrel, with about 20 pounds more fruit in it. There is little doubt but what our Fruit Marks Act has greatly helped the Canadian apple trade to the extent of from one to two shillings more per barrel, as compared with United States apples, which are "all sorts." Now, while for the general trade the barrel is the package, there is an opportunity for really "fancy" lots in 40-pounds-net boxes. The California Newton Pippin, packed in that way, sells up to from 8s. to 16s. per box. We heard

some highly favorable comments about 500 boxes of B. C. apples, which in size, appearance, etc., were regarded as about the best that had ever come on the market, and went off at a guinea a box at Christmas time. A rich color is still an important factor in the English market. While this trade is being looked after, we are fortunate in having the demand of the Canadian Northwest for Ontario apples, which naturally shows no diminution, and which deserves quite as careful attention as the over-seas trade.

### Fruit Storage.

Fruit for storage should be picked while yet firm, as fruit that has advanced to a stage of ripeness to be best for eating will almost invariably "break down," and even if it looks well when taken out will be decayed at the core. Some growers of high-quality fruit pick their orchards more than once, gathering the fruit as soon as it is well colored, leaving the poorly-colored and immature fruits until they have become well colored. Unless this is done, some fruit will fail to grade number one for this cause, but each grower must decide whether or not such a course will pay.

The best storage is that in which the temperature may be absolutely controlled by means of refrigerating machinery. A temperature which varies but a degree or two from 32 is best. The price of storage varies with supply and demand, but from ten to twenty cents per bushel has been the range of prices. Where fruit is kept in common fruit cellars, great care must be taken to keep the temperature as cool as possible, never allowing air which is warmer than the fruit to come in contact with it. Fruit and store-room should be cool as possible when storing, and the temperature



Nethercraig Spicy Sam.

Ayrshire bull; winner of first prize at Ayr & Glasgow, 1906. Owned by Mr. Jas. Howie.

scientious dairyman would, I am sure, welcome such legislation.

It is quite right and proper that owners of creameries and cheese factories should be compelled to keep them in a sanitary condition, but, first and foremost, give us pure milk and cream. Dundas Co., Ont. WM. EAGER.

## GARDEN ORCHARD.

### English Market for Tomatoes.

One of the articles of table diet which the Canadian visitor greatly misses in England is our superb tomato. Those served up in the English cities and towns during a great part of the season are small and insipid, compared with the luscious, meaty, Canadian, outdoor-grown product. During August the writer noticed in the shops a very common price quoted was 4d. per pound, which, it was stated, was about the lowest. Many are brought there from the Canary Islands, picked when quite firm, partly ripened, packed in 20-pound boxes, and shipped in cool, well-ventilated holds. Persons who had looked carefully into the subject at Liverpool, believed that, at the prices for which they could readily be sold, there should be a fine opening there at present prices for Canadian tomatoes. As has been the case in the case of other products, such as poultry and eggs, the shipment of a portion of the crop to Britain would relieve the congestion of the local markets at times, and should afford a better price for the grower.

carefully watched. Good ventilation, that may be absolutely controlled, is a necessity.

The packing of fruit is a great factor in successful marketing. Fancy fruit is being largely packed in the bushel box and fruit packed in layers, fruit all faced one way, and makes the most approved package. For this work, the fruit must be uniform in size, and the color as nearly one shade as possible. The cost of the package per bushel does not vary largely, but boxes store more economically than do barrels. The best American growers affix their names and the date of packing and the number of their packer to each package. Some attach a guarantee, others a request for information if the fruit is not satisfactory in every way. Every package of fruit should be a silent salesman. It must be "up to grade" if the reputation of the grower is to be maintained. The grower who grows a high quality of fruit, packs it right and stores it well, has the choice of markets, and in years of heavy crops usually has least complaint of poor prices.—Albert Dickens, Horticultural Department, Kansas Experiment Station.

**Official Interpretation of Amended Fruit Marks Act.**

The following is the substance of a letter received by the Fruit Division from a large apple shipper:

"I should like to know your interpretation of the new amendments to the Fruit Marks Act. I have sold ten thousand barrels of No. 1 apples, based on the same kind of fruit that we supplied last year as No. 1. You are credited in a recent newspaper paragraph with saying that there will be three barrels of No. 2 for every No. 1 barrel in the average orchard. In this case, it will be necessary for me to buy over fifty thousand barrels of apples, as they run from the orchard, to fill my orders for No. 1's, and I find it almost impossible to make satisfactory sales of No. 2's."

The following was sent in reply to the apple-shipper quoted above:

Dear Sir,—A package containing No. 1 apples must contain 96 per cent. of fruit practically perfect, and the 10 per cent. of defective specimens must be sound, not less than medium size, of good color for the variety, and of normal shape. There must be only one variety in a package. No interpretation of the Act would permit 10 per cent. of utterly worthless apples or unmarketable apples in a No. 1 barrel. The only excuse or explanation of any allowance is to cover the exigencies of rapid work in the course of packing, as it is ordinarily followed. There would, therefore, be no excuse for allowing a small apple or a distorted apple or one of another variety in a No. 1 barrel. Such defects would not escape the eye of the packer, even in rapid work, which always includes the survey of every apple. This, of course, would not include a wormhole or a bruise, which might easily escape attention in rapid work, and it was for such defects only that the ten-per-cent. allowance was made. Unfortunately, proper spraying is not yet common in Canadian orchards. I am certain that in the average unsprayed orchard not more than 25 per cent. of the marketable apples will be apples without defects. In the sprayed orchards the proportion of sound fruit will vary with the way in which the spraying is done. In the best orchards there may be 90 per cent. of No. 1 fruit, but some sprayed orchards will not give more than 50 per cent., and perhaps less.

A package marked No. 2 must contain 80 per cent. of fruit free from any defects which will cause material waste. Although the phrase, "material waste," may seem somewhat indefinite, nevertheless, no more definite term could be chosen. It is expected that the No. 2 apples will be for the most part defective, but all must be good marketable apples, practically free from any blemishes, and certainly free from serious blemishes that would materially reduce their market value. The twenty per cent. allowance must cover all defects. Some apples will contain a worm hole that was not detected, others may have a larger patch of scab than should be admitted not to cause material waste, others may have a bruise that was not seen, but it is not at all probable that any individual specimen will contain all or perhaps more than one of these defects, so that the 20 per cent. of apples having defects causing material waste in the No. 2 will yet be apples that can be turned to some use, many of them being only slightly less valuable than the rest of the barrel. There is the further condition that all No. 2 apples must be at least nearly medium size. It will thus be seen that the No. 2 apple will constitute the medium grade of apples, between the perfect No. 1 and the very defective apples, which will still have some market value, that will be shipped under the brand No. 3. It will constitute the bulk of the apples that are shipped from the average unsprayed orchard.

It has been a common mistake on the part of dealers to oversell No. 1 apples, and publicity is given to this letter for the purpose of warning dealers that the Fruit Marks Act will be strictly enforced with reference to the grading into No. 1 and No. 2.

A. McNEILL,  
Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa.

**New York State Fruit-growers.**

A large and representative meeting of fruit-growers was held in the opera house, Fredonia, N.Y., on Thursday and Friday, 30th and 31st of September. This town is located near Lake Erie and about forty or fifty miles south-west of Buffalo, in the heart of the great Chautauqua grape belt. In his address of welcome, the Hon. L. McKinstry stated that in this district there were over 30,000 acres devoted to grape-growing, with an annual product of nearly 100,000 tons of grapes. The average price received by the growers was \$25 per ton, with an average yield of about four tons per acre. Wine-making is one of the growing industries; about one-quarter of the whole crop is now made into either wine or grape juice; one storehouse containing as much as 500,000 gallons of wine.

The average membership of the association is about 600, and the chief financial advantage gained by each member consists in the saving made by the joint purchase of chemicals for spraying, commercial fertilizers, and fruit packages. No attempt seems yet to have been made toward co-operative selling. A proposal is now made to divide the association into three sections: (1) Apple-growers; (2) grape-growers; (3) small-fruit-growers. In some sections, the apple is the staple. Here, it is the grape, and no one tries to get an income from the apple, for no buyers come for them. But for grapes, it is a well-known center, and buyers come because they can easily get up car lots. This is suggestive of the advantages that may be gained by all growers in a certain locality planting with an eye to co-operation in all stages of their work.

The points made by Mr. L. Woolverton in his address on Commercial Fruit-growing in the Province of Ontario were received with much interest, and it was fully acknowledged that Canada was very much in advance of the United States in having a Fruit Marks Act defining the various grades, and providing for inspectors for its enforcement.

Reports regarding the apple crop were given by men representing various sections of the State, and the general summary pointed to a much smaller crop than was at first anticipated; so that instead of a great yield and low prices, there will not be a much larger crop than there was in 1905, except, perhaps, in a few localities.

**POULTRY.**

**Canadian Poultry in Liverpool.**

[Editorial Correspondence.]

With a local population of nearly 700,000, and its advantages as a food-distributing center for England, Liverpool well repays attention as a marketing point for Canadian products. Amid such big lines as cattle, wheat, fruit, flour and dairy products, one is apt to lose sight of poultry, an important item at this season. In the course of personal enquiries there recently, "The Farmer's Advocate" found that Canadian chickens were not in as high favor as our turkeys. From the River Plate Co., which does an immense trade in handling dressed meat (beef, mutton and lamb), frozen, from the Argentine, frozen chickens and rabbits (the latter from Australia), and chilled turkeys for the Christmas trade, we obtained suggestions of value. The officers very courteously showed us through their splendidly-equipped warehouses and cold-storage plant, and opened packages of birds for our examination. The chickens were frozen and packed 12 in a box (six months old preferred), weighing 30 to 60 pounds per dozen, or, say, 37 pounds net, bled but not drawn, heads and feet on, all feathers removed but a few about the neck. The birds must not be old, and must be well fattened and uniform in size. It is imperative that these points be observed if a satisfactory trade is to be built up. The dealers are not so particular as to breed as to the general type and the necessity of having them uniform and well fattened, but the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are the breeds that appear to furnish the most desirable lots of table birds.

With regard to turkeys for the Christmas trade, these should be in Liverpool about the middle of December, and chilled, not frozen. They are preferred in the feathers, with the necks pulled, undrawn, 12 in a box, toms weighing from 14 to 160 pounds the dozen, and hens 116 to 124 pounds. Western Ontario turkeys were highly spoken of among others, and there appeared to be every prospect of a good demand again this season, as there is for good chickens at almost all times.

[Note—The manager of Flavell's, Ltd., at London, Ont., who do a large export trade in all kinds of poultry products, both to England and the Canadian Northwest, in discussing the foregoing, concurs in the suggestions made, and foreshadows a profitable future for Ontario poultry-rearing, as farmers realize its possibilities and devote to it the attention it so well deserves, instead of handling it as a go-as-you-please side issue.—Editor.]

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Ontario Farmers' Association.**

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Farmers' Association, in Toronto, last week, Mr. Jas. McEwing, President, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That no Cabinet Minister should be connected with a corporation seeking, or likely to seek, legislative favors.

"That we commend the Federal Government for putting express rates under the control of the Railway Commission, and the Provincial Government for its Power Act, Municipal Telephone Act, and the reservation of the Gillies limit.

"That we ask the Railway Commission to equalize and regulate express rates upon an equitable basis, without waiting for formal complaints.

"That we endorse the Federal ownership of long-distance telephone and telegraph lines, and regard the transmission of messages by these means as logically belonging to the Federal postal system.

"That we are opposed absolutely to policy of granting bonuses and bounties, either in money or public lands, to private corporations, and that the public domain should be reserved for the actual settler.

"That we reaffirm our belief in the justice of the main principles of the Pettypiece Bill, and regard the recent Railway Taxation Act of the Provincial Government as unjust to the average taxpayer, and discriminating unfairly between railways and themselves. We demand that the assessment and taxation of corporate property be similar to that of farms and other private property. We shall be satisfied with nothing less than equalization of taxation.

"That, recognizing the right of ownership which the people of Ontario have in the mineral wealth of the Province, we ask the Provincial Government to levy a progressive royalty upon all mineral output for the benefit of the general public.

"That we favor the enforcement by general legislation of a two-cent-a-mile passenger rate whenever passenger earnings exceeded \$3,000 a mile.

"That we are emphatically opposed to the increase of expenditure for military purposes, as being both unnecessary and demoralizing, as diverting our national resources into unprofitable channels and as tending to lower those ideals which should inspire the rising generation.

"That this association reiterate its previous emphatic condemnation of the indemnity and pension legislation of 1905, and call upon the Federal Government to rescind the whole Act.

"That we heartily approve of the position taken by the Executive Committee of this association before the Tariff Commission last November, and that, recognizing protectionism to be a prolific source of political corruption and moral degradation of our national life, as well as unjust to the great masses of the Canadian people, we strongly reaffirm our belief that the tariff should be revised in a lowered or downward direction with a view to eliminating wholly the protection principle."

A deputation laid the views of the association on railway taxation, bounties, royalties, etc., before the Ontario Government.

Officers elected: President, James McEwing, Wellington; Vice-President, J. W. Hyatt, Prince Edward; Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. W. L. Smith; Directors, W. C. Good, Brant, and J. W. Kennedy, Glengarry.

**Independent Telephone Association.**

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association was held in Toronto, on Sept. 5th, a large attendance being present from different Provinces and States. Mr. Alf. Hoover, of Grand River, President, expressed the belief that local lines should be owned or controlled by municipalities and long-distance lines by the Government, and that the cost of telephone service to the general public could be cut in two through Government assistance to the independent movement.

The Secretary, Mr. A. F. Wilson, of Markham, gave the following figures to show the rapid strides of the independent movement in Canada: Number of absolutely independent or non-Bell companies, or private systems, 73; number of shareholders, 3,248; number of subscribers, Aug. 15th, 1905, 6,427; number of subscribers, Aug. 15th, 1906, 12,073; increase in one year, 5,646; capital invested, \$850,000.

Many excellent papers and addresses were given. Mr. James B. Hoge, of Cleveland, President of the International Independent Telephone Association of America, gave a history of the independent movement in the United States, and invited the Canadian associations to affiliate themselves with the National Association of the United States, owing to the similarity of interests and to the fact that lines will be crossing the border line at many places. As a result of this, a resolution was passed favoring the affiliation, and leaving it to the Executive Committee to arrange.

It was resolved that the granting of exclusive franchises is detrimental to the progress of cheaper and better telephony, and no municipality should have the power to grant exclusive franchises to any company, and the association should petition the Legislature to rescind all legislation which makes this possible.

A resolution passed on the Railway Act referred to amendments to the Act made at the last session of the

Dominion Parliament as most unsatisfactory and inadequate, especially those amendments relating to matters between telephone companies and railways, and stated that the machinery provided by the Act for recourse to the Railway Board of Canada is unduly expensive to local companies, particularly farmer lines; that difficulties thrown in the way of independent companies and municipalities by the railways have been in the interests solely of a monopoly; that arrangements should be made with the railway companies so that access to and the placing of independent instruments in railway and other depots might be effected, and also so as to secure the privilege of crossing telephone lines over railways,

the use of railway bridges and other communications in order that all telephone companies shall be placed on the same footing; that an effort be made to influence the Railway Board to make such provisions and regulations that applications in regard to telephone matters may be made simple, speedy and inexpensive, and that in the event of fair and reasonable arrangements not being obtainable from the transportation companies, the Executive Committee take steps to petition the Governor-General-in-Council and Parliament for redress.

The resolution on long-distance connection was to the effect that inter-communication between local systems and long-distance business should be secured ex-

clusively over or by means of trunk lines operated by independent companies, or owned by the Province.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Alf. Hoover, Grand River, Ont.; First Vice-President, Mr. F. D. McKay, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Wilson, Markham; Executive Committee, Dr. T. F. Demers, Levis, Que.; Dr. W. Doan, Harrietsville; Mr. C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P., Kirby; Dr. Ochs, Hespeler; Mr. Richard Vigers, Port Arthur; Dr. E. Hart, Brantford; Mr. Levi Moyer, Beamsville, and Mr. F. Dagger, Toronto, and Mr. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.

## Detailed Review of the Canadian National Exhibition.

There is always a satisfaction about reviewing Toronto Exhibition. Every year sees some new features and furnishes instances of remarkable improvement to record in the old ones. This is true not only of the amusement and spectacular drawing-cards, but of the agricultural and industrial exhibits. This year we had the new Process Building and King's horses, both of which proved sources of universal interest to the immense throngs which animated the grounds. In addition, there is to record probably the best all-round competitive display of live-stock that has ever filled the barns.

We heard a complaint voiced that the agricultural feature of the exhibition is yearly losing its emphasis, by reason of the preponderating increase of amusement features; by displacement of the exhibits of agricultural utensils by automobiles and the implements of urban industry; and by the wide swath cut in the live-stock rings by the overfitted toy stock of rich exhibitors, with whom farming and breeding are an avocation rather than a means of livelihood. We hardly share the view this plaint betokened. We admit there is not much at Toronto to induce competition by the average farmer. There is little grade stock, and little chance for him who shows ordinary farm, orchard or garden products. But what of it? We can see ordinary stuff at home. We go to an exhibition like Toronto in order to see the best, to learn, to get our eyes open and our ideals exalted. The pure-bred stock, for instance, is the fountainhead of grade-stock improvement, and it is immeasurably preferable that Canadian millionaires should spend their money in legitimate work of this kind than that they should hoard it up, squander it in luxury, or give it away a la Carnegie. And we believe that while this, that or the other agricultural feature may fall below the average in some particular year, still, in the main, the agricultural and live-stock interests are worthily holding their own, and receiving commendable encouragement from the management. Any important change in the character of the exhibition is attributable to an addition of other good features, rather than a subtraction of the purely agricultural. A persistent process of pruning dead branches must go on, but the vital, the vigorous elements are being retained, and we are convinced that never before has the Canadian National so well exemplified the ideal of a wholesome, inspiring, instructive agricultural and industrial fair.

The weather was perfect throughout, the crowds immense, enthusiasm ran high, and the coffers filled deep. We Canadians have got the "exhibition habit," as a recent magazine article expressed it, and each succeeding year the turnstiles do a bigger business.

And the people—the most important exhibit by far—what of them? Prominent visitors from abroad remarked their universally bright, happy and prosperous appearance. They deserved the compliment. Travel where you will, compass the globe in search of men and women, but nowhere will there be found so high an average intelligence, so much good sense, more robust physique and grace, or so little squalor and degradation as in Canada. This fact is evidenced at the National Exhibition, and every year the crowd improves in dress, general appearance and deportment. We are becoming broader, more capable, more polished—farmer, artisan and millionaire. The annual rendezvous is a milestone which marks our progress not only in materialistic achievements, but toward a higher standard of civilization. Never before, we suppose, was it pushed so many leagues forward in twelve months as it has been since September, 1905.

### HORSES.

It is hard to generalize safe comparisons. We are not sure, for instance, that it would be correct to call the horse exhibits the best ever made at Toronto. Where the high-water mark has long been set far as the bank, it is a great achievement to make a new record. It may be said, however, that it was fully up to the standard, if not a little better, and in some classes the display was magnificent. The stellar features were the Hackney and Clydesdale stallions and the Canadian bred heavy drafts. The Shire horses exhibited by King Edward and Lord Rothschild were the focus of interest for visitors, and did much to advertise the breed. Massive in scale and superior in Shire quality,

they quite eclipsed the Canadian Shire exhibits; but not being entered for competition, they received no awards.

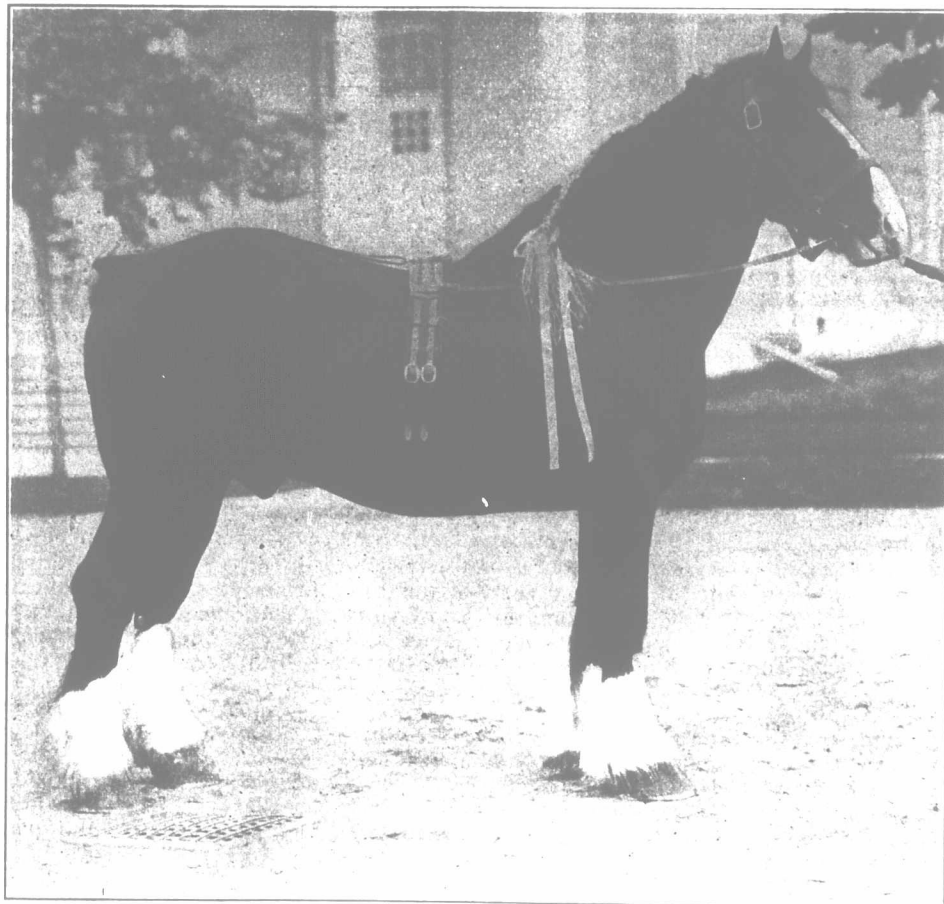
There are two rings at Toronto where horse-judging is done. There is the large ring before the grandstand, where the harness horses are shown. The display here is practically an open-air horse show, quite spectacular in character. The breeding classes are judged in the small ring west of the grandstand. Here is a modest stand, where interested spectators may sit, free of charge, in comfortable shade, and the throngs which filled it almost constantly warrant the management in extending the accommodation for next year. Here in this stand the press representatives were stationed, and, for reasons best known to the management, the reviewers were not permitted to enter the ring, except for a moment or two now and then between classes. We believe it is an unnecessary and most unwise regulation, since it precludes the possibility of obtaining an accurately critical review. It is a rule not followed by the Chicago International or any other large exhibition we know of on the continent, and we trust the management of the Canadian National will soon come to take a different view of the matter.

There was an incident of unpleasantness connected with the judging which we can hardly pass without an

best qualified to get hunters or saddle horses, Joseph Harrison, of Brampton, had the ring to himself with his chestnut, Trinity, by Forrester. Trinity is rather a taking horse, with a pretty good combination of conformation and quality, on account of which latter merit he was subsequently preferred to Ben Carrick in the class for best stallion any age most suitable for getting half-breed stock. Against the Kemp horse's action, also, was the weight of iron on his front feet, he being shod, as the judge remarked, heavy enough for a Clydesdale. However, he succeeded in winning the open sweepstakes against Trinity and the first-prize three-year-old Kalboni, by Kapanga Colt, shown by J. J. Davies, Toronto. An amusing incident occurred in the three-year-old ring. A stallion was brought in and paraded with a blood spavin as large as two fists. Not to discourage the exhibitor too severely, the ringmaster allowed him to remain till the class was judged. He actually hoped for consideration, and evinced surprise when told he hadn't a ghost of a chance. When such things can occur at a show like Toronto, it is not surprising that there are so many unsound horses being bred and raised along the back concessions.

STANDARD-BREDS.—It is no easy task to review a ring of two classes of horses judged simultaneously,

especially when one is not permitted to go among them. As Standard-breds and Hackneys were both adjudicated the same afternoon, the former being drawn up several rods from the press box, we were seriously handicapped in comparing the entries, for it is impossible to note the fine points on which close decisions hinge. cursory observation revealed that, while the trotters and pacers could not be called numerous, the classes were nicely filled throughout, and the fact that the Cruickston Park stables, of Galt, were represented, says enough for the quality of the winners. The aged stallion lists eventuated in one more victory for the redoubtable Oro Wilkes. Just below him the judge, Dr. Sinclair, of Cannington, placed Geo. W. Kennedy's (Hderton) Lord of the Manor, leaving Crow & Murray's high-stepping brown six-year-old to grace third position. Hugh Scott, of Toronto, came next with his black stallion, Fritz Bingen, which he had brought into the ring and wanted to show between the shafts—an attempt that was quite properly disallowed. A pretty good stamp of three-year-olds, built somewhat on the substantial pattern of Oro Wilkes, was the Steel Arch colt, John M. B., dam Mildred Wilkes. He was shown first by Benjamin Martin, of Binbrook. The blue ribbon bedecked Hollis Ward, exhibited by E. J. Wilson, of Oshawa, leaving the yellow colors for Miss K. L. Wilks Mognazia. The best two-year-old was Bud Bryson, owned by W. A. Collins, of Hamilton, and the best yearling was Miss Wilkes' grey Oro Lambert, by Oro Wilkes, out of Vanity W. Male sweepstakes could not be disputed to Oro Wilkes. For first in two-year-old fillies, Kennedy's Stallion, Lord of the Manor, had sired one good enough in Victoria Manor, though for female sweepstakes we had to turn to the yearling, Libby Clay, by Liberty Chimes, dam Dora Clay. Beside her in the yearling class there stood her stable mate, Cressalto. The two best brood mares were Miss Wilks' Thelmsprey



Cirton Charmer (20515).

First and champion, Shire Horse Show, London, England, 1905. In Lord Rothschild's exhibit at Toronto last week. In breeding, a blend of Hitchin Conqueror and Harold strains.

albion, but of which the less said, the better. Otherwise, the horse ring was free from any friction. Ringmaster Noel Marshall filled the position admirably. We deplore the rigid rule he had to follow in regard to the press, but the considerate and gentlemanly way in which he treated everybody, and his alacrity to obtain desired information, partially atoned for the inconvenience imposed.

STANDARD-BREDS.—The English turf horses made a distinctive standard showing—few in numbers and nothing to boast of in quality. In the one class for female sweepstakes one only two mares pulled out, and both were disqualified for lack of merit, the better one being a yearling (high ringbones) to help shut her out. As Lady Bingen put it, there are enough good blood horses in Canada to fill the class creditably, and in its nature the only way to bring them out is to insist on merit, or no prize. In aged stallions, Alan Kemp, of Beamsville, showed his seven-year-old Ben Carrick for a blue ribbon. In the next class for aged stallion

and Miss Clara Belle; but in the foal competition, Ashley Stock Farm, of Foxboro, reached the top with Della Medium, by Sam Medium, dam Lottie Fraser.

**HACKNEYS.**—Our United States friends may try to gratify their national pride—or pique—by evolving from the Standard-bred alone a new and distinctive breed of carriage horses, but if the matchless string in this class at Toronto is any criterion, Canadian horsemen are pretty well satisfied with the Hackney, and, by the same token, we surmise that the Republic will have a long and disappointing course ahead ere it obtains a breed representing the individual excellence, let alone prepotency, of the great English carriage horse. Every exhibition serves to confirm public faith in him, by enlightening fair-goers regarding the general merit of the breed, and disabusing many minds of the notion that Hackneys cannot generate speed enough for ordinary purposes. As a matter of fact, the modern Hackney gait combines a pretty fair length of stride, with height and grace of limb action, and many an on-looker expresses surprise at the speed with which the Hackneys cover the ground.

The Exhibition management were fortunate this year in securing the services as judge of Senator Fairfax, of Aldie, Virginia, who did his work with an impartiality and care that commanded the confidence of all. While there were no sensational individuals, an exceedingly good average was maintained, notably in the stallion classes, which were reinforced by a lot of splendid individuals of this year's importation. Somewhat over a dozen aged horses lined up, and when the judge had resolved his mind into decision, the top ones stood: Colorito, Graham Bros. Claremont; Dalton King, Graham Bros.; Samuel Smiles, J. B. Hogate, Weston, and Fashioner, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. The placing of the first two was rather a surprise. Colorito is by Rosador, is a prime good one, and showed his best, but probably a majority of the ringside talent preferred Dalton King, a Garton-Duke-of-Connaught get, of excellent scale, type and action, except that his hocks need some more developing to level it up. Samuel Smiles will be remembered as a contestant for championship honors at the Toronto Horse Show last spring. He did not seem to have increased his action much since then, but caught the judicial eye for third place, nevertheless—a splendid achievement for a four-year-old in such company. Fashioner has a pretty good way of going, and the recognition he got was not any more than was coming to him. Out of the money, but deserving of mention, was the imported brown horse, British Yeoman, a first-prize winner and close contestant for championship honors at Winnipeg a year ago. He was shown by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. Telfer Bros., of Milton West, exhibited Warwick Paragon, but failed to land in the money, although the improvement in his showing was remarked along the fence.

Brigham Radiant was the imported bay three-year-old that landed first honors for Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park. He is built on approved Hackney lines, and has action to match. Not a remarkably high-stepper, but true in his paces, and pretty well modelled as to type, was the blue-ribbon colt, Forest Fashion, owned by Hamilton & Hawthorne. Third went to Graham & Renfrew on Coveney Marmion.

Two-year-olds were headed by the male sweepstakes, Crayke Mikado, one of Graham Bros.' importation. By an error of the ring attendants, his groom wore the wrong number when judged, consequently the winner was reported in the dailies as Terrington Cleophas. Crayke Mikado is a Garton-Duke-of-Connaught get, good in all his parts, pleasing the eye standing or moving, and was an easy winner in his class. Built on generous lines, he combines gilt-edge quality with true conformation, and, in going, not only lifts his limbs with a high and long stride, but folds his hocks about as neatly as it can be done. He has his lesson well learned, too, as to manners, and, taken altogether, is the making of something pretty choice. A creditable first in other company would be Hamilton & Hawthorne's King's Chocolate, while third was the imported Diamond's Cross, shown by Thos. Mercer, of Markdale.

In yearlings, the Claremont stables captured red and blue decorations with Inverness St. Thomas and Admaston Nugget. Hogate came after them with Chaikeley Administrator, and the Claremont stud tailed off with a colt of the hunter stamp, that looked very like atavic reversion to the type of some Thoroughbred ancestor.

Not a great deal need be said about the fillies. H. A. Richardson, Los Angeles, had a solitary entry, Lady Barbara, in three-year-olds, and Langton Stock Farm, of Brantford, had it the same way in two-year-olds, while, of yearlings, Graham Bros. monopolized the ring with their trio, among which Maud of Wawne, by Royal Oak, succeeded in lifting the red. Brood mares were more interesting, bringing out from the Graham stables the female champion, Minerva, by Ganymede. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, got second on Wild Cherry. Third and fourth were Graham Bros., with Lady Connaught, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, with Althorpe Countess. The first two choices of colors in foals belonged to Graham Bros., who won with Londesborough King, by Londesborough Squire, and Authority, by Royal Oak. Third was awarded to Luxton on Milton Jewel, by Warwick Paragon, a stallion which is credited with getting some pretty good stock in his neighborhood.

Male and female sweepstakes specials went to Graham Bros. on Crayke Mikado and Minerva. Thus

ended a show which Manager Skinner, of the International, conceded to be better than anything in the breed that has ever been put up at Chicago.

**CARRIAGE AND COACH.**—This is a class open to all carriage breeds. It was filled largely, if not entirely, by Hackneys and French Coachers, and was a fairish exhibit in some classes. Crouch & Son, of Indiana, who were catalogued for a number of entries, did not show up. Aged stallions resulted in the preferment of the French Coacher, Cervau, over Certificate, a horse of the same breed. Judge Carman explained that he liked the graceful and masculine neck of Cervau, also his back, hips and general conformation. His interrogator was silenced, but not convinced. Both horses are owned by R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que. In three-year-olds, H. W. Cook, of Streetsville, won out with Golden Crown, by Golden Jubilee, a fair horse, but rather low in his action behind. In two-year-olds, N. W. Ross, of Cannington, led with Rob Roy, by the noted sire Saxon, famous in Hackney rings a few years ago. The best thing in fillies was the two-year-old Lady Norfolk, sire Norfolk Performer. She secured first and sweepstakes for her owner, Dent Dalton, of Delhi. The champion stallion was Cervau.

**CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFT.**—Ring talent agreed that Canadian-bred heavy-draft classes were the best ever. Nothing of phenomenal order turned up in stallions or the breeding classes of mares, though all were characterized by a degree of uniform strength hitherto unequalled. Although these classes are open to breeds other than Scotch, the latter monopolize the entries, and the show practically narrows down to a competition of home-bred Clydes.

It must be admitted that the Canadian-breds are still far behind the open classes, and even here the significant "(imp.)" appears in connection with many

stout, and his action free. He was bred and exhibited by John Hutchison Cavan, of Millbrook. Coming into two-year-olds, Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, made a successful bid for first with Superior. The Columbus firm were second with Newbie, and George Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood, third with MacArchie, by Old MacQueen. Davidsons came up in yearlings with a MacQueen colt called MacKay, and for second, Donald Gunn & Sons, of Beaverton, provided a Majestic colt, Dunrobin.

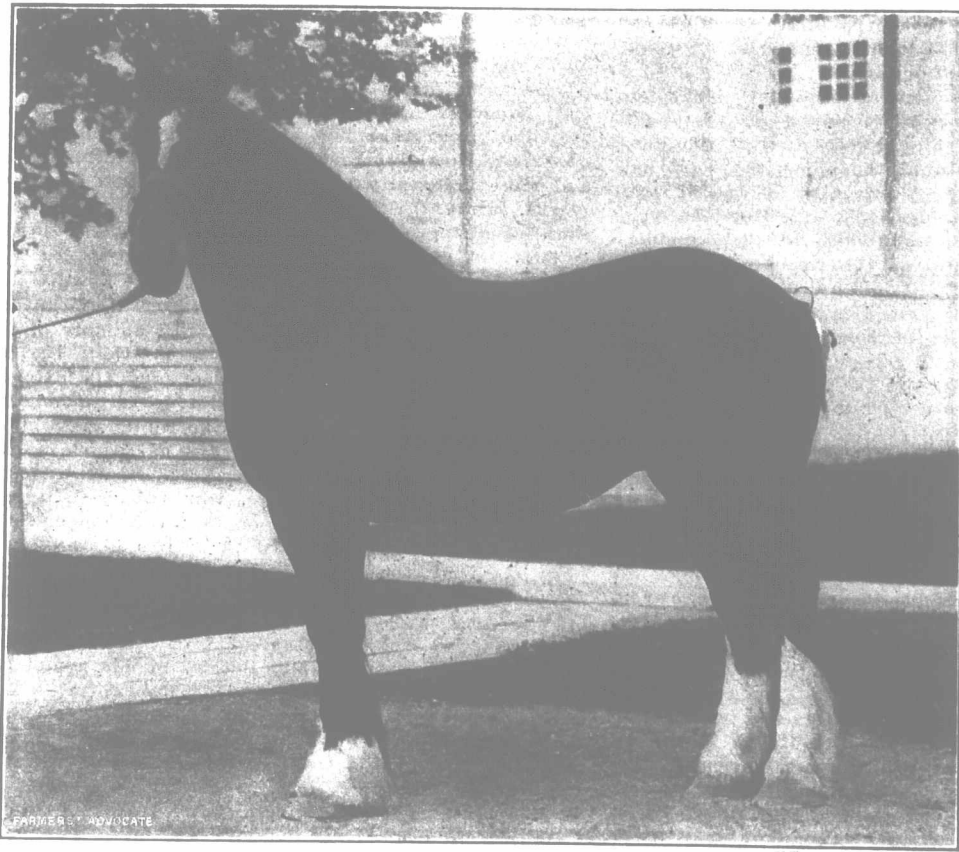
A royal aggregation responded to the call for geldings or mares four years old or over—one that Judge Galbraith declared could hardly be beaten. Some excellent mares were in the line-up, but the issue was inevitably in favor of the magnificent string of geldings belonging to the Dominion Transport Co., which spends liberally in its commendable effort to produce the best draft horses that can be had. It was suggested by Ringmaster Marshall, and favorably considered by denizens of the judges' box, that next year the class be divided, making one for geldings exclusively, and putting on an extra class for mares. Sport, the first-prize entry, is the get of the noted Lord Charming, bred by Col. Holloway, of Illinois, and brought to Canada by D. & O. Sorby, in whose hands he has proved an illustrious sire. Sport is a splendidly-built gelding, and moves with a free, businesslike stride at either walk or trot. Second and third places were awarded, respectively, to Charlie and Bobby Burns, names familiar to readers of Canadian horse-show reports.

Beauty, exhibited by Telfer Bros., Milton West, is a three-year-old filly that came in for a red ribbon, and from a good company of two-year-olds was picked the female sweepstakes, Dainty Miss, shown by Alex. Jameson, Redickville. By her sire, Bogie Stamp, she

is a half-sister to her stable mate, Bonnie Bess, placed third in the class after Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Dulcie. In yearlings, Smith & Richardson's Blair Gowrie Lass yielded pride of place to Davidson & Sons' Nellie Chatan. Brood mares were interesting. The issue resulted in the two top places being pointed to Donald Gunn & Sons, who had a useful pair of fair-quality mares in Jessie Keir, by Lord Lynedoch, and Devizes Maid, by Sir Malcolm. In foals, a good pair of Gunn's had to make way for a better one of Davidson's, by Alexander Heir. There was a class for mare with two of her progeny. Davidson had the only entry, but did his best to fill the class by bringing in four colts, instead of two.

**CLYDESDALES.**

—It was a battle of blood in Clydesdales. Home-bred stock was never in it in the stallion classes, and the contest lay amidst bone and muscle from the native heath. Some conception of the strength of competition may be gained from the fact that Alex. Galbraith and Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa, took an hour and a half to dispose of the first class of 13 aged stallions. The awards throughout were made by three men—Galbraith, Curtiss and Carlyle—one dropping out of each class as referee. The decisions were generally received with satisfaction. When the winning lot was pulled out from the aged stallions, it left a lot of splendid horses outside the money; thirteen was bound to prove an unlucky number for somebody. There was no doubt in the judicial minds which horse should go first. That honor was assigned to Graham Bros.' imported five-year-old Right-Forward, by Prince Thomas, dam Mary 2nd. He is a massive, well-built horse, with a splendid, deep body and squarely-placed underpinning, of Shire weight and Clydesdale quality. Add to this a pronounced masculine character, bold outlook, and a remarkably long, free and true stride, and you have a sire to grace top place anywhere. There appeared to be some hesitation about second. For a while the judges seemed pondering T. H. Hassard's (Millbrook) Sir Mark, a flashy-looking bright bay, with a sprightly carriage, good limbs and quarters, and lots of quality, but too light a bread-basket and a distinctly trappy step. Eventually he was set down to third, and up to second they moved Acme, the nine-year-old get of Baron's Pride, exhibited by O. Sorby, of Guelph. Acme



**Tacsonia.**

Three-year-old Shire mare; bred and owned by His Majesty the King. Exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition. Combines the blood of Harold, William the Conqueror and Premier.

of the names of sires and dams. However, we are making encouraging progress, and if we only had a few more purposeful breeders who would bring out some first-class mares and fillies, and gradually build up permanent studs, there is no reason why we could not breed draft horses with the best.

Prof. Carlyle, of Colorado, who was slated to judge here, failed to arrive in time, and the decoration was done at the instance of Alex. Galbraith and J. C. Bell, whose rather deliberate proceedings resulted satisfactorily to the body of exhibitors. In aged stallions, honors fell to Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, on the bay five-year-old, Royal Prince, a tidy piece of horseflesh, cut to a rather economical scale. Next to him they put Alex. Cameron's No Surrender, while for third they picked a large horse, Duke of York, which, from the distant vantage of the press box, looked good enough to go higher. He was seemingly a horse of pretty good parts, supported by abundance of good flat bone, though his coupling was not just of the best, nor did his tendons stand out so whipcordy as might be wished. The shuffle in three-year-olds turned up the male sweepstakes, King Cobalt, shown by Smith & Richardson, Columbus. He is a good, useful type of horse, possessing plenty of bone, both as to stoutness and length. He is, in fact, rather of the upstanding build, but strong in all parts, with a good clean set of limbs, and not a bad way of handling them. Gordon Montrave, by Montrave Matchless, is nearer the ground, and has a massive-looking forehead. His underpinning, also, is

is a splendid stamp of draft-horse sire, compactly put together, with strong quarters, coupled by a stout middlepiece, and with a good, useful kind of action. Fourth place was accorded to Graham Bros.' Durbar, another Baron's Pride get. Railbirds wondered why Durbar was not preferred to the third-prize horse, Sir Mark. Mr. Galbraith explained that he would have been but for going a bit wide in front. He was inclined to excuse Sir Mark's short, trappy step on the ground that the horse was prancing under excitement, and allowance was also made for the middlepiece on the same score. He certainly is a horse to take the eye, and even judges might be pardoned for a little partiality to the blandishments of his address.

Three-year-olds appeared to the number of only three, although fourteen were catalogued. An outstanding winner was Hassard's Vigorous, by Up-to-Time. He is modelled on true Clydesdale lines, with substance to spare, and will make a likely candidate for honors in the senior class next year. The next place went to R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., on Baron Stilloth, by Baron's Pride, while Hassard had another entry for third in Dunure Barnum, by Baron o' Buchlyvie.

Of the formidable list of thirty-four two-year-olds promised, sixteen came on to try conclusions. When it was all over, Graham & Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, had made their way to the front with Flash Baron, bearing the impress of his illustrious sire, Baron's Pride. Size, conformation and action he has, and though some did not quite fancy his head, inspection could not fault it much. The blue ribbon fell to the lot of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, who showed Pride of Drumburle, by Baron o' Buchlyvie. He has splendid good quarters, joined by a deep-ribbed middlepiece, but he was perhaps not quite so strong in the stifle as he might be. Graham Bros.' Imperial was good enough for third.

In yearlings, Graham Bros. got first and third on The Favorite and Blacon Swagger, Smith & Richardson coming between with Baron Columbus. Sweepstakes stallion was Right Forward.

As it required all Wednesday afternoon to judge the stallions, the female classes were pulled off the next forenoon. Three-year-old fillies were a creditable exhibit. Ness & Sons captured the red with their imported Lady Seton, a well-grown filly, strong in all parts of her make-up, beating her competitor, Mercer's Lady Rozelle, in strength and depth of her middlepiece. Both showed action of the free-moving, useful kind. A nice pair of quality fillies were shown by Donald Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Rosilee by Rozelle, and Dunrobin Mabel, by Prince of Roxburgh. They got third and fourth.

Smith & Richardson showed the first-prize two-year-old, Maggie Priam, winning over Ness' Scottish Princess and Gunn's Abigail.

Queen's May is the name of the imported yearling which Hodgkinson & Tisdale brought forward for first. Gunn & Sons followed with Margherita and Dunrobin Flora.

Brood mares were headed by the matronly Chicago ex-champion, Lady Superior, or "what is left of her," as Judge Galbraith succinctly put it. She is now owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt. The Gunn firm rounded out the class with Minnie Bright and Loretta.

A wager was lost (not by "The Farmer's Advocate" man) on the placing of the fillies. Hodgkinson & Tisdale showed a beautifully-crested and well-set-up colt, bearing the appropriate name of Royal Wave, by Royal Baron, and a natter colt did not appear in the whole exhibition, not even barring the Hackneys. Gunn came second with a Royal-Baron get, and Lady Superior had thrown one by Right Forward which lifted third, and upon which the bet above mentioned was lost.

Sweepstakes admitted a new entry in Graham & Renfrew's four-year-old Lanark Queen, a splendid good mare by old Baron's Pride. The special for stallion and three of his get, resulted in a victory for Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Royal Baron, and the special for mare any age (Canadian-bred), with two of her progeny, property of exhibitor engaged solely in farming, went to Geo. Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood, on Fairy Queen. This finished a show of Clydesdales which R. B. Ogilvie, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, pronounced the best he had ever seen in an American ring.

SHIRES.—Owing to the presence of His Majesty's and Lord Rothschild's Shires at the Exhibition, we were prepared to see a very much larger exhibit of Shires than were on hand. This would have been desirable from the standpoint of Shire breeders for comparison purposes, and it is very much to be regretted that so few availed themselves of what in all probability will be the first and last opportunity they will ever have of lining up their Shires alongside of what are said to be ideal horses of the breed. Those on deck were Joseph Jacobs, Montreal; J. B. Hogate, Weston; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe; Morris & Wellington, Fonthill; Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills; John Breckon, Appleby; and Porter Bros., Appleby. The judge was Mr. J. C. Bell, a gentleman said to be well versed in Shire lore, but some of his awards did not evidence an expert knowledge of what constitutes even a fair good kind of a horse.

In the stallion class, four years and upward, B. Hogate won first on Eskham Waggoner, a horse of commanding appearance, with a generous sprinkling of quality, style and action, and an outstanding winner in the class. J. Jacobs got second on Merrie

draws, J. Fletcher third on General Favorite, and Porter Bros. 4th on Baron Kitchener. Just how the second horse was placed we were unable to see, and failed to find anyone to enlighten us. True, he had a deal of substance, but when we looked for quality, we failed to see it, especially in the underpinning.

In stallions, three years old, Natey King, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, had things all his own way, and, of course, won the red; but then, he is a colt quite capable of winning in any company, and has yet to take second place. He is a large, smooth, flashy fellow, and moves with a natty, springy motion that everybody likes to see.

In stallions, two years old, there was again only one, Hamilton & Hawthorne's newly-imported Birdsall King, a wonderfully smooth, stylish, flashy colt, with a grand quality of bone, ankles and feet.

Still again, in yearlings, there was only one, J. M. Gardhouse's Power O'Blagdon (imp.), a colt of great substance, standing on ideal legs. He looks like a coming Shire wonder.

Only two came up for the Red, White and Blue—Natey King and Birdsall King—a pair of all-round crackers, very evenly matched, that certainly are a credit to the breed. After considerable hesitation, it was handed to Birdsall King, although many thought the three-year-old should have got it. The winner is going to be considerably the larger horse, but the Gardhouse colt has quality to burn.

In the female sections again the entry was small, and as the classes were judged at the far side of the ring, and the far-seeing management deprived us of the privilege of close inspection, we shall not attempt to criticise the awards. It was suggested that the exhibition authorities might supply the press with binoculars to examine horses across the ring. Details of winnings will be found in the prize-list. The sweepstakes mare, and winner of Shire Horse Society's medal, was Morris & Wellington's three-year-old filly, Lady Penzance.

#### THE CATTLE.

As stated in our last issue, the number of exhibitors and of entries in several of the classes of cattle were somewhat fewer than last year, yet the average quality was quite equal in nearly all to that of former years, and more uniformity of type was observable in all the breeds, while the judging was open to less criticism than usual, general satisfaction being given in all classes.

SHORTHORNS.—The individual entries in this class numbered 130, and the exhibitors 20. The younger sections were especially well filled with animals of uniform excellence, but it was expected that the unusually large amount of prize money and the extended classification would have attracted a larger number of exhibitors and entries. The Shorthorn Association were fortunate in securing as judge of the class this year, the noted Scottish breeder, Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, who twenty-eight years ago visited Canada, and was on that occasion one of a bench of five judges to award the prizes in the Shorthorn class at the Toronto Exhibition, while on the present occasion he was the single judge to adjudicate upon a very much larger exhibit, of greatly improved type, reviewed from the standpoint of present-day markets and requirements. Mr. Duthie, by his genial and frank disposition, met and made many warm friends during his recent visit, and his satisfactory work as judge at Toronto, we are confident, will prove an education and inspiration to breeders, old and young, and will mark an era in Shorthorn history in Canada, to which frequent reference will in future years be made.

The section for bulls 3 years and over was composed of five really good animals, from which the judge selected for first place the massive and smooth-fleshed, imported, roan 4-year-old Scottish Prince, bred by Mr. A. Watson, Auchincry, sired by Golden Champion, and owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield. This is the first time in the three years that Scottish Prince has been shown here that, in the opinion of many breeders, he has found his proper place, as he combines in a very high degree substance, quality and breed character, and it is especially gratifying to his owners that he has come to his own at the hands of such eminent authority. A close second was Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons' (Burlington) roan 4-year-old, Prime Favorite (imp.), bred by the late W. S. Marr, sired by Bapton Favorite, and out of Princess Royal 49th. He is a bull of excellent type and character, true in his lines and smooth in his flesh, showing in his general appearance the aristocracy of his breeding. Into third place came Sir Geo. Drummond's roan 5-year-old, Cicely's Pride (imp.), which was first in this class at Toronto last year, and has many admirers among Shorthorn connoisseurs for his smoothness of shoulders and flesh. He was bred by His Majesty the King, and sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Collynie. College Senator, a straight, level roan 3-year-old, bred by Gardhouse & Sons, sired by Prince Louis (imp.), and shown by D. Talbot & Son, Everton, was placed fourth; and Imp. Greengill Archer, a roan 4-year-old, bred by Geo. Campbell, and owned by A. Duncan & Sons, Carlisle, stood fifth.

In an exceptionally good class of four two-year olds, Mr. Peter White's rich roan, Marigold Sailor, bred by Thos. Redmond, the junior champion of last year, a bull of charming type and character, found his strong rival in the red Bertie's Hero, first as a yearling at Chicago last year, bred by Messrs. John Dryden & Sons, and shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

He has gone on satisfactorily, holding well his wealth of smoothly-laid flesh, and, after much study, was advanced to first place, without protest, in consideration of the last-named valuable characteristic; but he certainly met a foeman worthy of his steel. Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntleywood 3rd, an excellent roan son of Cicely's Pride (imp.), made a worthy third. Jas. A. Crear's Scottish Prince, a massive red bull, was fourth, and Wm. Lawrence's Emperor, fifth.

Senior yearling bulls, of which there were four forward, had an outstanding first in the rich roan, Royal Favorite, shown by Senator Edwards, and sired by Royal Diamond, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt at a very long price, and which died soon after, leaving only two calves in this country, of which Royal Favorite is one. He is a model young bull, full of first-class character, with grand head, deep ribs, long, level quarters and excellent handling quality. A capital roan youngster named Challenge Plate, bred by Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, and owned by A. E. Meadows, made a worthy second. James Cowan, of Seaford, with Golden Emer, bred by Messrs. Cargill, a red son of Golden Drop Victor (imp.), and a right good sort, was third; and A. J. Watson's Golden Ray, fourth.

Of junior yearlings, there were seven shown, a very good class, in which Redmond came worthily into first place with the level and well-fleshed Marquis of Marigold, by Sailor Champion, Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntleywood 4th being second; Crear's Trout Creek Choice, by Pride of Windsor (imp.), third; and Gardhouse & Sons fourth, with Prince of Archers (imp.).

Senior bull calves to the number of sixteen were forward, and a real good lot they were, the short leet of nine being a very even set, and the first four such as would rank as extra good in any country. In this company, Redmond again scored with another roan son of Sailor Champion, and a royal good one, making for the breeder and the sire the remarkable record of two first and two second prizes in the five sections for bulls at this great show. But in the last-named section he found a formidable rival in Geo. Amos & Son's (Moffat) Bud's Emblem, a superior roan son of Old Lancaster (imp.), the grand champion bull here last year, a worthy son of a worthy sire, and one which promises to make even a better show bull than his sire was. Messrs. Dryden & Son had the third winner, a strong, deep-ribbed, useful-looking calf, while Mr. White's Prime Sailor, a red son of Sailor Champion, and a good one, fell into fourth place. The junior bulls calves were probably the best ever seen here, and, after a careful comparison, Crear's Gem's Lad, by Scottish Hero, was given first place, closely followed by White's Golden Hope, by Imp. Gold Cup.

Champion Bulls.—Gardhouse & Sons' first-prize aged bull, Scottish Prince (imp.), was declared the senior champion. Edwards & Co.'s two-year-old Bertie's Hero being reserve. The junior champion was Senator Edwards' first-prize senior yearling, Royal Favorite, the reserve being Mr. Redmond's Marquis of Marigold, the first-prize junior yearling.

The grand championship for best bull any age was Edwards' Royal Favorite, and the reserve, Gardhouse & Sons' first-prize aged bull, Scottish Prince.

The cow class, while not as large as usual, had a few excellent entries, and an exceptionally good one for first place in Sir Geo. Drummond's Lavender 44th, a sweet, smooth and comely red 3-year-old daughter of Imp. Cicely's Pride, and of Lavender 42nd (imp.); second award going to Orange Blossom, of the Edwards string, a capital roan 4-year-old daughter of Imp. Marquis of Zenda; Crear's 8-year-old Gem of Ballechin (imp.), being third, and her 3-year-old daughter, Gem of Ballechin 3rd, was fourth.

In the 2-year-old section, Sir Geo. Drummond's aptly-named roan heifer, Queen Ideal, junior champion of last year, came out in grand form and condition, and could not be denied her usual place at the head of the list all through the programme, even to the grand championship. She is a marvellous heifer, big, and bountiful in flesh, feminine in appearance, and level and full in all points. Pine Grove Clipper, a handsome, strong-backed and well-fleshed roan daughter of Imp. Marquis of Zenda, from the Edwards herd, was second; Missie of Pine Grove 6th, of the same herd, third; and Crear's Rosabel 6th, a level and shapely roan daughter of Scottish Hero, fourth, her type and quality seeming to outsiders to entitle her to a place a notch higher.

In the senior yearling section, a surprise was sprung upon the people in the grand white heifer, Butterfly Girl, bred by Miller Bros., of Brougham, and owned by Peter White, of Penbrooke. She is a daughter of Imp. Langford Eclipse, sold for a high price at the Thistle Ha' dispersion, her dam being Imp. Butterfly Queen. She is a heifer of great substance and ideal quality, with a strong, thickly-fleshed back, and is smooth and full in all points—one of the best things ever seen in Toronto. She was the junior champion female, and reserve for the grand championship. The second award was worthily won by the deep-ribbed, thickly-fleshed red heifer, Vanity 8th, bred and shown by Harry Smith, of Exeter, and sired by Gold Drop; Redmond's roan Marigold 43rd, by Sailor Champion, being third; and Pettit's Rosetta 12th, and Jilt's Lady, by Prime Favorite, fourth and fifth—all right good ones.

Harry Smith again led in the junior yearling section of 13 entries, with a very thick and smooth red daughter of Gold Drop and Dairymaid. Peter White's roan Fanny B 38th, a sweet heifer, by Orange Victor, was a good second, and Amos & Son's Flora 90th and

Lancaster's Princess, comely roan daughters of Old Lancaster (imp.), were third and fourth.

In a very string class of fifteen senior heifer calves, Harry Smith came to the top with Village Rose, another capital red daughter of Gold Drop, out of Village Bride. White's Mina Lass 14th, by Imp. Proud Gift, made a worthy second. Edwards' Pinegrove Mildred 12th was third. Pettit & Sons' Avenir 12th, by Prime Favorite, was fourth, and Sir. Geo. Drummond's Proud Duchess 2nd was fifth.

In the best class of junior heifer calves seen here for many years, the Edwards herd captured first award with the red Pinegrove Clipper 11th, by Missie Champion, Redmond second with Marigold 44th, another charming daughter of Sailor Champion; Talbot & Son third, Kyle Bros. fourth, and Amos & Son fifth.

The senior champion female was Sir Geo. Drummond's Queen Ideal, the first-prize two-year-old heifer, the reserve being Lavender 44th, of the same herd, the first-prize cow. The junior champion under two years was Mr. Peter White's Butterfly Girl, first-prize senior yearling, and the grand champion was Sir Geo. Drummond's Queen Ideal.

The Herds and Groups.—In the competition for graded herds, Sir Geo. Drummond was first, Senator Edwards second, and Jas. A. Crerar third. In junior herds, the Edwards contingent was first, White's second, Harry Smith's third, and Thos. Redmond's fourth.

For a breeder's herd, 1 bull under two years, 2 yearling heifers, and 2 heifer calves, bred by the exhibitor, Smith was first, Edwards & Co. second, Pettit & Sons third, and Amos & Son fourth.

For the best four calves, bred by exhibitor, the order was: John Dryden & Son first, Edwards & Co. second, Pettit & Sons third, and Amos & Son fourth.

For the best three animals the get of one bull, the rating was: First to Edwards & Co., for progeny of Marquis of Zenda; second to H. Smith, for the get of Gold Drop; third to Sir Geo. Drummond, for the get of Cicely's Pride; fourth to T. Redmond, for offspring of Sailor Champion.

In the competition for two animals the get of one cow, first award went to Sir Geo. Drummond, second to H. Smith, third to Pettit & Sons, and fourth to Redmond.

HEREFORDS.—The exhibit of Herefords was about up to the average, although the herd of W. H. Hunter, The Maples, was not out this year. Exhibitors present were: H. D. Smith, Compton (who will from now on become an Ontario breeder, having purchased a fine farm near Hamilton); John A. Govenlock, Forest; The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; R. J. Penhall, Nöber, and Jno. Milne, Weston, the latter having only a single entry, a two-year-old bull that won first in his section. H. D. Smith's Bourton Ingleside, which has proved invincible in previous years, again headed the aged bull section. He was carrying a wealth of flesh, was looking well, and stands as near the ground as is possible. Jno. A. Govenlock's Imperial, an American-bred bull, was second. Penhall's Corporal stood third, and The Stone Co.'s Broxwood Ranger (imp.) won fourth. The Stone Stock Co. had no opposition in yearling bulls, and to their two entries went the red and blue ribbons. H. D. Smith's bull calf headed that section, with Govenlock's two entries next in order. Bourton Ingleside won the championship and grand championship for males.

In aged cows, The Stone Co.'s four-year-old, Sweet Bar, was the choice of Mr. Mackie, the judge. She is a thick, neat cow, and deserved her place. Govenlock's Gem 45th (imp.), and Smith's Jessie 2nd of Ingleside came next in the order named. Three-year-olds were headed by Smith's Amy 4th of Ingleside, a cow of capital Hereford type, which also won the female championships. Govenlock and The Stone Co. followed, with Rosebud and Peach Stone C. The order in two-year-old heifers was the same, Smith, Govenlock and The Stone Co., Smith's entry being a tidy, smooth beast of good promise. This exhibit also carried off the red ribbon for yearlings, while two of Mr. Govenlock's won second and third places. Govenlock had a very nice heifer calf that captured the red ticket, the Compton herd supplying the other two winners. In graded herds, the order was Smith, Govenlock and The Stone Stock Co.; in junior herds, Govenlock and Smith, although, in the opinion of some, this might have been reversed, although the average of the young herds was pretty equal. Govenlock had no competition in the section of four calves, while Smith won for the best three animals the get of one bull, his lot comprising his first-prize bull calf, his first-prize two-year-old heifer and first-prize yearling heifer.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Mr. Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, who has long been the principal prizewinner in this class, was the only breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to make an entry this year. It was a pity he did not have any competition, as he had out a number of really meritorious and nicely-fitted animals, including a very good two-year-old bull, Lord Val 2nd, which won the sweepstakes over the aged bull, Elm Park Master 2nd, and also headed the first-prize herd, the females of which were composed of first-prize winners in their section. The sweepstakes for female of any age was captured by Elm Park Rosebud, a capital handler, thick and well-fleshed, which had headed the two-year-old female class, both sweepstakes thus falling to two-year-old animals. There is room and a place in Canada for more of these excellent beef cattle, which cut so large a figure in the markets of the Old Country and the United States and in the open prize-list at Smithfield and Chicago and it is regrettable that more of the breed-

ers do not enter the competition at our leading exhibitions.

GALLOWAYS.—As in former years, the battle for supremacy in the hardy Blackskins lay between D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robt. Shaw, Brantford. Robt. Shaw won first for aged bulls with Viceroy of Castle-milk, a low-set animal that has fought it out on previous occasions with Mr. McCrae's entries, of which Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch was second, and Victory third. In two-year-olds, McCrae won the red ticket, while Shaw was victor for yearlings with a bull of very good type. McCrae had two good calves, winning first and second. To Shaw's Viceroy was awarded the sweepstakes for bulls. McCrae was strongest in females, winning all the firsts, except for heifer calves, his aged cows being of good Galloway type. Shaw was second for aged cows with his well-known Belle B. 2nd of High Park. He also won second for two-year-olds and yearlings, and first and second for calves. In herds, McCrae's two herds secured first and third, and Shaw's, second. McCrae's Lismore Lady, winner in the aged class, was awarded the sweepstakes. The class was judged by Prof. Arkell, Guelph.

AYRSHIRES.—In a uniformly good class of 70 entries, the beautiful and useful Scottish dairy breed was worthily represented by selections from the three well and favorably-known herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co., and Wm. Stewart & Son, both of Menie, Ont. Mr. Ness had strengthened his herd with a new importation, and made a very strong showing and a remarkable record, capturing the first awards in every section in which he showed, with one exception. In the section for bulls, three years and upwards, Hume & Co. won first honors with four-year-old Royal Star of Lessnessock (imp.), a bull of grand type, constitution and character, and a winner here in former years, the second award going to Stewart's Rob Roy, of good quality, lacking somewhat in size, but proving a useful sire of promising heifers. In the class for two-year-old bulls were three superior individuals, and the outstanding winner was Ness' Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), bred by Andrew Mitchell, and sired by Imperial Chief of Hillhouse. He is a bull of handsome type and fine quality, short-legged, deep-ribbed, and walks like a winner. The second award went to Ness' Speculation (imp.), a worthy son of White Cockade of Nethercraig, a bull of excellent type, and third to Hume's Prince Sunbeam of Glenora, a real good sort, sired by the Toronto champion, Black Prince of White Hill (imp.), and out of Violet 1st of Garlaff (imp.). In a capital class of yearling bulls, Ness scored first and second with Auchenbrain Abram (imp.) and Holehouse Pilot (imp.), typical young bulls of the breed, the third award going to Hume's Menie Starlight, a very good one. The section for senior bull calves was a strong one, and Ness got into first place with a very superior calf, Violet's King of Burnside, a son of King's Own, the first-prize two-year-old bull, Hume coming in second and third with Royal Monarch (imp.) and Golden Star, both excellent type, the fourth award going to Stewart's Queen's Messenger of Springhill, a very promising youngster, that with time and fitting may make it interesting to all later on, as he has the conformation and quality one would expect from the son of his illustrious parents, the champions, Lessnessock King of Beauty (imp.) and Garlough Queen of the Sonsies (imp.). Three handsome and typical calves, born after January 1st, 1906, were placed in the following order: Ness' Burnside Harold 3rd, Stewart's Tom Stewart of Menie, and Hume's Shining Star.

The championship for best bull, any age, went to Ness' two-year-old, Barcheskie King's Own. There was a very fine ring of aged cows, and competition for premier honors was very keen. While most of the cows had good udders and fair teats, there was room for improvement in a few cases. The red ribbon fell, after considerable consultation, to Hume's home-bred Eva of Menie, a good, business-looking cow, lengthy, of the proper wedge-shape type, strong constitution, and a good fore udder, and well-placed teats of good size, a worthy daughter of Eva of Barcheskie (imp.), and Caspian of St. Annes (imp.). The second-prize cow, Ness' Barcheskie Heather Belle (imp.), has many good points, especially as regards the strength of her back, the smoothness of her shoulders, and arrangement of teats. She also handles well, and is a typical cow of the breed. It was a close contest, and there was room for difference of opinion as to which should be first. Stewart's Bessie of Warkworth, of a smaller build, but of good type and with good teats, made a capital third, and Hume's Highland Lass, a useful cow, was placed fourth. Three-year-old cows were a fairly good lot. Ness' Howie's Orange Lily (imp.) had the best balanced udder and teats and best top, and came in first, followed closely by his second entry, Burnside Nellie Burns 2nd, a nice thing, standing on short legs. Stewart's Red Rose 4th did not show to as good advantage as she might have, having been in milk over a year, but took third place. Hume's Triple X of Dentonia, and Stewart's Dairyman's Pride were fourth and fifth respectively. There were only four entries forward in the section for dry cows; here the red ribbon fell to Ness' aged Nellie Burns of Burnside that still retains signs of great usefulness. His other entry took third place, not being of such a good dairy type. Hume's White Heather and Bonalee were placed second and fourth. In an extra good lot of well-grown two-year-old heifers, totalling eight in all, Ness was again successful, winning first, third and fourth with three excellent imported heifers, viz., Barcheskie King's Own, Finlayston Rose, and Monkland

Dorothy, all an even lot. The first named, while not being far gone in calf, had not much udder development. She has model dairy type, and great constitution, and was good enough to head the ring, as she did previously this year at the Kilmarnock Show, in Scotland. Hume's Pride of the Hume Farm, a charming heifer, captured the blue ribbon. Yearling heifers, out of milk, proved an exceedingly nice and even lot, being one of the best sections in the female classes. Here, again, Ness came in first and, also, second with the home-bred Nellie Burns 3rd of Burnside and Monkland Maud (imp.) respectively. Stewart's May Mitchell of Menie was placed third, and Hume's Barcheskie Snow Drop (imp.), fourth. In both the senior and junior heifer calf sections, Ness captured first and second, followed by Stewart and Hume in the senior lot, while Hume won third and fourth for juniors.

Barcheskie King's Own was the sire of Ness' quartette that won for four animals the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor. Hume's second and third prizewinners were by Lessnessock Royal Star and Prince of Barcheskie, while Stewart's lot, which were placed fourth, were the get of Rob Roy. In the competition for graded herds, the order was: Ness, first; Hume, second and fourth, and Stewart, third. In young herds, the heifers to be bred by the exhibitor, the ranking was the same, except that Ness won both first and third, and Stewart, fourth, Hume being second. The sweepstakes for best female of any age was awarded to Hume's Eva of Menie, a high honor in so good and strong a class.

JERSEYS.—The Channel Island breed made an excellent showing, the character and quality of the entries being of a high order, and displaying remarkable uniformity of type, evidencing intelligent care in breeding for beauty and utility combined. The entries of individual animals totalled 108, exhibited by five breeders, namely, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; Thompson Porter, Carleton West; Robert Tufts & Son, Tweed; and T. O. Critchley & Son, Weston. The class was expeditiously and satisfactorily judged by Mr. C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Missouri.

In the section for bulls 3 years and over, Bull & Son led the procession with the old-time champion, Blue Blood of Dentonia (imp.), bred on the Island, looking fresh, and showing even more strongly than ever the desirable points in the ideal type of a dairy bull. Imported Ferrer, of the same herd, a bull of capital constitution and fine quality, was placed second, and Duncan's Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, a princely son of Imp. Distinction's Golden and Imp. Nita Belle D, a bull of fine character and finish, was third.

In 2-year-old bulls, the Brampton herd furnished the first winner in Brewster, a shapely son of Dentonia's Achievement and Brampton Brilliant, second going to Critchley's Monarch of the Park, bred by the Bulls, and sired by the old champion, Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and third to Bull & Son for Brampton Champion.

Yearling bulls were a right good class, in which Buster Brown, of the Brampton herd, by Blue Blood, a young bull of good type and fine quality, was placed first, followed by Duncan's Mermaid's Lad, by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, of excellent type, in second place, the third award going to Porter's Pedro Pogis, the first-prize junior calf here last year, a strong, straight, smooth bull of great promise.

Duncan led in a very strong class of senior bull calves with the richly-bred and finely-formed Fontaine's Boyle, by Golden Fern's Lad (imp.), and out of Northorpe's Fontaine. This is an exceedingly promising youngster, of which great expectations are entertained. He had, however, a close competitor in Brampton Financier, shown by Bull & Son, an ideally-constructed son of Brampton Nameless King and of the well-known prizewinning cow Sunbeam. In third place came Porter's notable youngster, Blue Belle's Fox of Linden Grove, a very promising son of Blue Belle's Blue Fox, out of Lady Fox's Sweet Dolly. It was an aristocratic class, and the future of these bulls will be watched with interest.

Duncan led again in junior bull calves with Mermaid's Victor, by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, Bull & Sons being second with Mark Anthony, Duncan third with Golden Champion, and Tufts fourth with Bim of High Grove. The championship went to Blue Blood, with Fereor as reserve.

The cow class, taken as a whole, was the best of the breed ever shown in Toronto. Rarely indeed is a class of a baker's dozen of dairy cows of any breed seen together at a show, equal as a display of breed, type, size and form of milk vessels and placing of teats. It was a show to excite admiration and enthusiasm in a lover of high-class dairy stock. Their placing in the order of merit was no easy task, but it was conceded that no mistake was made in assigning premier position to Bull & Son's imported Du Val's Defiance, a breezy-looking 4-year-old cow, carrying a generous and well-formed udder and well-placed teats—a business-looking cow in every particular. The second choice was not an easy matter. Duncan's 4-year-old Lady Primrose, bred by himself, and sired by Blue Blood of Dentonia while in his possession, and Bull's imported Sweet Eyes, are very evenly matched, being of similar color and type, and both having model-shaped udders. The judge considered long and carefully before finally placing Lady Primrose second, and Sweet Eyes third. The placing might have been reserved without doing any violence, but was probably as nearly right as it could be, and no complaint was heard. Duncan's Marjoram of Markham, by 250 Per Cent., a business-like cow, was fourth, and Bull's Pretty Maid fifth.

In 3-year-old cows, Duncan's Blue Blood Fancy, whose name indicates her sire, a charming young cow, of fine type and quality, was a sure first, followed by Bull's Brampton Monarch Pet and Brampton Jetsam, for second and third, and Duncan's Topsy Marigold was fourth.

In a capital class of two-year-old heifers, Bull & Son won out with Imp. Catalina of St. Martin's, a heifer of superior type and promise, followed by Duncan's Don's Lass, by Blue Blood, and the same exhibitor's Art's Queen, while his Fairy Queen, which was a favorite with many onlookers, was left out of the list, the fourth award going to Bull's Betty.

Yearling heifers in milk made a pretty show, and the class was filled with a half dozen very promising entries, from which the selections of the judge were placed in the following order: First, second and fourth to Bull's Lois, Brilliant Sun and Ora, all by imported Brampton's Monarch; and third to Duncan's Pet of Don.

In an excellent ring of ten yearlings out of milk, Duncan won with Golden Belle, of beautiful type, and had the third-prize heifer in Rosetta, while from the Brampton herd was selected, for second and fourth, Pet Daisy and Zarita.

In a strong class of senior heifer calves, the Brampton herd furnished the first and third winners in Mary Jane and Heroine, both by Blue Blood, Duncan coming second with Reginita's Daisy, by Golden Lad, and Porter fourth with a very sweet and promising and richly-bred young calf, Fontaine's Belle of Dentonia, by Blue Bell's Blue Fox, dam Fontaine of Linden Grove.

In junior heifer calves, Duncan was first and second with Golden Fawnson and Art's Sweet Rose, both by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe; Tufts third with High Grove Lass, and Porter fourth with Golden Fawn's St. Lambert Joe's Daisy. The female championship went to Bull & Son's first-prize cow, Du Val's Deference.

The rating in the graded-herd competition was: First and third to Bull & Son, second to Duncan.

In the breeder's herd competition, herd consisting of one bull and three heifers under two years old, bred and owned by the exhibitor, the order of placing was: First and second to Bull & Son, third and fourth to Duncan.

For four animals, the progeny of one bull, all owned and bred by exhibitor, it was first and fourth to Duncan, for the get of Blue Blood and Golden Lad of Dentonia, respectively; and second and third to Bull, for progeny of Blue Blood and Brampton Monarch.

The class for cow any age, with two of her progeny, presented the anomaly of allowing either sex to compete as offspring, which complicated the competition, making it very unsatisfactory. The wording should be changed to specify female progeny, and would probably be improved by requiring all, or at least the progeny, to be in milk. In the mixture of sexes in this section, the awards went to Bull & Son for Pretty Maid and Sweet Eyes and their produce. If it had been confined to female produce, the result might possibly have been different, as Mr. Duncan had out a very strong trio.

**HOLSTEINS.**—The list of exhibitors and entries in this class was somewhat less than that of last year, but the character and quality of the animals was well up to the standard, the average excellence being perhaps higher than ever seen here before. The type has been steadily improving, until now the cattle, as a rule, combine beauty with usefulness to a higher degree, and are becoming increasingly popular as a money-making dairy breed. The entries of individual animals totalled 88, in the hands of six breeders, namely, James Rettie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; S. Macklin, Streetsville; and J. W. Lee, Simcoe. Mr. Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, Ont., acted as judge, singly, and did very satisfactory work.

In the class for bulls 3 years and over, the contest for first honors lay between Rettie's Cornelius Posch and Clemons' Sir Mercedes Teake, both high-class representatives individually and in their breeding, from the standpoint of the practical records of their ancestry. Cornelius has superior handling quality, which probably served to turn the scale in his favor, though Sir Mercedes is by no means faulty in that respect, and excels in depth of ribs and thickness through the heart. These were placed first and second in the order named, a rating which, it would appear, might be reversed without injustice, though no one complains seriously. Macklin's General Burke Mechthilde's De Kol comes of high-record lineage, has many good points, and made a creditable third on this occasion.

The 2-year-old bulls were an extra good lot, which have met and measured points before, with what result as to placing we do not for the moment recall, but on this occasion the rating was first to Hallman's Nannett Pietertje Poem, a bull of fine type; second to Rettie's Poet Posch, and third to Gilroy's Sir Alta Posch Beets.

In the yearling class, the contest for first position lay principally between Rettie's Count Mercena Posch and Macklin's Schuiling Sir Posch. It was a close match, as both are bulls of superior type and quality. The outside talent would probably have, from their viewpoint, transposed the placing made, which was first to Rettie's entry, and second to Macklin's, while two right good ones remained to contend for the other prizes, the third finally going to Gilroy's Carmen Sylvia's Jewel Prince, and fourth to Clemons' Oyama De Kol.

In a strong class of nine senior bull calves the rating

was: First to Rettie's Sir Mercedes Posch, second to Hallman's Polyanthus Nannett, third to Rettie's Sir Artis Posch, and fourth to Gilroy's Sylvia Posch Prince.

In a good class of junior bull calves, Rettie was first, Hallman second, Clemons third, and Macklin fourth.

A grand class of cows lined up, showing shapely and ponderous udders, proclaiming them milk-making machines of the highest order. Although showing the effect of recent paternity, Rettie's great cow, Faforit 7th, the first and champion here last year, could hardly be denied her place again, her marvellous udder and milk-vein development and dairy conformation claiming precedence. Artis Mink Mercedes, of the same herd, made a very strong showing, and got into second place, followed by Gilroy's Highland Phocis Pietertje and Macklin's Emery Beauty as third and fourth, and Hallman's Susie Grey as fifth.

Three-year-old cows were a good class, and here, again, Rettie scored first with Homestead Maria De Kol, Clemons coming second with Kate Castleton, Hallman third with Augusta Acme De Kol, Rettie fourth with De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, and Gilroy fifth with Lady Bertha De Kol.

In a class of seven 2-year-olds, three of which, though of fine type, were dry, and outclassed by those in milk, the order of rating was: First to Lee & Sons for Rosa Bonheur 4th's Flower 2nd, second to Clemons for Lulu Glaser, third to Rettie for Ferndale Maid, and fourth to Gilroy for Jewel Lady 2nd.

Yearling heifers in milk were a superior class, and here Clemons scored with Rosie O'Grady, Hallman being second with Mutual Friend Blackness, Gilroy third with Iona J. 2nd's Netherland, and Macklin fourth with Lilly Hengerveld De Kol.

Yearlings out of milk were led by Rettie's Pontiac Atlas Maid and Annie Posch, followed by Hallman's Teresa 6th De Kol as third, and Hallman's Rosa Korndyke De Kol in fourth place.

Senior heifer calves, a good class, were placed, Rettie's first, Clemons' second, Gilroy's third, Macklin's fourth. The junior heifer class was listed: First, Gilroy's entry; second, Hallman's; third, Gilroy's; fourth, Clemons'.

The championship for best bull any age went to Rettie's Cornelius Posch, and the female championship to Faforit 7th, of the same herd. The herd prizes for one bull and four females over one year old went, first to Rettie, second to Clemons, third to Gilroy, fourth to Hallman, fifth to Macklin. The young herd prizes for bull and four females over one year and under three were placed in the following order: Rettie, Hallman, Gilroy & Son, Clemons, Macklin. For four animals the progeny of one bull, the placing was first and fourth to Rettie, for the get of Sir Abbekirk Posch; second to Gilroy, for progeny of Oxford Netherland's King; third to Hallman, for the get of Nannett Pietertje Paul; fifth to Clemons, for offspring of Sir Posch Teake.



Maple Lodge Leicesters.

Moneymakers, the property of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

#### SHEEP.

The growing interest in the sheep-breeding industry, owing to the active demand and improved prices prevailing, was clearly seen in the greater number of farmers lingering around the pens in this department of the show, and the number of sales effected. Nearly all the classes were well filled with animals of high class merit, although some had fewer exhibitors than one could wish to see. A decided improvement in the accommodation provided by the exhibition management for this division, and which was duly appreciated by the exhibitors and the public, was that of a large tent, to protect the stock and the judges from the sun, and which would be equally a boon in case of wet weather.

Taking the breeds in the order of the catalogue, we find the Cotswolds, which were judged by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, well represented by the flocks of J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Robert Miller, Stouffville; and Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, each showing sheep of excellent type, well brought out, the principal prizes in the besting section being pretty nearly equally divided, as the prize-list reveals, showing that the competition was keen, Ross winning the first flock prizes and the sweepstakes for ewes, and Miller the sweepstakes for lambs, while Park was first on aged ram, and ewe and set of lambs bred by exhibitor, and the

of largest amount of money in regular classes on Canadian-bred sheep.

In the Leicester class the competition was between Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. J. Woolacott, Kennicott; Chas. F. Maw, Omagh; and A. & N. Whitelaw, Guelph, and the breed was well represented, the first-named capturing the highest number of awards on a strong exhibit, well brought out, including the sweepstakes for ewe and first for Canadian-bred flock, Whitelaw winning sweepstakes on ram and first on open flock, while Maw was first on ram lamb and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, judged the class.

Shropshires made a fine display, the character and quality being of the highest order, showing intelligent care in breeding to a desirable type, and much skill in fitting. The class was well judged by J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., and the exhibitors were Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; and Robinson Bros., St. Mary's. The principal prizes were widely distributed, the sweepstakes for ram going to Lloyd-Jones Bros. on their grand shearling ram, and to Miller on a capital imported shearling ewe, he also capturing the first for open flock, while Hanmer won on Canadian-bred flock, Carpenter on ram lamb and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. Messrs. Dryden had out an excellent lot of imported field rams, not in show condition, but strong, typical, and desirable as flock-heads. Wright was second on pen of Canadian-bred sheep, and Robinson Bros. second in aged ram section with the grand old imported ram Marauder, so long successful as prizewinner and sire in the hands of his importers, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Oxfords were well represented by the flocks of Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, the first-named capturing all the first prizes in the breeding classes, including sweepstakes and flock prizes, except the first for aged ram, which went to Lee & Sons, Arkell's imported two-shear ram having died previous to the show. Lee & Sons were second for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, and second for Canadian-bred flock. Wright was first for shearling wether, and Lee first for wether lamb. The class was judged by L. Parkinson, Eramosa.

Southdowns made a grand showing, presenting models in type, quality and fitting, in the hands of Sir Geo. Drummond's Manager, W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que., and Telfer Bros., Paris, with Geo. Allen as shepherd. The first awards were pretty nearly equally divided in the regular sections, the first-named scoring for shearling ram and ram lamb with sheep bred by the King, and championship with the shearling, Telfer Bros. winning first for aged ram, shearling ewe and ewe lamb, and sweepstakes with their shearling ewe. The Beaconsfield flock was first in the Canadian-bred section and for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, and Telfer Bros. first in the open-flock competition. J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., was the judge.

Dorsets made a good showing in the hands of R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Howard Bartlett, Smithville; James Robertson & Sons, Milton; and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton. Harding secured eight out of the eleven in breeding sections, including the sweepstakes for ram and for ewe, first for pen of lambs and open flock, while Robertson & Sons were first for Canadian-bred flock, and Bartlett, with eight entries, made the very creditable record, for a young exhibitor, of winning six first and second prizes, including first for ram lamb and aged ewe, and second for open flock and for pen of lambs. The class was judged by John Campbell, Woodville.

Hampshires made the best showing this year ever seen of the breed at Toronto—big, strong sheep, of excellent quality of flesh and fleece, being exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris; Freeborn Bros., Denfield; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; and Geo. Cavan, Toronto. Telfer Bros. had the best of it in the distribution of the prize ribbons by the judge, Prof. H. S. Arkell, of Guelph, capturing the bulk of first prizes, including sweepstakes for ewe, both flock firsts, and that for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. Ross was second for open flock, and Freeborn second in four sections, while Cavan was first and second for two-shear rams, and had the sweepstakes ram.

Lincolns made a capital showing of typical and well-fitted sheep, in the hands of two exhibitors, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; and J. H. Patrick, Iderton, the competition being close and keen throughout, the awards being made by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and the prizes nearly equally divided.

#### SWINE.

Numerically, the swine exhibit was up to that of any former year, while the quality of the animals shown was quite above the average, particularly in the Yorkshire classes.

BERKSHIRES were the first breed to line up for honors, and were judged by Robert Vance, Ida; H. G. Clark, Norval; and Geo. Green, Fairview. In the aged four section, two years and over, there were W. H. Durlan's Willow Lodge Leader and Imp. Polgate Doctor, and Douglas Thompson's King of the Castle (imp.). Here were three really grand hogs, Polgate Doctor, the other two, being a trifle thick, but full of quality, the other two presenting a more uniform bacon type, with, we thought, last year's winner, King of the Castle, having a little the best of it, especially on the side, but the ribbons went to Willow Lodge Leader, Polgate Doctor, second, and King of the Castle, third. In the section for hogs over eighteen months and under two years, only three came out, all

belonging to Durham. They were British Sovereign, a very even, smooth hog; Willow Lodge Squire and Compton Swell, and were placed in the order named. In boars over twelve and under eighteen months, the competition was keener, and the half dozen that came out were really a grand, representative lot, first going to Thomas Teasdale, Concord, on Dictator, a boar of excellent type and quality; second to Doison, Alloa, on Cherry Lane Joe; third to Durham on Sally's Sambo, and fourth to Geo. Cavan on Lord Monmouth. In the class for boar over six and under twelve months, Durham brought out the winner, with Thompson a close second, S. Dolson's entry third, and Teasdale's fourth. In the next class, boars under six months, the competition was very strong, every exhibitor having good representatives. The judges had great difficulty in deciding where the red should go, but after severely trying the patience of the ringside talent, handed first to Durham, second to Thompson, third to Doison, and fourth again to Thompson. In the aged sow section, two years and over, there were six mammoth, smoothly-turned sows, that would tip the scales at 600 pounds each, a really high-class lot, nearly as good ones being left out as some placed. First went to Durham, second to Teasdale, third to Durham, and fourth to George Cavan. In the class for sow over eighteen months and under two years, there were only three out, but a rare, nice lot, first and second going to Durham, and third to Doison. In the section for sows over twelve months and under eighteen, Durham won first, second and fourth, and Cavan third. Sows over six months and under twelve were an exceptionally nice lot, Durham again having the winner, Teasdale second and third, and Cavan fourth. Sows under six months was perhaps the strongest class of the lot, and again the judges while away a deal of time in their deliberation, apparently experiencing great difficulty in deciding just where the red should go, but finally handing it to S. Doison, second and fourth to Thompson, and third to Durham. The first and second awards for boar and two sows was won by Durham. For four pigs under six months, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor, in our opinion, one of the most important of any of the classes, as it represents the class of animals bred by an individual breeder, S. Dolson was honored with first and Douglas Thompson second. For four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow, bred by exhibitor, the awards went to the same breeders. For best boar and best sow, sweepstakes, both awards went to W. H. Durham. Taken all through, the Berkshires were an exceedingly high-class lot. A few were, no doubt, a little too short and thick to be classed as strictly up-to-date bacon type, and it is regrettable that in several sections the judges seemed to favor that type.

**YORKSHIRES.**—It was generally conceded that never before was so high-class a lot of the breed seen together here. The exhibitors were D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; James Wilson & Sons, Fergus; and R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. The judges were R. J. Garbut, Belleville, and Wm. Jones, Zenda, and their work was cut out for them in every class, but, generally speaking, their decisions were accepted without question. In the aged boar section all the exhibitors had one or more representatives out for honors, and an outstanding winner was found in Flatt's 1,000-pound imported Duke of York, a hog probably without a peer in this country, or perhaps in any other. Second went to Duck's O. L. Mitchell, an exceedingly smooth, sweet-turned hog; third to Featherston's Hero, a very big, lengthy hog; and fourth to Flatt's S. H. Chester, Wilson's entry being unplaced, but not a whit behind the others in quality, though not quite so large. For boar over eighteen months and under two years, four royal good ones came out for honors, first going to Flatt's S. H. Champion, second to Flatt's S. H. Eclipse, third to Featherston's P. G. Topsman, and fourth to Duck's L. V. Hero. In the section for boar over twelve and under eighteen months, it is doubtful if an even lot of hogs were ever seen together here than the four that showed up. First went to Duck, second to Flatt, third to Wilson, and fourth to Featherston. Boars over six and under twelve months were a very strong class, Featherston having the winner in a grand, smooth hog, of ideal type, Flatt second, Wilson third and fourth. In boars under six months, all the exhibitors were well represented, showing to what perfection the breed has attained as an ideal bacon hog. First and fourth went to Featherston, second to Flatt, and third to Duck. The call for sows two years and over brought together, without doubt, the grandest lot of lengthy, deep-sided sows ever seen in this country, yet it needed only a cursory glance to see that the red would go to Flatt's S. H. Lady Frost, bred by the exhibitors, and pronounced by competent judges a marvel; in fact, one onlooker said he had attended the leading shows in England and Scotland for 22 years, and never saw her equal. Second went to S. H. Perfection, also owned by Flatt; third to Featherston's Isabella 2nd, and fourth to Wilson's imported Broomhouse Hawthorn 1st, a wonderful, deep-sided, lengthy sow, that last year, and this also, won first at Edinburgh. In sows over eighteen months and under two years, Flatt won first and fourth, Duck second, Featherston third. For sow over twelve and under eighteen months, Flatt again brought out the winner, Wilson second, Duck third, and Featherston fourth. In sow over six and under twelve months, Flatt again came to the front with first and fourth, Featherston second, and Wilson third. Sows under six months were essentially the strongest class of the breed, with Featherston step-

ping to the front with the first, and Flatt second, third and fourth. For the best Yorkshire boar and two sows, any age, Flatt was first and second, Duck third, and Featherston fourth. For four pigs under six months, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor, it was Featherston first, Flatt second. For four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor, the placing was, Featherston first, Flatt second. The sweepstakes boar was Flatt's Duke of York, and the sweepstakes sow, Flatt's S. H. Lady Frost.

**TAMWORTHS.**—The Tamworths were out in goodly numbers, and were a splendid, representative lot. The exhibitors were, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; Herbert German, St. George; and Colwill Bros., Newcastle, the judges being the same as for the Yorkshires. The Tamworth is, as a rule, an ideal bacon hog, a rapid grower, and a comparatively easy feeder, and are certainly slowly but surely growing in public favor, and the high standard of excellence of the animals shown, particularly in the breeding classes, will certainly increase the number of their friends. For boar two years and over, Douglas was first and fourth, Colwill third, German 4th. For boar eighteen months and under two years, German first, Colwill second. For boar twelve and under eighteen months, Douglas first and second, Colwill third. For boars over six and under twelve months, Colwill first, Douglas second and third, German fourth. In the class for boars under six months, Douglas cleared the board, winning all four prizes. In the class for sows two years and over, some grand specimens of the breed came out—great, lengthy, 900-lb. sows, that showed a vast amount of quality. Douglas won first and second, Colwill third, and German fourth. In sows eighteen months and under two years, German came to the top, with Douglas second and fourth, and Colwill third. For sows over twelve and under eighteen months, German again came first, Douglas second and fourth, and Colwill third. In the class for sows over six and under twelve months, Douglas showed his superiority by winning first, second, third and fourth. Sow under six months was the strongest class numerically, and showed some rare nice young things, Douglas winning first and second, Colwill third, and German fourth. For best boar and two sows, any age, the placing was, Douglas first and fourth, Colwill third, and German second. For four pigs under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor, Douglas was first and second. For four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow, owned and bred by exhibitor, first and second went to Douglas. The sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow were both won by Douglas.

**OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.**—This class brought together the Chester Whites and Black Essex, the former being exhibited by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. De Coursey, Bornholm, the latter by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. The judges were the same as for the Berkshires, and their awards far from satisfactory in several classes, mainly due to their preference for the shorter, thicker kind of pig, which is certainly not in line with the universal demand of the packing-houses, nor the teachings of those in authority on that subject. In the aged boar class, first went to Featherston, second to De Coursey, and third to Wright. Boars over one year and under two years, De Coursey first, Wright second, and Featherston third. Boar over six and under twelve months, Wright first, De Coursey second, Featherston third. Boar under six months, De Coursey first, Wright second, Featherston third. Sow two years and over, Featherston first, De Coursey second, Wright third. Sow over one and under two years, De Coursey first, Wright second, Featherston third. Sow over eighteen months and under two years, Featherston first, De Coursey second, Wright third. Sow over six and under twelve months, Featherston first, Wright second, De Coursey third. Sow under six months, Wright first and second, De Coursey third. Best boar and two sows of same breed, any age, Featherston first, Wright second, De Coursey third.

**A GOOD POULTRY EXHIBIT.**

The familiar comment, "larger and better than ever," applies to the display of poultry. There were over three thousand entries in poultry and pet stock. The quality was excellent, and the show a most satisfactory one. Exhibits have outgrown the accommodation. The poultry building in years gone by answered fairly well, but last year, and more particularly this year, the building was far too small. Those particularly interested in the breeding of poultry may tolerate fowls being cooped several tiers high, or high enough to cover your hat with a litter of shavings every time the birds scratch, but, to the average person, one experience of this kind is enough. Not many ladies care to have their nice hats sprinkled with a mixture of litter. It was true that not many coops were elevated to such heights as indicated, but some were, and these were along the main walks. From the exhibitor's standpoint, such cooping is most unsatisfactory. Not only do the birds show to a great disadvantage, but the cooping is very tiresome. The exhibition authorities should either enlarge the old building or build a new one. This is a growing time in the poultry business, and the exhibits are very likely to increase in numbers.

It is pleasing to note that the display in what might be termed the utility classes is increasing both in numbers and quality. The display of turkeys was small, as usual, but of fair quality. W. J. Bell, of Angus, and W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, were the largest winners. The Toronto rules require all birds to be cooped too long for their good; but this is

especially true of turkeys. It is necessary for an exhibitor to bring out his largest and best in order to make a respectable showing. These birds, after being cooped in a dark corner for ten days, seldom amount to much afterwards. The ducks and geese were good in quality. Messrs. Colwill, of Paris, and Bogue, of Strathroy, were among the principal winners.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks, Newton Cosh, of Port Dover, won the cup for best display, with a fine string of good ones, nice both for utility and exhibition qualities. J. R. Boyce, of London; J. K. Millard & Son, of Dundas; and Mr. Holden, of Waterford, also made nice exhibits. The prizes for Buff Rocks went to J. R. Boyce, of London, and J. A. Hanon, of Crosshill. The White Rocks were a good class. Here we had an American exhibitor, S. J. McQuilland, of West Hartford, Conn., who had a grand flock. Messrs. Dill, of Seaford; F. Andrews, of London; and Fred Berner, of Toronto, also made nice showings. White Wyandottes are a very popular breed, and the exhibits were excellent—nice, blocky, market birds. John Martin, of Port Dover, and Mrs. Dawson, of Toronto, won the lion's share of the prizes with most excellent birds.

The other varieties were not out in such large numbers, but the quality was well up to the mark. The show of Orpingtons was much better than last year. The quality is improving, both as to shape and color. No one in this class made a clean sweep. There were eight or ten exhibitors with birds good enough to win creditably. We might mention John Clark, of Cainsville; C. J. Daniels, of Toronto; Dr. Boulthée, Toronto; R. Banes, Toronto; Dr. Niven, of London; Wm. Kerr, Toronto; Mr. Snider, of Niagara-on-the-Lake; W. Kerr, East Toronto, and others. Rhode Island Reds are coming. They are popular among the farmers of the State from which they take their name. Messrs. W. McMaster, of Guelph; Wales, of Milton; and Barber, of Georgetown, had nice exhibits. The Dorkings were out in usual numbers, and of good quality. The prizes were divided among W. G. Caven, of Toronto; R. Goldie, Guelph; A. G. H. Luxton, of Milton; G. Bogue, of Strathroy, and others.

The display of dressed poultry and eggs was not what would be expected. This is a busy season for farmers, and hence they do not show as we see them at the Winter Fair. The eggs were better than at Guelph last December. Nice displays of poultry supplies were made by A. J. Morgan, of London, and C. J. Daniels, of Toronto. These displays are good in the way of showing farmers all the foods used, and the various devices for numbering fowls, etc.

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND DAIRY APPARATUS.**

The dairy exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition continues to attract large crowds of interested visitors, and the Dairy Building constitutes one of the leading attractions of the great Fair. The exhibit of dairy goods is somewhat in advance of last year in point of entries, and the quality is well up to the usual standard. A great improvement has been made in the cheese exhibit, by providing cold-storage cases, with glass fronts, where the cheese are securely locked from the public, while, at the same time, the exhibits are just as readily seen as heretofore. An interesting feature of the cheese exhibit was a number of Swiss cheeses, made by a Swiss cheesemaker at Wellesley, Ont. There are two brands, the Sweitzer and the Deitzer. The Sweitzer are a large, unwieldy size, being about thirty inches in diameter, and about five inches thick, but the Deitzers are a small cheese. Mr. F. Benton, who has imported a good deal of Swiss cheese, and who was a judge on cheese at Toronto, pronounced the quality of these to be very fine, and equal to the imported article. The trophy for the best display of cheese of all kinds was won for the second time by Mary Morrison, of Newry, whose excellent products scored 93½ points out of a possible 100. Should she make a similar showing next year, she will be entitled to retain the trophy, which is valued at \$50.

The butter exhibit was not so large as it should have been, considering the number of creameries we have in operation in Ontario alone, to say nothing of the other Provinces. It is becoming more apparent every year that the buttermakers of Quebec are able to capture the lion's share of honors, as is evidenced by a glance at the prize-list. In the export saltless butter, the first prize was won by an Ontario man, but the second, third and fourth went to Quebec. In the export salted, the first and second went to Quebec. In the ten-pound packages, Quebec gets the first prize, while in the farm-dairy tubs she made a clean sweep of one, two, three. To those who know something of the situation, the question naturally arises, "Would Quebec capture as many prizes if the cream-gathering system was as much in vogue down there as it is in Ontario?" The way the prizes went in the dairy class would suggest that there is something else beyond that, as the dairy butter was beaten, as well as the creamery.

The glass refrigerators used for the butter exhibit need to be remodelled and patterned after those used for the cheese, as it is very inconvenient for the judges to examine the butter under the present arrangement; besides, it is too readily accessible to the public, and, as a consequence, several pound prints were missing. The management have put in a new refrigerating machine, with double the refrigerating capacity of the old one. The facilities now seem ample for all purposes.

Mr. Pierson, Professor of Dairying in Cornell University, in the course of conversation, remarked that he considered the accommodation for the exhibit of



dairy products the most complete on the American Continent, as he had seen nothing to equal it.

The exhibits of dairy utensils were very conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of cream separators. A few years ago full lines of dairy utensils were exhibited by different firms, but they seem to have all gone out of business, or have turned their attention to cream separators. In the hand-separator line there was a full and fine exhibit. The machines represented were the Oxford, Alpha de Laval, Tubular, Magnet, Melotte, United States, Simplex, Empire and National. There was no striking improvement in this line of machinery, but there seems to be a tendency among manufacturers toward an increase of capacity without an increase in the size of bowl, by increasing the efficiency of the skimming device. Some attention is also being given to a suitable power for driving cream separators on the farm. The Empire people had a very neat and compact gasoline engine, of about 2 h.-p., which would drive several separators. The Tubular people had a very neat steam boiler for the same purpose, which drives direct with the steam, without the use of an engine. A good deal of interest centered around a milking machine exhibited by D. Derbyshire & Co., of Brockville. This machine is driven by gasoline or other power, and seems to be capable of doing the work with ease and efficiency, as one man can supervise the milking of eight or ten cows as easily as he could milk one under the old system.

The chief attraction in the dairy building was the buttermaking competitions, which were watched by thousands of interested visitors daily. These demonstrations have been carried on for the past seven or eight years, but there never seems to be the slightest abatement in the interest taken. Many say that it is one of the most interesting features of the fair, and to many it is a revelation of the art of buttermaking.

There were no dairy lectures given this year. The management concluded to discontinue them, as it was found difficult to hold the crowds for a straight lecture; but they seem to enjoy a short description of the process as it is carried on. During the first week of the fair the amateur class was in competition; there were five entries, but only four competed. The prizes were keenly contested, and it would be difficult to find a more skillful lot of competitors, for the majority of them showed that they were well schooled in their chosen art. The first prize went to Miss Jayne, of Cobourg, \$40; second, Miss M. Carrick, Roseville, \$30; third, Miss M. L. Carrick, Galt, \$20; fourth, Miss Ada M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., \$10. On Saturday, Sept. 1st, the "free for all" competition came off. This class was open to anyone from the farm; five started, but only four finished. Miss Smith, who had been in the contest during the two previous days, could not stand the nervous strain, and after the first churning on Saturday was compelled to give it up. Miss Jayne again won first place, \$25; Miss M. L. Carrick, second, \$20; Miss M. Carrick, third, \$15; and Mr. L. H. Jenkinson, of Toronto, fourth, \$10. On Monday, Sept. 3rd, the professional class came on, and in this class there were eight entries. Part of the class competed during Monday and Tuesday, and the balance on Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday the "free-for-all" class had their innings, and made two batches of butter each. This class was made up of the same competitors as the professional class, and resulted as follows: First, Miss Anna A. Orr, Galt; second, F. H. Dennis, Ealing, Ont.; third, Miss M. L. Green, Loyal; fourth, Miss A. W. Green, Loyal. One very interesting feature of these competitions, and one which has heretofore received but little attention, is the amount of butter made by each competitor from a given amount of cream of the same quality. The cream is all put into a vat, and constantly and thoroughly stirred while it is being drawn off and weighed for each competitor. Each competitor receives two lots of cream of equal weight and quality, one to be churned the following morning, and the other the following afternoon. Each competitor handles his or her cream over night, as he or she pleases, and in the class above mentioned, the amount of butter produced from the churnings was as follows: (7 lbs. 2½ ozs.—6 lbs. 13 ozs.), (7, 5¼—7, 2½), (7, 4—7, 5), (7, 6¼—7, 6½), (7, 7¼—7, 6½), (7, 9—7, 5½), (7, 9¼—7, 8½), (8, 9¼—7, 11½), making a difference between the lowest and highest of eight competitors, of 1 pound 13 ounces, or an increase of over 13 per cent. Those weights were the weight of the butter, regardless of the number of prints. The questions naturally arise, was the quality of the heaviest lot equal to that of the lightest, and where does the difference come from? The answer to the first question is that the heavier lot scored higher than the lighter lot on account of mottles, showing the lighter lot should have had more working, which would have further reduced its weight. The answer to the second question is not so easy, and the matter needs further investigation before a satisfactory explanation can be given, and this can only be done by a chemical analysis of the butter.

The creamery class, opened their work on Friday afternoon, and the award was as follows: First, F. H. Dennis; second, Miss Anna A. Orr; third, Miss A. W. Green; fourth, Miss M. Carrick. In the creamery competitions was Mr. Jas. M. Carrick, of Galt.

#### THE APIARY DEPARTMENT.

As was to be expected from a year of such a late start, honey crop this year, the exhibit of the same was not so large as usual, and the number of exhibitors was fewer, some of the old-timers being absent on their absence. The quality of the honey

ever, was pretty well up to the mark, and the exhibitors, having plenty of room at their disposal, had a better opportunity to work for display than they have sometimes had, and, as a consequence, the casual observer would be struck more by the attractiveness of what was there than by the absence of what was not. Taken as a whole, the quality of the exhibit, both in material and display, was as good or better than the average, considering the resources, at the disposal of the exhibitors. The prizes were pretty well scattered around, some exhibitors excelling in one direction, and some in another. The first prize for general display went to Mr. R. H. Smith, of St. Thomas, while Mr. D. Anguish, of London, whose exhibit was not quite so extensive as Mr. Smith's, but was about equally as well set up, came in for second prize. There was the usual crowd of visitors, each with the usual fund of ignorance and inquisitiveness about the whys and wherefores of the doings of the busy bee.

#### CONVENTION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

A most successful convention of Institute Workers was held in the Farmers' Institute tent, on the Exhibition grounds, under very favorable conditions of weather, attendance, and growing interest in the work.

President Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College, in taking the chair, opened the meeting with one of those characteristic little speeches of his, full of pithy observations. He thought we could congratulate ourselves upon the success of another season's work on the farms of Ontario.

Supt. Putnam spoke of an increased attendance during the last year over recent years, and of the popularity of special features which had been introduced during last season in the shape of judging classes and live-stock demonstration work. He proposed to continue this line of work in the future, and asked for suggestions. In order that the teaching of the delegates be as uniform as possible, he intends to call them together at an early date, when special instruction along certain lines will be given.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, who had just come in, was introduced by the chairman as a "working minister," a sentiment which was heartily endorsed by those present. Among other things, he said the Department of Agriculture belonged to the farmers, and he was anxious to help solve the problems of the farm, to lighten the burdens as far as possible, and make the farmer's work remunerative. He observed, with grave apprehensions, the spread of noxious weeds, and thought a good deal of attention should be given to this problem.

Major Sheppard, in opening a discussion on some special features which might be introduced in the Institute work, thought that delegates should not attempt to handle subjects which they were not familiar with in a practical way. He thought that more attention should be paid to the improvement of country roads, and discussions at Institute meetings would further the interests of good roads.

T. G. Raynor spoke of some features in which the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture were prepared to co-operate with the Provincial Department. Some features he would like to see pushed were weed destruction, seed fairs, seed-judging classes and co-operation.

Simpson Rennie spoke of the danger threatening the farmers in the rapid spread of perennial sow thistle, against which strenuous measures should be taken at once; and Mr. Rennie speaks with authority on the weed question.

Wm. Slater, Secretary of South Waterloo Institute, thought more encouragement should be given to those Institutes which were doing the best work, and that it would be a good proposition for the Government to have a model farm run by a college graduate on a paying basis, to convince our young men that the best of opportunities were afforded here in Ontario to make a success on the farm.

The topic of Farmers' Clubs was introduced by Mr. Cumberland, Secretary of Peel Farmers' Institute, who had organized two or three during the last winter which were very promising in results.

Jabel Robinson, a veteran Granger, emphasized the value of that organization, which had been working along the lines proposed for farmers' clubs, and did more.

Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of East York, spoke of their plans along this line, which met with the hearty approval of those present. They are planning for two seed fairs. Mr. Foster, of South Ontario, thought the clubs would prove to be the missing link in the splendid Institute organization.

As a variation in the programme, Mr. Andrew Elliot gave the convention the benefit of his observations on his experience in New Ontario. He said we could scarcely realize the rich heritage we have in that part of our Province, and he maintained there were as good opportunities for Ontario settlers there as in our much-lauded and almost too-much-advertised Northwest. The sentiment expressed by him that our press was paying too much attention to Western Canada and not enough to Eastern Canada, was strongly endorsed. "We should buy our own horn more," said John Campbell, when speaking on this point.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, of the Dominion Fruit Exhibition, discussed the value of co-operation in the marketing of products. This was the weak link in the chain. Farmers and fruit-growers, he said, could do better by

sacrifice a little personal gain for the greater good to the whole which would be the result of co-operation.

At the morning session on Sept. 6th, Chairman Creelman called upon a visiting Pennsylvania Farmers' Institute worker to say a few words. His fraternal greetings were timely, and his remarks practical and encouraging. He noted that we had a good exhibition, and our convention got down to solid business in its deliberations.

John Campbell, of Woodville, in speaking on the specialization of features in Institute work, thought we could with pride pat ourselves on the back as being the best all-round farming country under the sun. He spoke of the quality of our live stock, and thought we were the Great Britain of America in that line. He instanced the value of a Shorthorn heifer which fifteen months ago was worth \$1,000. Later she sold for \$2,500, and no less an authority than Mr. Duthie, of Scotland, had said that if she were in calf and he could get her into Scotland, he would pay £1,000 to own her. Mr. Campbell further said that he thought a strong feature to stimulate the best in farming would be to once more offer group prizes for the best-managed farms in the Province, and also county prizes.

Mr. G. V. Christie, of Prince Edward Co. Institute, spoke of the influence of canning factories and dairying in increasing the farmers' bank accounts in that county. Even English immigrants, in two or three years, were buying farms in his neighborhood and paying for them. He put in a plea for the use of wide tires for wagons.

Mr. Kidd, of Simcoe, thought the question for us to try to solve now, was (1) How shall we interest those who have been coming to the Institute meetings; and (2) how can we interest those who do not come? He thought we must specialize, and demonstrations in stock-judging were a useful way. Institute Secretaries as a rule, he thought, should be better paid, in order that they might give more of their time to details.

In the discussion a number of delegates expressed their approval of special features in maintaining and increasing an interest in the Institute work.

The weed problem, and how the laws of our country help us in fighting weeds, was a subject introduced by T. G. Raynor. He thought the Seed Control Act of 1905 had been a strong factor in improving the quality of the seed offered by the trade during the last season. He explained that "Government Standard" and lead seals were no safeguard that the seed sold was of the best quality. It might be that, or it might be polluted with weed seeds to the extent of 5 in 1,000—the maximum percentage of weed seeds allowed to be sold for seed purposes by the law. He thought the Ontario laws could be amended to name more weeds in sections where weeds are specified; that it should now be made compulsory, not optional, with a council of a municipality to appoint weed inspectors, and that a mower should be run along those roadsides where the grader has been used, to prevent weeds going to seed. He also advised the sowing of grass seeds in such cases, to get a good sod as soon as possible.

In answer to a question being raised about fences being kept up along roadsides, Hon. Mr. Monteith said that his opinion was, and it was borne out by the judgment given in a number of courts, that no farmer was required to fence against stock on the public highway.

Thos. Southworth spoke on the farm-labor problem. He did not know how we could stop the tide of our young men going to the West or centralizing in the cities. He believed that the latter was decreasing, but judging from those who went out with the harvest excursions, he could not see that even the Old Country immigration would help us to the extent we hoped. He claimed a better class of immigrants had come out this year, and that there was a surplus in the rural population of England which must find employment somewhere.

Major Hood, speaking on the appropriation of the surplus funds of their Institute, said they were encouraging seed fairs, school exhibits of weeds and other plants, of seeds, and competitions in naming varieties of apples.

Mr. Pratt, of North Simcoe, was a strong advocate of farmers' clubs, and instanced a saving of \$1,400 this season to their locality, in marketing apples alone.

There were a number of other subjects dealt with, but space prevents further reference. It was generally voted that a very successful convention was held this year, and it must have strengthened Supt. Putnam's hands. T. G. R.

The International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, has been favored annually in its selection of foreign judges, by securing men of international reputation and of high character. This year, the gentleman who has accepted the invitation to judge the grade and champion steers is well known among cattle men. Mr. Arthur P. Turner, of Penbridge, Herefordshire, England, comes well commended for his work in the show-yards of England, as a breeder, feeder and judge.

Prof. T. L. Lyon, who has been associated with the Nebraska State University and Experiment Station for the past fifteen years as an instructor, and who for the past eleven years has been professor of agriculture and associate director of the experiment station, accepted a call to the position of Professor of Experimental Agronomy in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

**Banquet to Mr. Duthie.**

The complimentary banquet, given at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 5th, by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, to Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, who had that day finished the arduous task of awarding the prizes in the Shorthorn class at the Canadian National Exhibition, was a happy thought on the part of the Directorate of the Association, and a fitting tribute to the character and work of the uncrowned King of the Shorthorn world of the present day. Over one hundred prominent Canadian breeders responded to the invitation to do honor to the distinguished guest of the evening, and the banquet was presided over by Mr. W. G. Pettit, president of the Shorthorn Association, the vice-chairs being filled by Hon. John Dryden, president of the National Live-stock Association; Mr. Robert Miller, chairman of the National Record Board, and Mr. J. M. Gardhouse. After partaking of the bountiful repast provided by mine host of the Queen's, the toasts of King and Country, the guest of the evening, the Red, White and Roan, and the press, were heartily received and ably responded to by Sir William Mulock, Mr. Duthie, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Canadian Live-stock Commissioner; Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College; President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College; Mr. Alvin Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago; Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Mr. James Russell, Richmond Hill; Mr. Peter White, Pembroke, and others—a very pleasant evening being enjoyed by all present. This was Mr. Duthie's second visit to Canada, after an interval of twenty-eight years, and he expressed himself as amazed at the advancement made by the City of Toronto and its great Exhibition, delighted with the improvement in our live-stock types, and gratified by the cordial and kindly reception extended to him by the stockmen of Canada. Mr. Duthie met and made a host of friends during his short stay in the Dominion, and his friendly, frank and genial manner has endeared him to a very large circle of the people of Canada, who will cherish happy memories of his visit and the hope that it may be repeated in the near future.

**Meeting Directors Western Ontario Poultry Association.**

A meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held in the Live-stock Tent, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, September 4th. Officers present were: Wm. McNeill, W. J. Bell, A. P. Wester-

velt, L. H. Baldwin, A. W. Tyson, T. H. Scott, G. G. Henderson, R. Oke, C. H. Wilson, and W. R. Graham. The president, Wm. McNeill, upon taking the chair, called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. These were accepted as read, and adopted.

Resolutions were passed as follows: That the officers of the Association be paid their railway expenses in connection with attendance at official meetings.

That all business of the directors be transacted at the meeting immediately after the annual meeting.

The appointment of judges was carefully considered, especially with reference to suggestions made by the specialty clubs. It was decided best not to change judges more than is necessary. It was decided by resolution that the following judges be elected for the next Winter Fair:

R. Oke.—All Asiatics, excepting Partridge Cochins, and all Orpingtons.

J. Bennett.—All Plymouth Rocks.

J. H. Drevestadt.—All Wyandottes and Dominiques. T. H. Smelt.—Javas, Spanish, all Minorcas, Andalusians, French varieties, all Hamburgs, Red Caps, Sultans, Silkies, and A. O. V. fowls.

S. Butterfield.—Partridge Cochins, all Games, Game Bantams, and Ornamental Bantams.

Geo. H. Burgott.—All Leghorns.

L. G. Jarvis.—All Dorkings, Polands, geese and ducks.

Jas. Anderson.—Turkeys.

It was decided that the Selling Class should be judged by the judges of the different varieties, and that the Utility Class should be judged by the dressed-poultry judges.

The contribution list for special prizes will close October 15th.

**Bright Prospects for Co-operative Fruit Shipping Associations.**

On September 4th the directors of the newly-organized Ontario Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association held a meeting at Toronto Exhibition, with the object of discussing crop prospects and arriving at an agreement regarding prices which the local co-operative associations should ask for their fruit. It is expected, we were told, unofficially, that they will be able to obtain at least 25 cents a barrel over the ruling prices offered non-members. We are advised that a prominent buyer in Ontario has offered to handle the whole output of the associations, and at the meeting last week, R. J. Graham, of Belleville, dropped in and expressed his

readiness to handle the fruit packed by the co-operative associations. There are now twenty-three or twenty-four such in the Province, and fifteen are represented in the Central Association. The co-operative movement is recruiting new converts every week, and prospects for it are bright.

It was suggested that the name of the Provincial organization should be changed, as it is being confused in the public mind with the Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario—an older body, whose object is educational, rather than commercial.

**Fair Dates for 1906.**

St. John, N. B.	Sept. 1-7
Winchester, Ont.	Sept. 6-7
East Elgin, Aylmer, Ont.	Sept. 8-7
Canada Central, Ottawa	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London	Sept. 7-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids	Sept. 10-14
Sussex, N. B.	Sept. 10-14
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 10-15
Guelph Central	Sept. 11-18
Chatham, N. B.	Sept. 14-21
Arthur	Sept. 18-19
Mount Forest	Sept. 18-19
New Liskeard	Sept. 20, 21
Peel Co., Brampton	Sept. 20-21
East Parry Sound, Burk's Falls	Sept. 20-21
South Ontario, Oshawa	Sept. 25-26
Great Northwestern Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 26-28
North Brant Exhibition, Paris	Sept. 27-28
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 2-6
Atwood	Oct. 2, 3
Blackstock	Oct. 2, 3
Clifford	Oct. 3, 4
McGillivray	Oct. 5
Caradoc, Mt. Brydges	Oct. 5
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 6-18
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition	Oct. 8-12
Muncy Fair	Oct. 9-10-11
Caledonia	Oct. 11-12
International, Chicago	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 10-15

[Note.—For general list of Ontario fairs, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 23rd, page 1343.]

Managers of fairs whose dates do not appear on our lists will confer a favor on our readers by sending us their dates.

**Toronto Industrial Prize List, 1906.**

**HORSES.**

**THOROUGHBREDS.**—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Allan Kemp, Oakville, Ben Carrick. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, best calculated to get hunters and saddle horses—1, Jos. Harrison, Brampton, Trinity. Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. J. Davies, Kalboni. Stallion, any age, most suitable for getting, half-bred stock—Joseph Harrison's Trinity. Best stallion of any age—Allan Kemp's Ben Carrick.

**STANDARD-BRED.**—(Judge, Dr. Sinclair, Cannington).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Oro Wilkes; 2, George W. Kennedy, Ilderton, Lord of the Manor; 3, Crow & Murray, Arley A.; 4, Hugh Scott, Fritz Bingen. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Benjamin Martin, Binbrook, John M. B.; 2, E. J. Wilson, Oshawa, Hollis Ward; 3, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Morgrazia. Stallion, 2 years old—1, W. A. Collins, Hamilton, Bud Bryson; 2, Tilt & Ross, Derry West, Jud Posy; 3, Thomas G. Paterson, Dundonald; 4, Porter Bros., Appleby, Archie K. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ora Lambert; 1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Inspector Nicks; 3, Ashley Stock Farm Agent, Foxboro', American Blue Blood; 4, Frank Hillock, Brampton, Jubilee Snell. Stallion of any age—Miss K. L. Wilks, Oro Wilkes. Filly, 2 years old—1, George W. Kennedy, Ilderton, Victoria Manor; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Yew Belle; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, Norah Chisholm. Filly, 1 year old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Libby Clay; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Cressalto; 3, Alf. Strong, Lansing, Mich., Montagu. Brood mare with foal of same breed by her side—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Thelsprey; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Miss Clara Bell; 3, Steen Bros., Derry West, Mablett. Foal of 1906—1, Ashley Stock Farm, Della Medium; 2, Porter Bros., Appleby, Laura Pointer. Best mare of any age—Miss K. L. Wilks, Libby Clay.

**HACKNEYS.**—(Judge, Senator Fairfax, Aldie, Va.).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Colorado; 2, Graham Bros., Dalton King; 3, J. B. Hogate, Weston, Samuel Smiles; 4, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Sim-

coe, Fashioner. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Graham & Renfrew Co., Brigham Radiant; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Forest Fashion; 3, Graham & Renfrew Co., Coveney Marmion; 4, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Silfield Mikado. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Graham Bros., Crayke Mikado; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, King's Chocolate; 3, Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Diamond Cross; 4, T. H. Hassard, Cedar Conquest. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., Inverness St. Thomas (imp.); 2, Graham Bros., Admaston Nugget (imp.); 3, J. B. Hogate, Chaigeley Admiration (imp.). Stallion of any age—Graham Bros., Crayke Mikado (imp.). Filly, 3 years old—1, H. A. Richardson, Los Angeles, Lady Barbara; 2, Langton Stock Farm, Brantford, Filly, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., Maud of Wawne (imp.); 2, Graham Bros., Maid of Glendower; 3, Graham Bros., Londesborough Queen (imp.). Brood mare with foal of same breed by her side—1, Graham Bros., Minerva (imp.); 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Wild Cherry; 3, Graham Bros., Lady Connaught; 4, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, Althorpe Countess. Foal of 1906—1, Graham Bros., Londesborough King; 2, Graham Bros., Authority; 3, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton Jewel; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Cherry Blossom. Best mare of any age—Graham Bros., Minerva. Best Hackney mare in hand—Graham Bros., Minerva.

**CARRIAGE AND COACH.**—(Judge, R. F. Carman, Huntingdon, R. I.).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 16 hands and over—1, Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Cerveau; 2, Robert Ness & Son, Certificate; 3, Amos Agar, Nashville, Lord Minto; 4, Wm. M. Head, Guelph, Kentucky Boy. Stallion, 3 years old—1, H. W. Cook, Streetsville, Golden Crown; 2, J. Manarey, Goring, Performer; 3, Joseph Fewster, Derry West, March On. Stallion, 2 years old—1, N. W. Ross, Cannington, Rob Roy; 2, J. W. Bessey, Georgetown, Young Hero; 3, O. H. Duncombe, Waterford, Sensation Stanton; 4, Henry Zim, Listowel, Geo. Wilkes. Stallion, 1 year old—Henry Douglas, Vandeleur, Royal Gauthier. Filly, 3 years old—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Lady Brilliant; 2, R. H. Boyes, Woodhill, Molly; 3, C. D. Woolley, Port Ryerse, The Fly;

4, J. J. McGee, Vandeleur, Bella. Filly, 2 years old—1, Dent Dalton, Delhi, Lady Norfolk; 2, Joseph Fewster, Derry West, Winsome Lass; 3, Willis Bros., Pine Grove, West York Queen; 4, James Tilt, Brampton, Minnie Kilwick. Filly, 1 year old—1, Joseph Fewster, My Lady. Brood mare, 16 hands or over, with foal by side—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Gold Dust; 2, Thomas Pilkey, Wexford, Maud L.; 3, George A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, Nellie. Foal of 1906—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Symbol; 2, Morris & Wellington, Guelder Rose; 3, Thomas Pilkey, Quick Step; 4, George A. Bennett & Sons, Towdy. Best mare of any age—1, Dent Dalton, Delhi, Lady Norfolk; Morris & Wellington, Gold Dust (reserved).

**ROADSTERS.**—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15 hands—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Royal Salute; 2, Milton Stong, Lansing, Dick Fyfe; 3, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Orodel; 4, Thomas Glazier, Erie Wilkes. Stallion, 3 years old—1, D. G. Maddock, Walnut, Walnut Manor; 2, Samuel James, McNal, Cicero Wilks; 3, Steen Bros., Derry West, Mr. Gamey; 4, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, Young Abdella. Stallion, 2 years old—1, R. H. Boyes, Woodhill, Pedro; 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton Alarm. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Peter Wilton; 2, Baker Bros., Guelph, Walter Wilks; 3, Alfred Stong, Dick Fyfe. Stallion of any age—D. G. Maddock, Walnut Manor. Filly, 8 years old—1, Dent Dalton, Delhi, Ardellace; 2, C. D. Woolley, Port Ryerse, All Ablaze; 3, Tilt & Ross, Derry West, Pandora; 4, A. H. McCabe, The Baroness. Filly, 2 years old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Helen General; 2, John A. Mackenzie, Presqu' Isle, Mabel McKinley; 3, George A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, Minnie; 4, Henry Zim, Listowel, Fanny. Filly, 1 year old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Miss Goldstein; 2, Chester Hobbs, Birr, Nellie M.; 3, John A. Mackenzie, Mary McKinley. Brood mare, with foal—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Congrazia; 2, Steen Bros., Miss McCrowen; 3, Baker Bros., Brownie; 4, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Altona B. Foal of 1906—Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; 2, M. E. Mitchell, Brampton, Startle; 3, Dent Dalton, Dandy Duval; 4, Miss K. L. Wilks. Best mare of any age—Miss K. L. Wilks, Helen General.

**CLYDESDALES** (imported or Canadian-bred).—(Judges, Prof. Carlyle, Prof. Curtiss and Alex. Galbraith).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Right Forward; 2, O. Sorby, Guelph, Acme; 3, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Sir Mark; 4, Graham Bros., Durbar. Stallion, 3 years old—1, T. H. Hassard, Vigorous; 2, Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Baron Stilloth; 3, T. H. Hassard, Dunure Barnum. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Graham & Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Flash Baron; 2, Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Pride of Drumturle; 3, Graham Bros., Imperial; 4, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Royal Freeland. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., The Favorite; 2, Smith & Richardson, Baron Columbus; 3, Graham Bros., Blacon Swagger. Stallion of any age—Graham Bros., Right Forward. Filly, 3 years old—1, Robert Ness & Son, Lady Seton; 2, Thomas Mercer, Lady Rozelle; 3, Donald Gunn & Sons, Beaverton, Rosilee; 4, Donald Gunn & Sons, Dunrobin Mabel. Filly, 2 years old—1, Smith & Richardson, Maggie Priam; 2, Robert Ness & Son, Scottish Princess; 3, Donald Gunn & Sons, Abigail. Filly, 1 year old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Queen May; 2, Donald Gunn & Sons, Marguerite; 3, Donald Gunn & Sons, Dunrobin Flora; 4, G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Lady Kinlop. Brood mare with foal at side—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Lady Superior; 2, Donald Gunn & Sons, Mimmie Bright; 3, Donald Gunn & Sons, Loretta. Foal of 1906—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Royal Wave; 2, Donald Gunn & Sons, Dunrobin Laurie; 3, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt. Best mare of any age—1, Graham & Renfrew Co., Lanark Queen. Best stallion and three of his get—Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Royal Baron. Mare, Canadian-bred, with two of her progeny—George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Fair Queen.

**SHIRES** (English Shire horses, imported or Canadian-bred).—(Judge, J. C. Bell).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, J. B. Hogate, Weston, Eskham Waggoner; 2, Joseph Jacobs, Montreal, Merrie Andrew; 3, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, General Favorite; 3, Porter Bros., Appleby, Baron Kitchener. Stallion, 3 years old—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Nateby King. Stallion, 2 years old—

(Continued on page 1460.)

**Sense and Dollars**

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**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**  
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction Live-stock Markets, with the exception of sheep and lambs, have not been large, not enough good to choice cattle coming forward to supply the demand.

Exporters.—The trade, considering the quality, was good. Prices ranged from \$4.30 to \$5, but only one load brought the latter price, the bulk selling from \$4.40 to \$4.70 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—Good to choice butchers' cattle are scarce and in demand, not enough to supply the requirements; while the common, half-finished class was slow of sale. Picked lots of prime cattle sold from \$4.40 to \$4.70; loads of fair to good ranged from \$4 to \$4.30; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.90; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade limited. A fair enquiry for those of good quality. Best feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs. each, \$3.60 to \$3.90 per cwt.; light steers, 900 to 900 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.60; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.15; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Veal Calves.—Good demand; prices firm from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. for the bulk of the offerings, while prime, new-milk-fed calves sold at \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—Receipts not equal to the demand, with prices ranging from \$30 to \$63 each. Several Montreal buyers on the market could not get as many as they wanted, especially of the best-quality milkers and springers. The bulk ranged from \$40 to \$55 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts have been large. Prices easier. Export sheep sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.15 per cwt. Ninety per cent. of the lambs offered on the Toronto market are bucks.

Hogs.—Receipts light, with prices unchanged at \$6.40 for selects, fed and watered, and \$6.15 for light fats.

Horses.—The horse market is beginning to look up at the auction stables, and in the neighborhood of 200 horses are reported as having changed hands during the week. Some of the sales made were for fancy stock, which brought exceptionally high prices. Chas. Greer, of Port Arthur, bought one carload, and H. S. Conn, of Ottawa, another carload. Mr. Conn bought a fine driving mare at \$230. A New York gentleman bought a very fine chestnut driving mare at \$350. Single roadsters sold at from \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses at \$125 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage at \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, \$145 to \$190; general-purpose, \$150 to \$200; draft, \$160 to \$210.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts lighter than expected. Prices firm all round. Creamery prints, 24c. to 26c.; creamery boxes, 22c. to 23c.; dairy pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; tubs, 19c. to 20c.; bakers' tubs, 14c. to 15c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices for job lots are firmer at 12½c. to 13c. for large, with twins selling at 13c. to 13½c.

Eggs.—Receipts liberal, with prices steady at 18c. to 19c. for new-laid.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal; prices easy at following quotations: Dressed chickens, 13c. to 14c. per lb.; ducks, dressed, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; turkeys, a few old ones, selling at 12c. to 14c.

Potatoes.—Receipts large; prices easy at 50c. to 55c. per bushel, by the car, on track at Toronto.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, sold, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, \$8.

Straw.—Baled is slow of sale at \$5 to \$6 per ton, on track at Toronto.

Beans.—Market unchanged at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; primes, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Honey.—Receipts moderate, with prices firm at 10c. to 12c. per lb., strained, and combs, in sections, at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Grain.—Wheat—Fall, new, 70c. bid. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 79c., sellers, at lake points; No. 2 northern, sellers, 76½c.

Barley.—No. 2 quoted at 48c., outside; No. 3 X at 47c.

Rye.—Quoted at 58c. for September shipment.

Oats.—No. 2 white selling at 31c., outside, for new.

Peas.—73c. bid, at outside points.

Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, 59c., on track at Toronto.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$14 to \$15, outside; shorts, \$19 per ton, nominal.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 12c.; pelts, 75c. each; lamb skins, each, 75c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; horse hair, 30c. per lb.; tallow, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

**FRUIT MARKET.**

Receipts have been heavy, with prices firm for all of good quality, but easy

for all common to inferior stuff, of which there is a large amount being offered. Prices ranged as follows: Lawton berries, per quart, 7c. to 8c.; blueberries, box, \$1.50; Yellow St. John peaches, 75c. to 85c. per basket; Crawford's, \$1.15 to \$1.25; common clingstone peaches, 25c. to 30c. per basket; grapes, 25c. to 60c. per basket; plums, 60c. to 80c.; musk melons, 30c. to 90c. per basket; tomatoes, 15c. to 25c.; apples, 15c. to 25c.; pears, 25c. to 45c. per basket; egg-plant, 30c. per basket; green peppers, per basket, 30c.; red peppers, per basket, 40c. to 60c.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Demand for space for shipment next month and the following month is already fair, but business has only been done at a decline from rates prevailing for earlier shipment. Shipments from the port of Montreal for the present season, 74,055 cattle, and 6,092 sheep, against 68,078 cattle and 12,521 sheep for the corresponding period of last year. Choice cattle continue scarce, and prices rarely reach 5c., the bulk being 4½c. per lb. Good cattle sell at 4½c. to 4¾c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Lambs continue in fairly active demand, mostly for shipment to the United States, and prices hold firm at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., sheep being 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Hogs continue steady at 7c. to 7½c. for selects. Milch cows are in fairly good demand at about \$25 to \$55 each.

Horses.—Col. Bridge will be in attendance at Geo. Climie's Horse Repository, on St. Etienne Street, on the 14th and 18th instant, to examine horses for the British army requirements. These are of two kinds, troopers' and gun-wagon horses. The former should be good saddle animals, 14 hands 2 in. high to 15.3, while the latter should be of a draft type, 15.2 to 15.3½ high. For these, \$125 to \$175 is being offered. The general market is dull and firm. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; choice saddle or driving animals, \$350 to \$500 each; fair drivers, \$125 to \$150, and old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Purchases of best stock may now be made at around 10c., or, at the outside, ½c. more. Provisions are steady at 14½c. for hams, 25 lbs. and over; 15c. for 18 lbs. to 25 lbs.; 15½c. for select weights, 12 lbs. to 18 lbs., and 16c. for extra small sizes. Bacon, 12c. to 13c. for green flanks and long-clear, and 13½c. to 16½c. for smoked, according to quality. Barrelled pork was steady at \$22.50 to \$24 per bbl.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Dealers are paying 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb., f. o. b., Montreal, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and selling to tanners at an advance of ½c. Calf skins are 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1, lamb skins being 60c. each. Rough tallow sells at 1½c. per lb. to 3c., and rendered at 5c. In wool, there is very little being done, save in pulled lambs. These are selling at 30c. to 31c., brushed, and at 29c. to 30c. unbrushed. N.-W. Merinos, steady, at 20c. to 22c. per lb.; Canada fleece, tub washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 29c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c., all f. o. b., Montreal.

Cheese.—Very little change in price has taken place, Quebecs being quoted at 12½c. to 12¾c.; Townships, 12½c. to 12¾c., and Ontarios, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Butter.—The market is quoted at 23½c. to 24c. for good to fine creamery, though the latter figure was paid in the country.

Potatoes.—Bags are costing around \$1.10 each, and some were sold at \$1.20, though the latter figure is considered above the market.

Eggs.—Quotations for straight-gathered stock still range around 17½c., wholesale, No. 1 candled ranging up to 18c., select candled at 20c. to 21c., and No. 2 candled at 12c. to 15c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy is perhaps a little easier than a week ago, being \$11, and to some extent neglected, while No. 2 is in good demand at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton. Clover-mixed is \$9.50, and clover, \$9.

Oats.—Prices hold steady at 36c., 37c.

and 38c. per bushel, for Nos. 4, 3 and 2, respectively, in store. New oats are quoted at a spread of only about ½c. below these figures.

Millfeed.—Prices have advanced \$1, and bran is now selling at \$19, and shorts at \$22 per ton, in bags. The demand for millfeed has been unprecedented, and millers are themselves buying all they can get hold of.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.25; shipping, \$5 to \$5.60; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.35. Veals.—\$4.50 to \$9. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.65; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.65 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.45 to \$6.55; roughs, \$5 to \$5.45; stags, \$4 to \$4.50; dairies, \$6 to \$6.60. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8.75, a few at \$8.80; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.60.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$3.75 to \$6.80; cows, \$2.70 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.35. Hogs.—Choice light, \$6.45 to \$6.55; mixed, light, \$6.20 to \$6.40; butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.30; packers', \$5.70 to \$6.10. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.68 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6 to \$8.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London.—Canadian cattle, 9½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 15½c. per lb.

**Representative Cheese Board Prices.**

Kingston, 12½c. to 12 15-16c. Ottawa, 12½c. Napanee, 12½c. for colored, 12 5-16c. for white. Iroquois, 12½c. Listowel, 12½c. on board, 12½c. in country previously. Kemptville, 12½c.

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Mr. H. C. Graham, Ailsa Craig, whose auction sale in announced in another column, writes: "The stock will be offered in good breeding condition, and all females old enough, have been bred, and are safe in calf to the stock bull, Sailor Bruce 2nd =48540=, Sailor Bruce 2nd is a son of Mayflower 3rd, who won the championships for the years 1904-5 at the Winnipeg and Toronto exhibitions. He, and a number of his calves, if fitted, would stand well to the front in the best company, and parties wishing to get material for next year's shows should not fail to attend this sale. The cows are a good, useful lot, being regular breeders, also good milkers, having won a number of prizes at the Guelph Dairy Show, and their calves now in the stables are ample evidence of their beef-producing qualities. Everything must be sold, as the proprietor has sold his interest in the farm, also his farm implements, and intends going to the West immediately after the sale."

An auction sale of a carload of pure-bred Holstein cattle is advertised in this paper to take place at Tillsonburg, Ont., on Sept. 25th.

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# HOME MAGAZINE

## Life, Literature and Education.

### Advantages and Progress of School Consolidation.

I have followed with interest your debate on the advantage of consolidated schools, involving conveyance of pupils. The votes you counted were, in many cases, no doubt, influenced by the application of the general principle to some particular locality in the mind of the individual. I feel quite sure that the voters' conception of the application of the principle was not at all uniform.

One person had in mind an extreme case—a territory of say, eight schools, four miles apart, or perhaps an average of thirty pupils each. When consolidated, six teachers, with an average of 40 pupils, and a teacher each of (a) Mechanic Science (woodwork), and (b) Domestic Science, might be required. As a graded school, the principal at least would likely be more expensive, and also the two manual-training teachers. The staff in this case would not be reduced, and its cost might be greater.

The building and its equipment, including laboratories and garden, would be superior to any of the old buildings; but, with a special janitor, its initial cost and annual expense might be nearly equal to that of the superseded eight buildings. Possibly the new staff and building might be more expensive than the old.

To this, the cost of transporting seven schools of thirty children distances of from four to six miles, must be added. Assuming four schools to be four miles distant and three to be six miles, it will be at once seen that the extra cost of the consolidated arrangement will be likely to equal the local contribution to the schools for teachers' salaries. If local conditions are such that the teams and their drivers can be employed continuously between the morning and the evening trips, the cost will be a minimum; but even then probably equal to the salaries of the eight rural teachers.

This consolidation would, therefore, require an additional expenditure equal to, perhaps, another set of salaries for each original teacher. Would this pay? your voter asks.

Under the old conditions, the eight teachers may be assumed to have at least eight grades of common school pupils to instruct, each grade forming a class of from eight to one. Under the new conditions, none of the teachers will have more than two classes of twenty each. Each class can therefore have from three to five times the amount of drill and attention from each teacher. This advantage would more than compensate for the cost of conveyance. But this is not all of the advantages, for, as Mr. McGill has shown (23rd August), there would now be at least one High-school department, saving parents the expense of sending, perhaps,

twenty pupils abroad to a High School. This would save the community a very considerable, if not all, of the cost of conveyance.

But even this is not all, for the teaching, under the general direction of a superior principal, will be better co-ordinated; and the sympathy of numbers, manual training, household economy, general and practical nature study, as well as High-school advantages—all practically impossible under the original conditions—will be fully enjoyed and utilized. This is the extreme case; and, many rural educational personages, seeing that the plan involves an increased expenditure, conclude that, therefore, it will not pay. But a person who has seen the difference in the educational results, and has the power to estimate its value, may feel that the advance of 50 per cent. in expense gives an advance of 150 per cent. in profit.

But let us take another extreme case, and we find that the rural personage who understands no values except those of dollars and cents, will at once admit the advantage. There are four schools, with an average of from 10 to 15 or 20 pupils each, three or four miles from a central school. Sometimes, even now, we find the head of a family driving his children to a good school, past the door of the one he is taxed for. It would cost little more to take the whole school of 10 or 15 to the central school, or a portion of the way to it. In such cases it is possible to have the advantages of a larger and well-staffed school without increasing the cost necessary to support a number of listless schools, which, as a rule, can employ only the most incompetent teachers.

Mr. Theodore Ross shows (23rd August) what has been done in Prince Edward Island, and Mr. McGill what has been done in the MacDonald Consolidate School at Middleton. In the rest of Nova Scotia half a dozen small consolidations, of from two to four schools, are already working quite effectively, and many others are much improved. In these cases we have usually large and efficient schools of an advanced but ordinary type, under one strong teacher. In one case there are two, and in another an additional teacher may soon be necessary. About 40 small school sections have thus been consolidated within the last three years, and the number has been increasing each year.

Your correspondents (14th June) who had to argue for the negative did their duty, I presume, as effectively as possible. But nearly all their arguments, while in rare cases possibly applying, in normal cases and as general principles do not apply. In other words, such arguments as the following prove too little or too much, and are therefore invalid, except for exceptional cases:

1. "It is not the system, the school-house, or good equipment, which makes the best citizens. It is the teacher." But where is the good teacher most likely to be in demand and employed? Is it where there is a bad system, a miserable school-house, and an aboriginal equipment?
2. "The cost may be from 10 to 40 per cent. greater in some cases." But when the cost is not greater, or

when the efficiency is increased at a greater ratio than the cost—what then? When the general rule is that the most worthless things in the market are the cheapest, how does this test prove the "negative"?

3. "In the small school the teacher comes more into touch with the life of the child." But as the small school is more expensive than the large school, this is bad, according to (2). Let us waive this criticism, however, as it has already been shown to be no general argument. In which school—the large or the small one—is there the greater probability of procuring a teacher whose contact with the home life of the pupil would be uplifting, as desired?

4. "The consolidated school is a graded school. Herein lies its first weakness." This demonstrates—if it demonstrates anything—that all the leading educationists in Europe and America, in all our great cities and other educational centers, are blockheads, because they universally grade their schools wherever possible. Perhaps, after all, it may be that it is the solitary individual, and not the world of educationists, who may be "out."

5. "Abraham Lincoln, starting in a meagre, rural school, distanced his competitors from the city schools in his race for fame." Why does not the educational world, therefore, convert every city school into a rural school, nine miles distant from the pupil, which he must walk to and from each day for six weeks? If this is what made Abe Lincoln, the excessively big consolidated schools would offer superb inducements to those living on the outermost edges, if they should only be compelled to foot it. Our "negative" debater is here again the one against the world. Which of the two is more likely "out"?

But we must remember the "negative" debaters are merely trying to do their duty as critics; and if they find a barnacle growing on the swift turbine, they are bound to make it appear that the barnacle produced the speed; "for, see, the speed is admitted, and the barnacle too." The world will still think, however, that the ship would have made even more speed were the barnacle not there.

A. H. MACKAY.  
Nova Scotia Dept. of Education.

### Fairs and Fair Going.

There are several reasons why our farming population should attend the big exhibitions. In the first place, our fall fairs are just homeopathic doses of the big ones—the big, roaring, hustling, confusing, tiring Toronto Exhibition, for instance. When you go down to the big one, you get ideas for the little one—that is, if you have any brains, you do. You may choose, of necessity, and for a few other reasons, to cut out "The Pike." You may not be able to have the King's horses, and an immense process display, etc., ad infinitum, but you will be able to note how your pumpkins, or your apples, or your potatoes compare with the best there is to be seen in Canada, and if the difference is all on the wrong side for you, you will have received an inspiration, and will, henceforth, be on the lookout for hints as to "how the other fellow did it." In the end, of course, this will lead to the improving

of your own township or county exhibit. Again, you will get ideas for the classes of things to be exhibited in the little agricultural hall at home. Henceforth, you will offer prizes for the pretty, useful white work, rather than for Berlin wool mats and "tidies." You will see how flowers may best be arranged to display all their beauty, and will set apart a liberal space for this most beautiful department; and you will recognize the advisability of encouraging children to take part in the fair, giving them also a goodly space for the work of their little hands.

Last of all, you should "take in" the big Exhibition because of the outing it affords you. The excitement of the little trip is a pleasing variation from the quiet monotony of the farm. How many flashlights on human nature, rippling up and down the railway coach all the time: the woman of importance rustling in silk and oblivious of everyone in the car but herself; the young girl gently steadying her old grandfather on his way to a seat; the two half-grown boys not much used to travelling and feeling under constraint to buy everything the wily train-boy brings them—butter-scotch, bananas, peanuts, picture post cards—they pick them up, and get rid of their dimes, but they are out for a big time, and they have it. What if they are a bit "smart-alecky"! They'll get over that, and their boyish enjoyment of everything is good to see. Ten chances to one if you ask those lads for a favor, it will be done you with all the alertness that only a lad just out of knickerbockers possesses. Soon enough they'll be settled down, soberly discussing politics like the two gray-beards behind you. . . . And so it goes—the trip is a change, the bustle of people is a change, the whirligig of the Fair itself is a change—and don't forget to top off the busy day with a glimpse into the Fairyland of the evening entertainment. You'll be tired out, no doubt, but never mind, when, like "Farmer John," you get your "good clothes off and your old clothes on," there will be time to rest.

### THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The big Fair this year was much as usual. Of course, there are always some novelties. The King's horses were, of course, a great drawing-card; and the usual number of fine pictures in the Art Gallery were in evidence. Did you see Jules Breton's "First Communion"? And wasn't it fine? How every figure seemed to stand out in the keen white light, with the village and the landscape beyond appearing like a veritable glimpse into old France! One sometimes stands aghast at the things that talented men have been able to do, and certainly after seeing this painting one felt like taking off one's hat to Jules Breton. \$45,000 that picture cost, one of the valuable pictures belonging to a Canadian, for "The First Communion" belongs to Lord Strathcona. One wonders if he ever thinks nowadays of the little white house away up in The Labrador, where he used to live. But he is sure to. A man like Lord Strathcona is not one to be all fuddled up by present wealth into forgetfulness of a more humble past. His public spirit is always cropping out somewhere, and the visitors to the big Fair this time owe him a debt of gratitude for giving them a glimpse of "The Communicants."

There were other pictures, gems by Canadian artists, of course, attracting much attention. G. A. Reid was represented by some very dainty color work in his characteristic style. Then, there were

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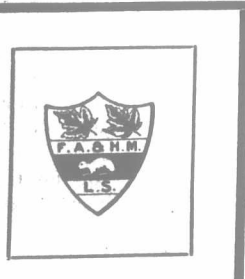
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some fine farm pictures by Challenger; portraits by Forbes; marines by Manley, of Nova Scotia; big war pictures, dashing impressionist pictures in the light coloring which one has to get used to before appreciating as they deserve—but why enumerate? One has to see to understand, and most assuredly anyone who goes to the Toronto Fair, and omits seeing the Art Gallery, has missed one of the very best features of the whole exhibit, and one of the most educative.

### THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

In the Women's Building, white work was everywhere in evidence, embroideries and laces in every design, all beautiful and dainty. Lady Aberdeen's collection of Carrick-ma-Cross laces attracted much attention, as well they might, since no braids, of course, were used in them, every stitch being made by the fingers of the soft-voiced Irish women who love her ladyship so much. In color work, perhaps, the most beautiful was the Bokhara embroidery. Judging from it, the Orientals certainly have something to teach the more aggressive Westerners yet in regard to artistic coloring. Surely no one who saw their handiwork could ever go home and perpetrate with unalloyed satisfaction a black velvet cushion-top with pink raised roses, or a wool afghan in yellow and green.

### THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The children's exhibits were most interesting. In one case marked "work done by children under 10," we saw some very good maps, amateur photography, raffa baskets, crocheted laces, small doilies and dressed dolls. Another department showed drawings and work in design; while up at one end of the big building, fairly besieged by eager on-lookers, a dozen earnest little men—averaging fourteen years of age, perhaps—were working away like bees, turning out photo-frames, key-racks, etc., "while you wait." These were lads belonging to the Broadview Boys' Institute—a sort of club designed to develop "all sides of the boy nature: mental, physical, social and spiritual." These laddies have a small "township" on Broadview Ave., with a club-house for their municipal building. They farm their township, govern it, hold a fall fair, and carry on a course of studies in nature and agriculture. Manual training is, of course, one of the principal features of the Institute, but domestic science, basketry, wood carving, brass band and other music, designing, lettering, etc., are also taught.

"We learn to cook, too," one little fellow said, proudly, and one thought of what jewels of sons and future husbands these lads would be. There always comes a time when someone is sick, or a maid can't be had, and then what an invaluable boon to an otherwise half-starved, crabbed head of the house, the ability to cook must be. While watching the Broadview boys, one thought that the day of one-sided development is on the wane. May it wane as fast as possible, for the all-round people are certainly "the" people. Specialists we must have, but the specialists need not be warped all to one side.

### QUEEN MARY'S HAWKING GLOVES.

And did you see Queen Mary's gloves, and her old yellowed prayer-book? Did you imagine her riding out in all her beauty and gayety with the hawk perched on her wrist, and the little hands gayly holding the rein and riding whip, the little hands that were so soon to hold, trembling, the executioner's warrant? Really there was nothing in the whole Fair that impressed the writer of this so. And just here may it not be queried as to whether, by beginning in good time, the directors of the Fair might not manage to collect more objects of historic interest for the Exhibition.

But we must stop. In writing of the Fair, one must stop somewhere, and, since to tell of everything would necessitate one's going on like the brook, "forever," as well here as anywhere else. May we close, then, by advising you, if you have never been to the big Toronto Exhibition, to save up your dimes and go next year.

### Suggestion to the Exhibition Directors

If the unuttered or whisperingly uttered wish of the women at the Toronto Exhibition had been fulfilled, the 100,000 seats in the Art Gallery, the 100,000

itself, the howl would have raised the hair of Dr. Orr and his colleagues. "I wish there were more seats!"—one heard it everywhere in low exclamations, and saw it everywhere in tired faces. Might it not be possible next year to have a thousand or more lined up, if there were no other available place, closely around the buildings? Possibly men do not think of these things, but if they knew how tired the women and the old folk at the Exhibition get, the matter of providing adequate seats would be one of the first to receive attention.

### The Intercolonial and New Ontario Railway Exhibits.

A very interesting part of the Exhibition was to be found just inside the Natural History Building—to the right, the exhibit of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. Dept.; to the left, that of the Intercolonial. Both of these rooms were handsomely lined with bark, and were adorned by fine engravings, stuffed fish, etc., showing the resources of the Maritime Provinces and New Ontario. Such enterprise is very creditable to those who had the work in hand, and the result was decidedly educative to the crowd of sight-seers who surged through these rooms on their way to the birds and butterflies.

## Current Events.

Soufriere Volcano in the Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., is again in eruption.

General Trepoff has been placed on the retired list by the Czar. The action is looked upon as very significant, as it will leave Premier Stolypin with a freer hand.

An Imperial decree lately issued in China pledges the country to certain reforms in education, legislation, finance, militia and police, which are to be followed up, when conditions are ripe for it, by Constitutional Government.

By a Bill introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia, tariff preference is to be given to Great Britain and New Zealand, while duties are to be placed on several Canadian commodities. Steps may, however, be taken to forestall the latter arrangement.

### Waiting.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,  
Nor care for winds, nor tide, nor sea;  
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,  
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;  
For what avails this eager pace?  
I stand amid the eternal ways;  
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,  
The friends I seek are seeking me;  
No wind can drive my barque astray,  
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?  
I wait with joy the coming year;  
My heart shall reap where it has sown,  
And garner up its fruits of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw  
The brook that springs in yonder heights;  
So flows the good with equal law  
Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky,  
The tidal wave comes to the sea;  
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,  
Can keep my own away from me.

—John Burroughs.

### Recipes.

Black Cake.—One lb. sugar, 1 lb. butter, 1 lb. "Five Roses" flour, 10 eggs. Beat well, and add spices and fruit as desired. Bake in a slow oven. Will keep a year.

Cup Cake.—One cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 cup butter, 2 eggs, 2 heaped cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, flavoring to taste.

### The Quiet Hour.

Dear Hope,—I have been much helped by your articles in "The Farmer's Advocate," especially the one on "Witnessing for Christ," which would surely be helpful to all Christians who do not make a very definite stand for Christ.

Would you explain the meaning of 1 Cor. iii.: 15? Dear Hope, do you think that a person that is once saved can be lost again?

If you would explain these two matters in the Quiet Hour, it might be helpful to many. May you long be spared to carry on your noble work.

Sincerely yours,

E. L.

This letter was accidentally delayed and has only just reached me, so I hasten to answer it, trusting that the writer will pardon my apparent neglect. First, I must thank her most earnestly for telling me that she has received help through the messages I have tried to deliver from God. It is, indeed, a joy to be told that He has reached out through me to help any soul.

And, now, I will try to answer your questions, my dear "paper-friend"—God helping me. After reading your letter, I prayed for the right message to be given, then I picked up a book of sermons, by the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt (which I had not yet read), and glanced through it, hoping that some help might be found there. After searching its pages for about five minutes, I found the following:

"I venture to say 'now' once again, because if we delay we are not only losers in this world, but it is quite possible that we may also be losers in the next. If we put off . . . we are driving God's bounties from our very door; but we are also preparing for ourselves a lower place in heaven? Many of our divines tell us very seriously that from an examination of Holy Scripture it seems quite clear that all places are not equal in heaven. 'In My Father's house are many mansions;' the Apostles are to sit on thrones 'judging the twelve tribes of Israel;' there is a right and a left hand of the Throne to be given to them for whom it is prepared of the Father; some are rulers of five, some of ten cities. In the resurrection of the dead, 'one star differeth from another star in glory.'

"And there is a great and terrible passage of Holy Scripture which fits in with these other indications. St. Paul speaks in the Epistle to the Corinthians in this way: 'According to the grace of God, which is given unto me, as a wise master builder, I have laid the foundation and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ. Now, if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire;' the meaning being this: There is one foundation, Jesus Christ; many may build upon it. Some may put upon it gold, silver, precious stones, a good superstructure; some may put upon it wood, hay, stubble, a rotten superstructure; and that a fire is coming to test these buildings at the last day. And then, mark the words, 'If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire.' Even if we are saved, still if it should be that our work for God here is worthless, mere 'wood, hay, stubble,' we are saved at a fearful loss. Oh, think of 'the losses of the saved!' Think when we come before God with a wasted life. Think of the shame of seeing what we might have been, and then to know what we are! The grand Foundation, the Church, our Baptism! our privileges! our education! And then to see some poor ignorant savage, whom we thought to be lost, preferred to us, and put first; all our life swept away as a gigantic failure! To see that ease, that enjoyment, that comfortable religion, and

the labor of a lifetime turn out so much hay, and we ourselves saved, but so as by fire!

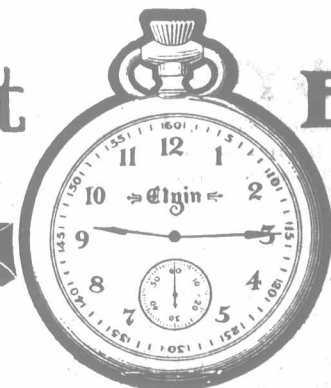
"Then, think of the reproach of Christ! Such a Foundation, and such results! Think what He has done! how He has tried to help our ignorance by the light of His truth! how He has strengthened our weakness! how He has wrestled with that deadly love of Egypt, which stays our heavenly path! How He has prepared a table before us against them that trouble us, how He has anointed our head with oil, and our cup is full. But for all that 'saved so as by fire,' our work burnt, and we ourselves suffering loss."

Our offerings are so often spoiled by vanity, love of praise and self-righteousness, and there is too often very little love to God or man to make them valuable. Have we not all reason to fear that much of our work will be too worthless to stand the test of God's examination—for our God is a "consuming fire." Yet we, who believe in Christ, shall be saved, in spite of the poor quality of much of our work. Let us offer up with heart-felt earnestness the prayer:

"Not for our sins, alone  
Thy mercy, LORD, we sue;  
Let fall Thy pitying glance  
On our devotions too,  
What we have done for Thee,  
And what we think to do.  
The holiest hours we spend  
In prayer upon our knees,  
The times when most we deem  
Our songs of praise will please,  
Thou Searcher of all hearts  
Forgiveness pour on these.  
And all the gifts we bring,  
And all the vows we make,  
And all the acts of love  
We plan for Thy dear sake.  
Into Thy pard'ning thought,  
O GOD of mercy, take.  
And most, when we, Thy flock,  
Before Thine Altar bend,  
And strange bewild'ring thoughts  
With those sweet moments blend,  
By Him Whose death we plead,  
Good LORD, Thy help extend.  
Bow down Thine ear and hear!  
Open Thine eyes and see!  
Our very love is shame,  
And we must come to Thee  
To make it of Thy grace  
What Thou would'st have it be."

Love always seeks to give rather than to get; so works done in order to buy a reward can hardly be inspired by real love,—unless it be the reward of the approving "Well done!" spoken by Him we love. As for our correspondent's second question, I can only say that, as far as I know, we are in the "Valley of Decision,"—at least as long as we stay in this world—and have the power of our future in our own hands for good or for evil. In Heb. x.: 26, 29, we are warned of the awful danger incurred by those who—after they have received the knowledge of the truth—sin wilfully, treading under foot the Son of God, despising His atoning Sacrifice, and fighting against the Spirit of grace. In St. Peter's second Epistle (ii.: 20, 22) we are also told of the possibility of those who "have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of Jesus Christ" being "again entangled therein and overcome." Such persons, he says, are worse off than they were in the beginning. In Heb. vi.: 4, 6, we are told of those who "were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost," that they can not only "fall away," but that it "is impossible. . . . to renew them again unto repentance." Such falling away is spoken of in the same mysterious way as the "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost," of which our Lord says it shall not be forgiven a man "neither in this world, neither in the world to come." But this cannot mean that God will refuse to forgive anyone who really repents, for His great glory is to forgive sinners. Christ, we know, endured the Cross on purpose that He might forgive and save to the uttermost all who turn away from the wickedness they have committed and do that which is lawful and right. This He is ready to do, even if—like an apostle long ago—they may have openly denied that they knew Him. But linked closely with that gracious promise—as expressed by the prophet Ezekiel—is the stern warn-

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### A Great Mistake

which many women make, and which causes them needless trouble and expense, is to think that Manitoba Hard Wheat flour is only good for bread-making. It has been proved time and again that "Five Roses" Flour will make, not merely as good, but better pastry than any ordinary brands, whether made from Hard or Soft Wheat. A 7-lb. bag, used the "Five Roses" way, will convince you of this. Ask your grocer for it to-day.

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Advertisement for wedding invitations and visiting cards, including contact information for The London Printing & Litho. Co.

WOMAN'S \$15 Fall Tailored Suits, \$6.95. Send for fashions, cloth samples, and catalogue showing everything you use wholesale. SOUTHCOIT SUIT CO., DEPT. 27, LONDON, ONT.

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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.

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ing: "When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity. . . . all his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned: in his trespass that he hath transgressed, in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die."

But, terrible as such warnings are, let us consider for our comfort that God has made the path of transgressors very hard and miserable. A soul that has once tasted the joy of forgiven sin, and the gladness of walking with God, can hardly bear the misery of serving any other master. People who have never fully tried it may think that the yoke of Christ is hard and His burden heavy, but those who have once loyally served Him know better. Like St. Paul, they have understood what it means to glory in the title, "bond-servant of Jesus Christ."

If God's Word is severe, like a sharp sword that pierces down to the deepest motives hidden in the heart, it is the "merciless severity of a merciful Love." Sin must not be allowed to lie hidden so that it can poison the whole being, it must be exposed and repented of, that it may be forgiven and blotted out of existence. If God were less severe He would be less merciful. He is like a wise surgeon who cuts down very deeply into the quivering flesh so that he may remove

all the roots of a cancerous growth. If he were not so kind he would not go down so far. Yes, stern as His words are, they are the words of unfailing infinite LOVE.

"I have a message,—I have more to say!

Shall Sorrow win His pity, and not Sin—

That burden ten times heavier to be borne?

What think you? Shall the virtuous have His care

Alone! O ye good Women! it is hard to leave

The paths of virtue and return again! What if this sinner wept and none of you

Comforted her? And what if she did strive

To mend, and none of you believed her strife,

Nor looked upon her? Mark, I do not say,

Though it was hard, you, therefore, were to blame.

But I beseech

Your patience!—Once in old Jerusalem A woman kneeled at consecrated feet,

Kissed them and washed them with her tears. What then?

I think that yet our LORD is pitiful." HOPE.

Toronto Industrial Prize List—Continued.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Birdsall King. Stallion, 1 year old—J. M. Gardhouse, Power O'Blagdon. Stallion of any age—Hamilton & Hawthorne, Birdsall King. Filly, 3 years old—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Lady Penzance; 2, Morris & Wellington, Bygrave Queen; 3, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Marden Dame; 4, Joseph Fletcher, Marden Bluebell. Filly, 2 years old—Morris & Wellington, Ashwell Jess. Filly, 1 year old—Morris & Wellington, Pelham Queen. Brood mare with foal of same breed by her side—John Breckon, Appleby, Brockhaff Queen. Foal of 1906—1, John Breckon, Blythwood Queen; 2, Morris & Wellington, Jeanette. Best mare of any age—Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance. Best Shire stallion or entire colt—Hamilton & Hawthorne, Birdsall King. Best Shire mare or filly—Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance.

HEAVY-DRAFT HORSES (Canadian-bred).—(Judges, Alex. Galbraith and J. C. Bell).—Heavy-draft stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Royal Prince; 2, Alex. Cameron, Oshawa, No Surrender; 3, Henry M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Duke of York. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, King Cobalt; 2, John H. Cavan, Millbrook, Gordon Montrose. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Graham & Renfrew Co., Superior; 2, Smith & Richardson, Newbie; 3, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, McArlie. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Geo. Davidson & Sons, MacKay; 2, Donald Gunn & Sons, Beaverton, Dunrobin; 3, Smith & Richardson, Russelton. Gelding or mare, 4 years old—1, Dominion Transport Co., Sport; 2, Dominion Transport Co., Charlie; 3, Dominion Transport Co., Bobby Burns. Stallion, any age—Smith & Richardson, King Cobalt. Filly, 3 years old—Telfer Bros., agents, Milton West, Beauty. Filly, 2 years old—1, Alex. Jameson, Redickville, Dainty Miss; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Dulcie; 3, Alex. Jameson, Bonnie Bess. Filly, 1 year old—1, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Nellie Chattan; 2, Smith & Richardson, Blairgowrie Lass; 3, Colin Cameron, Etobicoke, Dolly Erskine. Brood mare, with foal—1, Donald Gunn & Sons, Beaverton, Jessie Keir; 2, Donald Gunn & Sons, Devizes Maid; 3, Graham & Renfrew. Foal of 1906—1, Andrew Knox, Tuscarora, Lady Alexander; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Queen Mary; 3, Donald Gunn & Sons, Dunrobin Maid. Mare with two of her progeny—George Davidson & Sons, Fairy Queen. Best mare of any age—Alex. Jameson, Dainty Miss.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—(Judge, Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Scotland).—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Scottish Prince; 2, W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Prime Favorite; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Queen's Pride; 4, D. Talbot & Son, Everton, College Senator. Bull, 2 years

old and under 3—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Bertie's Hero; 2, Peter White, Pembroke, Marigold Sailor; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond, Huntleywood 3rd; 4, Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespears, Scottish Prince; 5, Wm. Lawrence, Mitchell, Emperor. Bull, senior yearling—1, W. C. Edwards & Co. Royal Favorite; 2, A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, Challenge Plate; 3, Jas. Cowan, Seaforth, Golden Emir; 4, A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Golden Ray. Bull, junior yearling—1, Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, Marquis of Marigold; 2, Sir Geo. Drummond, Huntleywood 4th; 3, J. A. Crerar, Trout Creek Choice; 4, John Gardhouse & Sons, Prince of Archers. Senior bull calf—1, Thos. Redmond; 2, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; 3, John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; 4, Peter White, Junior bull calf—1, Jas. A. Crerar; 2, Peter White; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Israel Groff; 5, Talbot & Son; 6, Kyle Bros. Bull, senior champion—John Gardhouse & Son, Scottish Prince; reserve, W. C. Edwards & Co., Bertie's Hero. Bull, junior champion—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Royal Favorite; reserve, Thos. Redmond, Marquis of Marigold. Bull, grand champion—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Royal Favorite; reserve, J. M. Gardhouse & Son, Scottish Prince. Cow, 3 years old and over—1, Sir Geo. Drummond, Lavender 44th; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Orange Blossom; 3, Jas. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballechin; 4, Jas. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballechin 3rd. Heifer 2 years old—1, Sir Geo. Drummond, Queen Ideal; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Clipper 7th; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Clipper 6th; 4, Jas. A. Crerar, Rosabel 6th; 5, A. J. Watson, Maud Adams. Senior yearling heifer—1, Peter White, Butterfly Girl; 2, H. Smith, Exeter, Vanity 8th; 3, Thos. Redmond, Marigold 43rd; 4, Pettit & Sons, Rosetta 12th; 5, Pettit & Sons, Jill's Lady. Junior yearling heifer—1, H. Smith, Mary Buckingham; 2, Peter White, Fanny B. 38th; 3, Geo. Amos & Son, Flora 90th. Senior heifer calf—1, H. Smith, Village Rose; 2, Peter White, Mina Lass; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Mildred 12th; 4, Pettit & Sons, Avenir 12th; 5, Sir Geo. Drummond, Proud Duchess. Junior heifer calf—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Clipper 12th; 2, Thos. Redmond, Marigold 44th; 3, D. Talbot & Son, Aureola; 4, Kyle Bros., Lady of the Valley. Senior champion female—Sir Geo. Drummond, Queen Ideal; reserve, Sir Geo. Drummond, Lavender 44th. Junior champion female—Peter White, Butterfly Girl; reserve, H. Smith, Mary Buckingham. Grand champion female—Sir Geo. Drummond, Queen Ideal; reserve, P. White, Butterfly Girl. Grade herd—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Jas. A. Crerar. Junior herd—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Peter White; 3, H. Smith; 4, Thos. Redmond. Breeder's young herd—1, H. Smith; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, W. G. Pettit & Sons; 4, Thos. Redmond. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, John Dryden & Son; 2, W. C. Ed-

CLARK'S Corned Beef advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman carrying a tray and text describing the product's quality and availability.

HANLEY Wheat Lands advertisement, stating they are now famous and listing homesteads located in Harold Danbrook, Hanley, Sask.

Grand Trunk Railway System LOW RATE WESTERN EXCURSIONS advertisement, listing dates (September 20, 21 and 22) and fares to various cities like Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

For Sale in Vernon, 126 acres for sale, suitable for farming, land, suitable home, etc. E. Townsend, M. & E. T. Vernon, Ont.

wards & Co.; 3, W. G. Pettit & Sons; 4, Geo. Amos & Son. Three animals, the get of one bull—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Marquis of Zenda; 2, H. Smith, Gold Drop; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond, Cicely's Pride; 4, Thos. Redmond, Sailor Champion. Two animals, produce of one cow—1, Sir Geo. Drummond; 2, H. Smith; 3, W. G. Pettit & Sons; 4, Thos. Redmond.

**HEREFORDS.**—(Judge, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa).—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., Bourton Ingleside; 2, John A. Govenlock, Forest, Imperial; 3, R. J. Penhall, Nober, Corporal. Bull, 2 years old—1, John Milne, Weston Maple Leaf Duke. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, Sweet Cider and Pitch. Bull calf under 1 year—1, H. D. Smith, Bourton Ingleside 3rd; 2 and 3, John A. Govenlock, Standard-bearer and Forest Old Boy. Bull of any age—H. D. Smith, Compton, Bourton Ingleside. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Sweet Bar; 2, John A. Govenlock, Gem 45th; 3, H. D. Smith, Jessie 2nd. Cow, 3 years old—1, H. D. Smith, Amy 4th; 2, John A. Govenlock, Rosebud; 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Peach Stone C. Heifer, 2 years old—1, H. D. Smith, Roseleaf 6th; 2, John A. Govenlock, Little Sweetheart; 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Sweet Betty. Heifer, 1 year old—1, H. D. Smith, Jessie 9th; 2 and 3, John A. Govenlock, Blossom 2nd and Pansy. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, John A. Govenlock, Little Beauty 2nd; 2 and 3, H. D. Smith, Frivolity 4th and Laura 15th. Graded herd—1, H. D. Smith; 2, John A. Govenlock; 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Female of any age—H. D. Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside. Junior herd—1, John A. Govenlock; 2, H. D. Smith. Female, grand champion—H. D. Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside. Bull, grand champion—H. D. Smith, Bourton Ingleside. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—John A. Govenlock. Best three animals, the get of one bull—H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.

**FAT CATTLE.**—Prizes donated by the Dominion Shorthorn Association for steers sired by Shorthorn bulls.—Steer calved before Sept., 1904, and under 3 years—1, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 2, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 4, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater. Steer calved after Sept. 1st, 1904, and under 2 years—1, John Brown & Sons; 2, Isaac Groff, Alma; 3, Israel Groff, Alma; 4, Jas. Leask. Steer calved on or after Sept. 1st, 1905—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; 3, Jas. Leask.

**FAT CATTLE.**—Prizes offered by the Canadian National Exhibition Association.—Steer, 2 years old and under 3—1, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 2, Joseph Stone, Saintfield; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt. Steer, 1 year and under 2—1, Israel Groff, Alma; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 3, Israel Groff; 4, Jas. Leask. Steer calf under 1 year—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, Jas. Rennie & Sons.

**AYRSHIRES.**—(Judges, A. Kains, Byron; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, P. Q.).—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, Alex. Hume & Co., Lessnessock Royal Star; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son, Rob Roy. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 2, R. R. Ness, Barcheskie King's Own and Monkland Speculation; 3, A. Hume & Co., Prince Sunbeam of Glenora. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, R. R. Ness, Auchenbrain Abram and Holehouse Pilot; 3, A. Hume & Co., Starlight. Senior bull calf under one year—1, R. R. Ness, Violet's King of Burnside; 2 and 3, A. Hume & Co., Lessnessock Royal Monarch and Golden Star; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son, Queen's Messenger of Spring Hill. Junior bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1, R. R. Ness, Burnside Harold 3rd; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son, Tom Stewart of Menie; 3, A. Hume & Co., Shining Star. Champion bull of any age—R. R. Ness, Barcheskie King's Own. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, A. Hume & Co., Eva of Menie; 2, R. R. Ness, Bargenoch Heather Belle; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Bessie of Warkworth; 4, A. Hume & Co., Highland Lass. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2, R. R. Ness, Orange Lily and Nellie Burns 2nd; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Red Rose 4th; 4, A. Hume & Co., Triple X of Dentonia. Cow, dry, in calf, any age—1 and 3, R. R. Ness, Nellie Burns of Burnside and Monkland Pansy 2nd; 2 and 4, A. Hume & Co., White Heather

and Bonalee. Heifer, 2 years old—1, 3 and 4, R. R. Ness, Bargower Moss Rose, Finlayston Rose and Monkland Dorothy; 2, A. Hume & Co., Pride of Hume Farm. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1 and 2, R. R. Ness, Nellie Burns 3rd and Monkland Maud; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, May Mitchell; 4, A. Hume & Co., Bargower Snowdrop. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, A. Hume & Co. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 2, R. R. Ness; 3 and 4, A. Hume & Co. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1, R. R. Ness; 2 and 3, A. Hume & Co.; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son. Herd, consisting of one bull and three heifers, under 2 years old—1, R. R. Ness; 2 and 4, A. Hume & Co.; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Herd, consisting of one bull, any age, two females over 3 years, one female over 2 years, one female over 1 year and one female under 1 year—1 and 3, R. R. Ness; 2, A. Hume & Co.; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son. Best female of any age—A. Hume & Co., Eva of Menie.

**JERSEYS.**—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Blue Blood of Dentonia and Fereor; 3, David Duncan, Golden Lad of Thorncliffe. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 3, Bull & Son, Brewster and Champion; 2, T. O. Crichtley Monarch of the Park. Bull, 1 year old—1, Bull & Son, Buster Brown; 2, David Duncan, Marmad's Lad; 3, T. Porter, Carleton West, Porter's Pedro Pogis. Senior bull calf under 1 year—1, David Duncan, Fontaine's Boyle; 2 and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Financier and Mystery; 3, T. Porter, Blue Belle's Fox of Linden Grove. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 3, David Duncan, Mermad's Victor and Golden Champion; 2, Bull & Son, Mark Anthony; 4, Robt. Tufts & Son, Bim of Highgrove. Bull of any age—Bull & Son, Blue Blood of Dentonia. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, Bull & Son, Duval's Defiance; 2, D. Duncan, Lady Primrose; 3, Bull & Son, Sweet Eyes. Cow, 3 years old—1, Duncan, Blue Blood Fancy; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, Monarch's Pet and Jetsam. Cow, any age, with two of her progeny—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Pretty Maid and Sweet Eyes. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Bull & Son, Catalina of St. Martin's; 2 and 3, Duncan, Don's Lass and Art's Queen. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1 and 2, Bull & Son, Monarch Lois and Brilliant Sun; 3, David Duncan, Sunlight's Pet. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1 and 3, Duncan, Leda's Golden Belle and Rosetta; 2, Bull & Son, Pet Daisy. Senior heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, David Duncan; 4, T. Porter; 5, Robt. Tufts & Son. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 2, David Duncan; 3, Robt. Tufts & Son; 4, T. Porter. Four animals, the progeny of one bull—1 and 4, David Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Herd, consisting one bull and three heifers, under 2 years old—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3 and 4, David Duncan. Herd, of one bull, any age, two females over 3, one female over 2, one female over 1 and one female under 1—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, David Duncan. Best female of any age—B. H. Bull & Son, Duval's Defiance.

**HOLSTEINS.**—(Judge, William Shunk, Sherwood).—Bull, 2 years old and upwards—1, Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Cornelius Posch; 2, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Sir Mercedes Teake; 3, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Gen. Burke Mechthilde De Kol. Bull, 2 years old—1, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Nannette Pietertje Paul; 2, Jas. Rettie, Poet Posch; 3, C. J. Gilroy & Son, Sir Alta Posch Beets. Bull, 1 year old—1, Jas. Rettie, Count Mercena Posch; 2, S. Macklin, Schuiling Sir Posch; 3, Gilroy & Son, Carmen Sylvia Jewel Prince; 4, G. W. Clemons, Oyama De Kol. Senior bull calf—1 and 3, Jas. Rettie, Sir Mercedes Posch and Sir Artis Posch; 2, A. C. Hallman, Polianthus Nannette Paul; 4, Gilroy & Son, Erie Sylvia Posch Prince; 5, G. W. Clemons, Anna Held's Teake. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1, Jas. Rettie, Sir Iantje Posch; 2, A. C. Hallman, Prince Nannette Paul; 3, G. W. Clemons, Prince Teake De Kol; 4, S. Macklin, Homestead Albino Paul. Best bull of any age—Jas. Rettie, Cornelius Posch. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Jas. Rettie, Faforit 7th and Artis Mink Mercedes; 3, Gilroy & Son, Highland Phocis Pietertje; 4, S. Macklin, Emery Beauty. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 4, Jas. Rettie, Homestead Maria De Kol and De Kol Paul Sadie Vale; 2, G. W.

Clemons, Kate Castleton; 3, A. C. Hallman, Augusta Acme De Kol. Heifer, 2 years old—1, J. W. Lee & Sons, Rosa Bonheur 4th's Flower 2nd; 2, G. W. Clemons, Lulu Glaser; 3, Jas. Rettie, Ferndale Maid. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, G. W. Clemons, Rosie O'Grady; 2, A. C. Hallman, Mutual Friend Blackness De Kol; 3, Gilroy & Son, Iona J. 2nd's Netherland; 4, S. Macklin, Lily Hengerfeldt De Kol. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Jas. Rettie, Pontiac Atlas Maid and Annie Posch De Kol; 3 and 4, A. C. Hallman, Teresa Sadie Vale and Rosa Korndyke De Kol 2nd. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, Jas. Rettie; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, Gilroy & Son. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1, Gilroy & Son; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, Jas. Rettie; 4, G. W. Clemons. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1 and 4, Rettie; 2, Gilroy & Son; 3, Hallman;

5, Clemons. Herd of one bull and four females over 1 year old—1, Rettie; 2, Clemons; 3, Gilroy; 4, Hallman; 5, Macklin. Young herd, consisting of one bull and four females, 1 year old and under 3—1, Rettie; 2, Hallman; 3, Gilroy & Son; 4, Clemons; 5, Macklin. Best female of any age—Jas. Rettie, Faforit 7th.

**SHEEP.**

**OXFORD DOWNS.**—(Judge, L. Parkinson, Eramosa).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 2, Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Lee. Best ram, any age—Arkell. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Arkell; 3, Lee. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Arkell; 3, Lee. Ewe lamb—1, 2, 3 and 4, Arkell. Best ewe, any age—Arkell. Pen of Oxford



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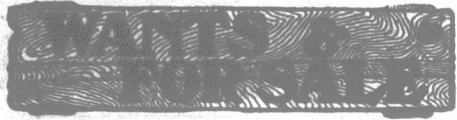
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Downs—1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 Arkell; 2, Lee. Pen of Oxford Downs, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Arkell. Pen of Oxford Downs, Canadian-bred, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Arkell; 2, Lee. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.

**COTSWOLDS**—(Judge, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Elgin F. Park, Burgessville. Shearling ram—1, R. Miller, Stouffville; 2 and 3, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Ram lamb—1, Ross; 2 and 3, Miller. Best ram, any age—Miller. Ewe, 2 years and under 3—1, Park; 2 and 3, Ross. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Miller. Ewe lamb—1, Miller; 2 and 3, Ross; 4, Park. Best ewe, any age—Ross. Pen of Cotswolds, ram lamb, and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Park. Pen of Cotswolds, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and two ewe lambs—1, Ross; 2, Miller. Pen of Cotswolds, Canadian-bred, not shown in section 10; one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Ross; 2, Park. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1, Park; 2, Ross. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, Park.

**LEICESTERS**—(Judge, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 2, J. J. Woolcott, Kennicott; 3, A. & N. Whitelaw, Guelph. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, Whitelaw. Best ram,

any age—Whitelaw. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Maw. Shearling ewe—1, Woolcott; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Maw; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Hastings Bros. Best ewe, any age—Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, Canadian-bred, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Maw. Wether, 1 year old and under 3—1 and 2, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, Maw; 2, Hastings Bros.

**SOUTH DOWNS**—(Judge, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Best ram, any age—Sir Geo. Drummond. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Shearling ewe—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Drummond. Ewe lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, 3 and 4, Drummond. Best ewe, any age—Telfer Bros. Pen of Southdowns—1, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of Southdowns, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Pen of Southdowns, Canadian-bred—1, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1 and 2, Drummond. Wether, under 1 year—1, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.

**SHROPSHIRE**—(Judge, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, J. G. Hamner, Brantford; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Hamner. Ram lamb—1 and 3, W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe; 2, R. Miller, Stouffville; 4, John Dryden & Son, Brooklin. Best ram, any age—Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 2, Hamner; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shearling ewe—1, Miller; 2 and 3, Hamner. Ewe lamb—1, Miller; 2, Carpenter; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 4, Hamner. Best ewe, any age—R. Miller. Pen of Shropshires, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Carpenter; 2, Hamner. Pen of Shropshires, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and two ewe lambs—1, Miller; 2, Hamner. Pen of Shropshires, Canadian-bred, one ram, two ewes, one year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Hamner; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Best flock of four American-bred registered Shropshire lambs, either or both sexes—1, Carpenter; 2, Hamner. Best flock of four registered Shropshires, 1 year old or over, one ram and two ewes—1, Hamner; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Flock of four registered Shropshire lambs, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1, Carpenter; 2, Hamner.

**DORSET HORNS**—(Judge, John Campbell).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, H. Harding, Thorndale; 2, James Robertson & Sons, Milton; 3, R. G. H. Luxton, Milton; 4, Robertson & Sons. Shearling ram—1, Harding; 2, H. Bartlett, Smithville; 3, Robertson & Sons. Ram lamb—1, Bartlett; 2 and 4, Harding; 3, Robertson & Sons. Ram, any age—1, Harding. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Bartlett, Smithville; 2, Harding; 3, Luxton. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 5, Harding; 3, Bartlett, Smithville; 4, J. Robertson. Best ewe, any age—1, Harding. Pen of Dorsets, ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Open pen of Dorsets—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Pen of Dorsets, Canadian-bred—1, Robertson; 2, Harding. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1, Bartlett; 2, Robertson. Wether, under 1 year—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett.

**LINCOLNS**—(Judge, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, J. H. Patrick, Elberton. Shearling ram—1, Patrick; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Ram lamb—1 and 4, Gibson; 2 and 3, Patrick. Best ram, any age—Patrick. Pen of 2 shears and under 3—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Gibson; 2, Patrick. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Patrick. Best ewe, any age—Patrick. Pen of Lincolns, one ram and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Gibson. Pen of Lincolns, one ram and two ewes, 1

year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick. Pen of Lincolns, Canadian-bred, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Patrick. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick. Wether, under 1 year—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick.

**HAMPSHIRE**—(Judge, Prof. H. S. Arkell, Guelph).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Geo. Cavan, Toronto; 3, Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearling ram—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Freeborn Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 4, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Freeborn Bros. Best ram, any age—Geo. Cavan. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 2, Freeborn Bros. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Cavan. Ewe lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Freeborn Bros. Best ewe, any age—Telfer Bros. Pen of Hampshires, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Telfer Bros. Pen of Hampshires, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Pen of Hampshires, Canadian-bred, one ram, two ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Telfer Bros. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1 and 2, Telfer Bros. Wether, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, George Cavan.

#### SWINE.

**BERKSHIRES**—(Judges, Robt. Vance, Ida, H. G. Clark, Norval; Geo. Green, Fairview).—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 2, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 3, Douglas Thomson, Woodstock. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Durham. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Thomas Teasdale, Concord; 2, Sam. Dolson, Alton; 3, W. H. Durham; 4, Geo. Cavan, Toronto. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Douglas Thomson; 3, S. Dolson; 4, Thos. Teasdale. Boar, under 6 months—1, Durham; 2 and 4, Thomson; 3, Dolson. Sow, 2 years and over—1, 3 and 4, Durham; 2, Dolson. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Dolson. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1, 2 and 3, Durham; 4, Cavan. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Durham; 2 and 3, Teasdale; 4, Cavan. Sow, under 6 months—1, Dolson; 2 and 4, Thomson; 3, Durham. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 2, Durham. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Dolson; 2, Thomson. Four pigs, under 6 months, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Dolson; 2, Thomson. Best boar, sweepstakes—1, Durham. Best sow, sweepstakes—1, Durham.

**YORKSHIRES**—(Judges, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Wm. Jones, Zenda).—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 4, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Duck; 2, Flatt; 3, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 4, Featherston. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Featherston; 2, Flatt; 3 and 4, Wilson. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 4, Featherston; 2, Flatt; 3, Duck. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston; 4, Wilson. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 4, Flatt; 2, Duck; 3, Featherston. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Flatt; 2, Wilson; 3, Duck; 4, Featherston. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 4, Flatt; 2, Featherston; 3, Wilson. Sow, under 6 months—1, Featherston; 2, 3 and 4, Flatt. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Duck; 4, Featherston. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Flatt. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Featherston; 2, Flatt. Best boar, sweepstakes—Flatt. Best sow, sweepstakes—Flatt.

**TAMWORTHES**—(Judges, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Wm. Jones, Zenda).—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 4, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 2, Colwill Bros., Newcastle; 3, Herbert German, St. George. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, German; 2, Colwill Bros. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Colwill Bros.; 2 and 3,

Douglas; 4, German. Boar, under 6 months—1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas & Sons. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, German. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, German; 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, Douglas & Sons. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1, German; 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas & Sons. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, German. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 4, Douglas & Sons; 2, German; 3, Colwill Bros. Four pigs, under 6 months, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons. Four pigs, under 6 months, the produce one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons. Best boar, sweepstakes—Douglas & Sons. Best sow, sweepstakes—Douglas & Sons.

**OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS**—Boar, 2 years and over—1, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, Daniel DeCourcy, Bornholm; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright; 3, Featherston. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Wright; 2, DeCourcy; 3, Featherston. Boar, under 6 months—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright; 3, Featherston. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Featherston; 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright; 3, Featherston. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, Featherston; 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Featherston; 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy. Best boar and 2 sows of same breed of any age—1, Featherston; 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy.

**EXPORT BACON HOGS**—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 3 and 5, J. Featherston & Son; 4, R. F. Duck & Son.

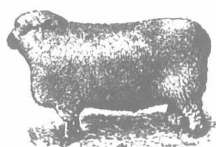
#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

**CHEESE**—Colored cheese, June and July—1, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 4, G. R. Stone, Currie's Crossing. White cheese, June and July—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, B. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, Jas. Paton, Atwood; 4, R. A. Thompson, Atwood. Colored August cheese—1, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2, J. A. Mitchell, Picton; 3, T. E. Whitham, Elmbrook; 4, G. A. Renwick, Fleetwood. White August cheese—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville; 3, Benson Avery, Scotch Line; 4, G. M. McKenzie, Stilton cheese—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, W. F. Gerow, Napanee. Flatts—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron.

**BUTTER**—Salted creamery, export butter—1, H. Gelinus, Ste. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 3, T. E. Brown, Dutton; 4, F. W. Smith, Vinemont. Unsalted creamery, export butter—1, W. M. Waddell, Kenwood; 2, E. W. Evans, Kingsley, Que.; 3, H. Gelinus; 4, J. H. Leclerc, Frontier, Que. Pound prints—1, Arthur Davies, Lindsay; 2, G. S. Dobbie, Brownsville; 3, F. W. Smith; 4, W. H. Stewart. Creamery, 10-lb. boxes—1, W. H. Stewart; 2, F. E. Brown; 3, W. M. Waddell; 4, R. M. Flayer, Walkerton. Farm dairy butter, 30-lb. crock—1, B. D. Young, Maisonville, Que.; 2, Wm. Home, Frontier, Que.; 3, W. Stewart; 4, F. W. Creally, Strathroy. Farm dairy, crocks or boxes—1, W. Whitelaw, Meaford; 2, R. Tufts & Son, Tweed; 3, Wm. Home, Frontier, Que.; 4, W. Stewart, Frontier, Que. Pound prints—1, J. Galbraith, Ellesmere; 2, Maggie Johnson, Bowood; 3, W. Whitelaw; 4, W. Home.

For syndicate instructors, Ontario is divided into districts, comprising groups of factories. To the Government instructors in charge of these groups taking the greatest number of awards, premiums are given. The first of these, amounting to \$50, went to the Listowel group, over which presides J. R. Burgess; the second fell to the Stratford group, A. Mackay, instructor, and the third to the Picton group.

Hon. W. Owen, Montebello, Que., announces an auction sale of 50 head of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle to take place, at his farm, on October 17th, at Montebello (on C. P. R., between Montreal and Ottawa).



## AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION



The largest sheep association in the world.

Over 3,000 members, nearly 400 of them in the Dominion of Canada.

18 vols. of records published; vol. 19 in press.

A quarter of million pure-bred Shropshires recorded as individuals.

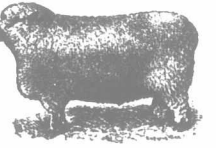
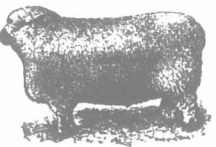
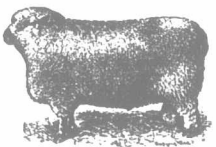
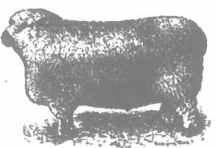
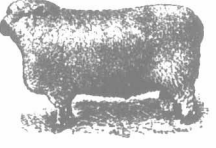
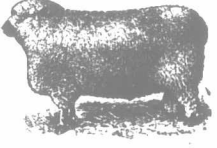
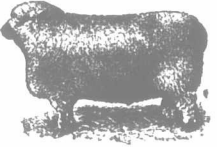
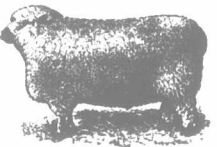
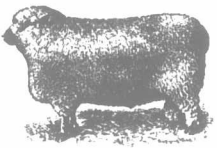
Only Shropshire association recognized by the U. S. Government, admitting sheep free of duty.

The most popular and profitable sheep in existence.

See that your sheep are recorded and transferred upon the books of the association.

Information and blanks free. Address:

**MORTIMER LEVERING, Secy.**  
La Fayette, Ind., or Chicago, Ill.



### GOSSIP.

Poverty cannot be cured by making charity a pastime.

You do not have to empty your head to fill your heart.

### THE MILD WINTER OF 1832.

(Leviston, Me., Journal.)

The oldest inhabitant came into this office the other day, and remarked that as an average winter this was exceedingly severe. "Speaking of warm winters," said he, "do you recall the winter of 1832? In that winter I went to school from December until March bare-foot, with nothing on but linen pants and a cotton shirt. And it was so hot sometimes during recess that I took off my shirt. In that winter Christmas Day, I picked eight quarts of ripe strawberries in a field opposite my father's house in the town of Turner, and I very nearly had a sunstroke. It was so warm that winter that they forgot to hold the annual state legislature at Augusta. By gum," added our faithful chronicler. "I never see such nights as we had for heat. I slept all winter 'thout no bedclothes, and the skeeters bit fearful!"

### HASSARD'S CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, one of the younger Canadian importers, has lately arrived home with 29 head of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys. Although but a few years in business, the high-class order of animals he brings out has rapidly placed him in the front rank of Canadian importers, and anyone doubting the accuracy of the above statement will have their illusion dispelled by a look over this year's high-class importation, to be seen in Mr. Hassard's stables, at Millbrook, Ont. They are high-class show animals from Scotland, England and France. They have great size combined with the highest class of quality, have ideal bone, ankles and feet, are stylish, flashy movers, backed by the best of blood. A personal visit of inspection will convince the most skeptical. Fascinator is a brown six-year-old, by Baron's Pride, a heavy, thick-quality horse of ideal Clydesdale type, on short, flashy legs, and a noted winner. Vigorous is a brown three-year-old, by Up-to-Time, stands 17 hands, weighs 1,900 lbs., and is about as near perfect as a horse can be made. Sir Mark is a bay seven-year-old, by Fortune Still, with a great show record, and as a sire of show animals. He is a very heavy, thick, flashy-topped horse on ideal underpinning. Dunore Barn is a brown three-year-old, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, a very large, heavy-boned colt, full of Clydesdale character, on legs of quality, the making of a rare good one. Derwent Crook is a brown two-year-old, by Cannymann, another very large colt that, when developed, will make a 2,100-lb. horse, and a show one at that. Darvel is a bay two-year-old, by Crown Derby, a big, thick colt, full of quality, a genuine draft horse. Castleton King, bay, two years old, by Hillhead Chief, a very large colt, an ideal drafter, with heavy bone and grand ankles and feet, will make over a-ton horse. Cauldrin Prince is a bay four-year-old, by the great Prince Thomas, a big, smooth-quality horse that has won prizes galore. Fiscal Member is a bay five-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince Alexander, another ton horse, a flashy, stylish one, and an Old Country winner. Black Arrow is a black two-year-old, by Sir Lochlan, one of the medium-sized, natty kind that commands attention when he moves. Prospector is a brown two-year-old, by Lord Londerry, the making of a 2,200-lb. horse, combined with which is style and quality galore. Dunure Barnum is a bay two-year-old, by Dunure Castle, another of the medium-sized, flashy kind.

The Hackneys are from two to six years of age, and represent the blood of such aristocrats as Cranworth Squire, Conquest 2nd, Garton Duke of Connaught, Challenger, Lord Donoughe and Pilot 2nd. Some of them are of the thick, smooth, flashy kind; others are more of the lofty, stylish kind, so that, no matter what you want, you will find it here. The Percherons are two and three years old, blacks and greys. They are very heavy colts on clean, flashy legs, and were winners at home.

## Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



## THOS. IRVING Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years. Importer and exporter of

**HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.**

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.

## My New Importation of Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

**THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.**

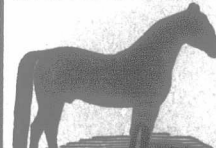
## GLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners at the leading shows of both countries. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

**ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.**

## HORSE OWNERS! USE



## CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses etc. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

## Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

## ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 5-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Always Fair. Mfd. only by W. F. Young, P. O. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

## The Cream of Cream Separators

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

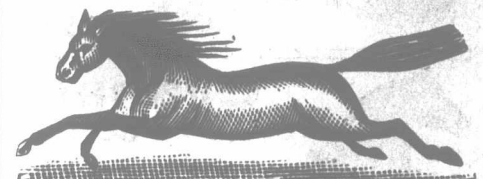


Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unqualified guarantee. Write immediately for catalog 3-35 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

## The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

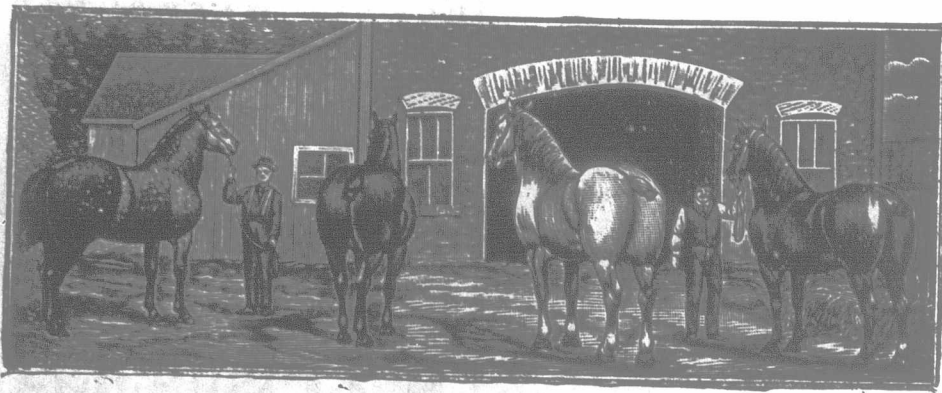
No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. BARRY CO.'s Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.

## THE HAYES BULLETIN

DEVOTED TO ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.

Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma number now ready.

Free on request. DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.



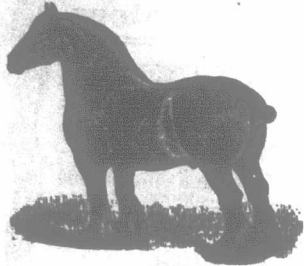
## 30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

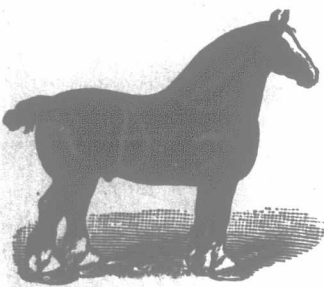
**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.**

82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.

## HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



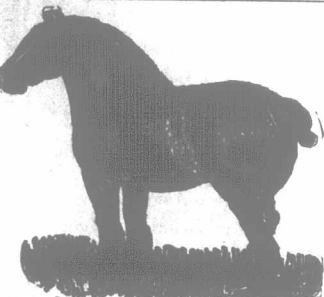
**Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.** We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance 'phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.



## SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

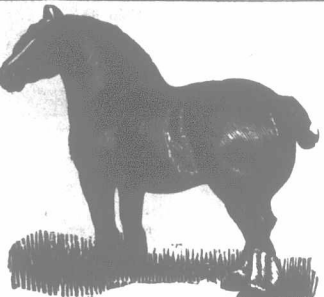
have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian bred fillies.

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R.  
Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.



## GRAHAM BROS. "Calmbrogle," CLAREMONT, IMPORTERS OF HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.



## T. H. HASSARD Millbrook, Ont.

My latest importation comprises 40 head of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys from the most noted sires in Scotland, France, and England. They are an exceedingly choice lot, combining size, style, action and quality. Intending purchasers will consult their own interests by seeing this lot. Prices and terms to suit.

MILLBROOK STATION AND P.O.



## Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

## 42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

**Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.**  
Local Phone connection.

## DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.



14 imp., 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. This set of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympian, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Caribber. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

**DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.**  
A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. 'Phone connection.

### GOSSIP.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., in sending copy for a change of advertisement, writes that the yearling bull he is offering is a grand good one, sired by their former great bull, Derby (imp.). His dam is Bessie's Maid, by that noted bull, Royal Prince, so long at the head of the Thistle Ha' herd.

### COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

Herewith is given the result of the second testing period at St. Alphonse (Bagotville), in the Lake of St. John group of associations. Only 150 cows are reported this time, against 250 last month.

Members of all these associations should clearly understand that the advantage of weighing and testing becomes more apparent and valuable as it is persisted in regularly. One trial trip of 30 days is as nothing compared with the information and benefit derived from systematic and careful watching of the yield of milk and fat, with a view of remedying all disturbing causes, and increasing the product. Then profit increases. Stick to the weighing!

One hundred and fifty cows tested averaged 583 lbs. milk; average test, 3.6 per cent.; average of fat, 21.1 lbs.

The result of the fifth test at North Oxford, Ont., shows the average per cent. of fat, 3.4, as against 3.2 for the other four months. The individual yields of milk are keeping up well; in seven herds there are records of over 1,000 lbs. This should encourage members of other associations.

The average yield of butter-fat per head varies from 20.3 to 31.3.

Average milk of the 271 cows tested was 722 lbs.; average test, 3.4 per cent.; average yield of fat, 24.7 lbs.

### GEO. MILLER'S SALE.

At his farm, lot 19, con. 10, Markham Township, on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 1906, Mr. Geo. Miller will sell, by auction, his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Southdown sheep, together with all the horses. As he has sold his farm, and is moving to Texas, there will positively be no reserve. The Short-horns number 16 head, nearly all of them belonging to the Canadian Rose of Monrath strain, founded on cattle imported by the late Georgie Miller, of Rigfoot farm, originally of the Symes strain that produced so many show cattle for Mr. Miller in days gone by. Rose Monrath 12th, by Imp. Fitz-Stephen, dam by Imp. Indian Chief, is a big, thick, good one, and a roan eighteen-months-old son of hers, Eclipse, by Imp. Langford Eclipse, is one of the low-down, thick kind, a bull fit to head almost any herd; and a half-sister of hers, Rose Monrath 9th, by Imp. Golden Measure, is another big, thick one. Rose Monrath 13th, by Lovely Lad, a son of Imp. Bapton Fancy, is still another half-sister. She is a roan yearling, and a nice one. Rose Monrath 11th is by Imp. Fitz-Stephen Forrester, dam by Aberdeen of Markham, a son of Imp. Aberdeen. There are several others bred the same—high-class animals in grand condition, and regular breeders; also several tracing to Imp. Red Rose and Imp. Louisa, and a year-old daughter of Imp. Bella Hillhurst 2nd, by Imp. Royal Champion. These are a big, well-put-up lot, and extra good milkers; also two bull calves, six and seven months old, by Imp. Scotland's Fame. The Southdowns number 43, bred from imported Webb foundation. This year's lambs are by Imp. Alban's Enterprise, a St. Louis winner. There are three two-shear rams, one of them the imported stock ram; four one-shear rams, and six ram lambs, seven shearing ewes, twenty-one two-shear and over, and two ewe lambs. This is the flock that won first prize at Toronto in 1904, on a pen of Canadian-bred. They are strictly a high-class lot, and will be sold to the highest bidder. There will also be sold 20 head of grade cattle—mostly steers. The sale will commence at 1 p. m., sharp. The farm is easily reached from Markham Station, G. T. R., 4½ miles, or Locust Hill, C. P. R., 3½ miles. Terms cash, or special arrangements can be made by those wishing. Geo. Jackson, of Port Perry, will wield the hammer. Catalogues on application, Markham P. O.

## Skin Troubles of Babyhood

AND HOW PROMPTLY THEY ARE  
OVERCOME BY THE USE OF

## Dr. Chase's Ointment

Your family doctor will explain to you, if you ask him, the mission of the pores of the skin, and will tell you of the dangers of using pore-clogging powders for the chafings and irritations to which babies are subject.

Any mother who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose will tell you of how beautifully soft it has kept the skin, and of how quickly it cured the chafing or irritation.

Especially during the teething period, children are likely to suffer from eczema, and unless it is promptly checked there is danger of it spreading to other parts of the body and becoming chronic.

There is no rival to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for baby eczema, as it is usually called, and it can be used with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but, on the contrary, keep it soft and smooth.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home where its merits are known, and is indispensable in the nursery; 60c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any other hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,  
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

## BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

**R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.**

### THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 5-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Luanan Sta., G. T.

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**  
Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,**  
Forest Sta. and P. O.

**HEREFORDS**—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P. O. and Sta.**

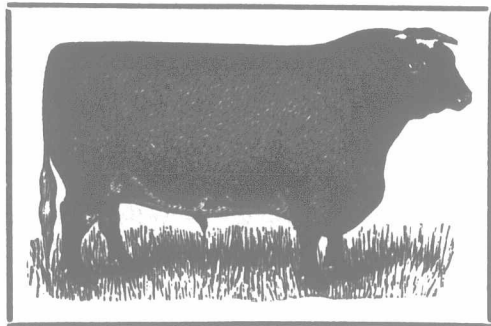
**Aberdeen-Angus bull** for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. **A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

He never says anything who never has anything to say.

Meekness is the secret of the maintenance of mastery.

## Dispersion Auction Sale

### OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP



On Tuesday, September 25th, 1906,

At his farm, Lot 19, Con. 10, Markham Tp., MR. GEORGE MILLER will sell his entire herd of 16 head of Shorthorn Cattle and 43 head of Southdown Sheep, together with 20 head of grade cattle and several horses. The Shorthorns are registered in both the Canadian and American Herdbooks. They are a high-class lot. There will positively be no reserve or side-bidding. Terms cash; or special arrangements can be made.

Markham, G.T.R., 4 1/2 miles. Locust Hill, C.P.R., 3 miles. Catalogues.  
GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. GEO. MILLER, Markham P.O.

## CREDIT AUCTION SALE

At the farm of T. H. MEDCRAFT & SONS, Sparta, Ont., eight miles from City of St. Thomas, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th

Their entire herd, consisting of

### 36 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Including the red yearling sweepstakes bull, Sunbeam's Champion =59686=, son of the Toronto champion, Prince Sunbeam, Imp., and Scottish Rose 2nd, Imp. All females of breeding age in herd have been bred to or have calves at foot by this grand young bull. Also, at same time and place, a selection of eight head from the herd of W. G. Sanders & Son, St. Thomas, consisting of young cows and heifers and three young bulls, the females all of deep-milking strains, bred to or having calves by the choice imported bull, Village Earl =55048=. Also, if not previously sold privately, 70 PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, including 20 choice imported shearing ewes and a lot of good shearing rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Teams will meet trains morning of sale, as indicated in catalogue, at St. Thomas, G. T. R., C. P. R., Wabash and Pere Marquette. Telephone to house.

TERMS: 11 months' credit on approved notes, 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. For catalogues apply to  
Auctioneers: CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, JOHN D. LOCKE, R. H. LINDSAY. T. H. MEDCRAFT & SONS, Sparta, Ont.

## Extensive Auction Sale

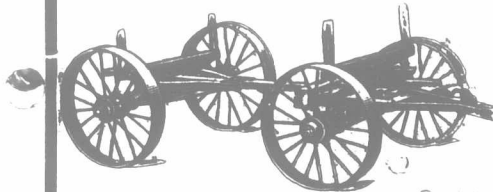
### OF SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1906

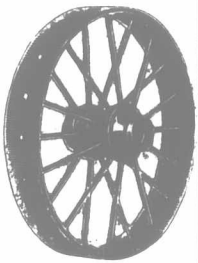
On Lot 17, E.O.R., Con. 7, McGillivray Tp., three miles from Ailsa Craig, consisting of 17 females and 3 males. There will also be sold six Shorthorn yearling steers—all capital feeders. One was being fitted for Fat-stock Show, Guelph. Sale will commence at 1 p.m. Terms: 6 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. per annum for cash. Teams will meet trains arriving evening previous and morning of sale.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

## HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM



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DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S" STANDARD BALING PRESSES  
LARGEST & MOST PERFECT GUARANTEED TO ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS SEND FOR WHITMAN AGRIC. CO.  
VICTORIOUS IN USE TO THE WORLD OVER  
LINE IN AMERICA. HAVE NO EQUAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Received the GRAND PRIZE, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

### GOSSIP.

"When he proposed, did you tell him to see me?" inquired her mother.  
"Yes, and he said he'd seen you several times, but—but, he loved me just the same."

A little Cheyenne boy was being reproved by his mother. "Charlie," she said, "if you behave like this, you know, you won't go to heaven." The child thought a little, and then said: "Well, I've been to two circuses and to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and I can't expect to go everywhere!"

### ANY OLD MAN WOULD DO.

A Kentucky negro fell victim to the charms of a dusky maiden, but could not get up sufficient courage to ask the fateful question. In his difficulty he asked the advice of his spiritual guide, who suggested that a proposal by telephone might relieve the trepidation caused by propinquity.

Getting his lady love on the wire, he shouted, "Will you marry meh?" and swiftly came the answer, "Yes, Ah'll marry you. Who are you?"

### DALGETY'S CLYDESDALES.

Mr. J. Dalgety, of London, Ont. (Fraser House), the Canadian representative of the firm of Dalgety Bros., importers of high-class Clydesdales, has just arrived from Scotland with a new importation that, for size, style, quality and royal breeding, eclipses any former importation made by this well-known firm. Prominent among them is the massive-quality horse, Flashlight 11086, by Chastard, dam by Prince of Loudon. He is a bay seven-year-old, winner of the silver medal at the Royal Northern, and sire of the filly that won first and championship at Elon, and first at Undy, and another filly that won first and championship at Cluny. He stands 17 1/2 hands high on short, flashy legs, and is quality all over—just the kind that is wanted in this country. The Charmer 12390 is a black four-year-old, by Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales, dam by Prince Charming, a grandson of Prince of Wales. As a yearling, he won second, and as a three-year-old, second, at the Royal Northern, and his get in one season won 20 first prizes, 1 gold medal and 2 championships. He is a thick, smooth-quality horse, and a very flashy mover—a show horse all over. Baron Levan 12831 is a black four-year-old, by Baron Mitchell, by Baron's Pride, dam Nancy Kerr, by Prince Alexander. As a yearling he was first at Perth and Crief; as a two-year-old he was fifth at Glasgow, and third at Dunbarton; as a three-year-old he was third at Glasgow, defeating the three-year-old premium horse, and was highly commended at the Highland. He is a big quality horse from the ground up—hard to fault. Finavon, a brown two-year-old, by Knight of Cowal, dam by Dae-Ye-See, was winner of the Isle of Man premium. He is a big, flashy colt, full of style and quality, the making of a high-class show horse. Mainbrind, Vol. 29, is a brown two-year-old, by the champion Prince of Craigwell, dam by the great show horse, Money-corn. He won first at Strathbogie Club Show, at Huntley, in February last, and is the kind that win in the best of company, as he combines size, quality, style and action—a very taking colt. Lord Kimberly 13069 is another two-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince Alexander, dam by Prince Gallant. He is one of the thick, smooth kind, on ideal underpinning, the making of a big, thick quality horse. Baron Clatt, Vol. 29, by Baron Ruby, is a bay two-year-old, a very large colt, full of Clyde character, a typical drafter, and possesses both style and quality. Besides these, there are three fillies: Earl's Field Pearl, a bay three-year-old, by Commander in Chief, is an exceptionally large filly, just the kind that Canadians like, as she combines size and quality with smoothness. Earl's Field Ruby is a brown two-year-old, by Baron's Ruby, by Darnley. She is a sweet filly, one of the natty-moving, flashy kind, a typical Clydesdale on ideal legs, a rare good kind. As above mentioned, this is without doubt the best lot ever offered by this firm. Their breeding is unsurpassed. They are show horses of a high order, and several of them are proven sires of worth, which about fills the bill in the selection of Clydesdale sires.

## Are You DEAF?



I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent. of those whose hearing is defective.

Way Ear Drums are manufactured in Canada under Canadian patents. Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 904 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and Station. Telephone connection.

## Plaster Hill Shorthorns and Lincolns



About a dozen heifers from 6 to 34 months of age. 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Lincolns of both sexes, and a few Berkshires.

F. Martindale & Son, York P. O. Caledonia Station.



## White Hall Shorthorns

Misses, Cecillas, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

## GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS



Fairy Queens, Ury, Floras, Claret, Isabellas, Rose of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

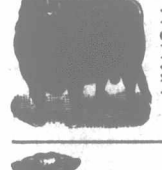
W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O. Markdale Station

## Shorthorns Leicesters

Am offering an extra choice lot of bulls and heifers, of all ages. Leicesters: Yearling and ram lambs and ewes of all ages, of the best breeding and quality.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

## Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



For sale: 2 yearling bulls, young cows, yearling heifers and calves. In Berkshires, a number of young things about 3 months old. In Cotswolds, about 20 lambs.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.



## SHORTHORNS

Shropshires and Berkshires.

For sale: One yearling bull, several choice calves. Ram and ewe lambs. A few young sows.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

## MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

## For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEDFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

ARLINGTON Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: 4 choice young bulls (8 mos.) and 2 heifers rising 2 years. Sired by imp. Trout Creek Guard and Christopher's Heir, Vol. 20. All out of heavy-producing dams. An extra choice lot. Also ram and ewe lambs. John Lishman, Hageraville P.O. & Stn.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's

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### J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie bred) bull, Sittyton Yelkor (Imp.)—50088— (87397). 11 young bulls from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

## J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale; three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

### MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and Shorthorn-Topped SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL,  
Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P.O.

### C. Rankin & Sons, Wyebriidge, Ont.


Importers and Breeders of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.

### ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, Imp. 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.



**MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS**

For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O.  
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont C. P. R.

### D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets. For sale: Young cows and heifers, all ages, Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. P. O. and Station: Smithville, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS**

Herds headed by Imp. Royal Prince and Imp. Abbotford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from Imp. dams and Imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.

**Shorthorns** Have several good ones for sale between 5 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp. Royal Sailor and Imp. Wanderer's Last.  
J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Stn., Ont.

**Shorthorn Bulls**—Imp. Scottish Peer—40494—, 4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address.  
JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor—40859—(78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.  
KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.  
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star—58685—.**  
Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### SCROTAL HERNIA.

A few days after birth, my colt's scrotum began to enlarge, and is now about the size of that of a two-year-old.  
G. Y.

Ans.—This is called scrotal hernia (rupture). In most cases, nature effects a cure. I would advise you to leave it alone unless it continues to enlarge. It is probable it will be in a normal condition by the time the colt is a year old. If it continues to get larger, the colt will have to be castrated by what is known as "the covered operation," which will require the services of a veterinarian. Do not interfere unless the scrotum becomes so large as to interfere with progression.  
V.

#### LAME COLT.

A week ago my two-months-old colt got stiff. I gave it castor oil, but it has not got better. The lameness is all in one hind leg, and it appears like joint-ill, only there is no swelling. It drinks a little, but is failing very fast.  
J. B.

Ans.—Joint-ill at this age is very rare, and is always accompanied by more or less swelling. I am of the opinion, on account of the absence of swelling, that the lameness is either in the foot or the hip. Examine the foot carefully, and if nothing can be found, the trouble is probably in the hip, and all you can do is to keep as quiet as possible, and feed all it will eat. I think it would be wise to call your veterinarian in, and have him examine and locate the lameness.  
V.

#### NERVOUS COW.

What causes a cow, when tied in the stall, to become suddenly violently excited, pull violently on her chain, and become afraid of everything that moves? Do you think a mouse would cause this condition? Would it be wise to darken the stall? I built this barn (which is well lighted) eight years ago, and have had three cows act this way. I kept stock for twenty-five years in the old stable, which was dark and dingy and lacked ventilation, and never had a case like it.  
H. B.

Ans.—I am not able to explain the actions of your cow. It is not probable a mouse is responsible. I think it is probable this cow is of a nervous, excitable disposition, and, probably, when first tied became excited, and has ever since associated tying with fear. You say you have had three act the same way in eight years. It may be that these are related, probably mother and daughters, and the tendency is hereditary. I would advise you to handle this cow very gently, and, if possible, give her a box stall to stand in. As to light and ventilation, there can be no possible question about the advisability of both in the stable, notwithstanding the fact that you had no trouble of this kind in your dark, poorly-ventilated stable. The trouble with this cow is a habit, either inherited or acquired, or, probably, partly both. A person conversant with the history of the animal should be able to give some explanation.  
V.

#### SCROTAL HERNIA.

Four-months-old colt has scrotal hernia on both sides. I have been advised to have him castrated, as he is likely to die from the operation at any time, and it would be better to lose him now than feed him for another year and then lose him.  
G. A.

Ans.—Unless the hernia is sufficiently large to interfere with the colt's action, or is gradually becoming larger, my advice is to leave him alone, and it is quite probable the rupture will have disappeared by next spring; but if still appearing occasionally at that time, leave him alone until two years old. If the present condition is such that an operation is necessary, get your veterinarian to castrate him by what is known as "the covered operation." While this operation is more critical than the ordinary, it does not, by any means, follow that the subject will die; in fact, the operation is usually successful.  
V.

So long as we keep our minds open and ready for the best that can come to us, whether it be in accord with our preconceived notions or not, we can safely count upon keeping along the good way—if we hustle wisely.

#### TRAINING A COLLIE PUP

1. I should like to receive a few hints in regard to training a collie pup. We wish him to become a nice dog to have around the house, and also to use him presently for driving our cows. He is about nine weeks old.

2. Is it possible to teach a puppy not to wander away to neighboring farms?

3. What is the best way to remove nits from a dog's hair? All the varmin are destroyed.  
ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. We can scarcely do better than reproduce from last year's files the article, by A. Jas. Ewen, Wellington Co., Ont., "Teaching the Dog to Drive."

"Commence with the dog at the age of three months, in some secluded place, hearing no words intended to guide him except his own name: he should know nothing of ordinary words in use towards dogs, and should not have been handled by other persons. The first thing to teach him is to lead, placing a string around his neck, four or five feet long, in such a manner as not to hurt him, and hold upon the cord till he ceases struggling to get away. One lesson should be given each day. The first lesson should be given to let him know he cannot get away, and in teaching him to come by pulling on the rope and saying 'here,' using no other word that may confuse him. After he fully understands the meaning of the word 'here,' he will come to you when it is used; and as he comes to you, voluntarily or not, say 'ho,' and caress him. A lesson of thirty minutes, working him slowly and patiently, will be sufficient for each day. Proceed with the lessons till he will come from any part of yard at the word 'here.' He has now learned the word 'ho' means you are through with him.

"You must now teach him the words 'go' and 'halt.' To do this, place yourself in a position opposite where he would desire to go; for instance, the opening of the enclosure you have chosen for the lessons; say 'go,' calling and urging him along. When he gets part of the way say 'halt,' and at the same time pull upon the string, stopping him, and say 'halt' again. Proceed thus till he has learned the meaning of the words. To teach the above four words, it will take from one week to ten days, according to sagacity of the animal.

"To teach at the word 'speak': By holding up something which he wants very much; for instance, food, when he is quite hungry. If you wish him to go out, show him the door and say 'go out'; the word 'go' will start him, and in a little while he will become familiar with the word 'out.' Let him have a regular place to sleep, and teach him its name. If you already have a dog trained to drive, take the pup out with him to drive in the cattle. He will thus learn that they will run from him. Say nothing to him while he is with the other dog, unless he attempts to go to the heads of the cattle; this you must not permit. After two or three times take him out without the other dog and allow him to run after the cattle, provided they are used to being driven by other dogs. It will not do to let him run where there is danger of being turned upon. If he runs them too fast say 'steady,' and as you use words with him only when they mean something, he will be apt to pay attention and go slower; if he does not, say 'halt,' and then 'go,' then 'steady.' He will gradually understand its meaning. Accustom him to the words 'fetch' for sheep, and 'get' for cattle. So, when you say go and get the cattle he knows you mean the cattle, instead of the sheep or horses. Teach him to know the left from the right, and to obey orders in that respect by the motion of your left hand and the word 'left'; then by the motion with the right hand teach the word 'right.' By these motions and an appeal to the intelligence of the dog by your countenance and eyes, you can start him for the fields in any direction you choose, and he soon learns to do your bidding. Of course, it is presumed that the dog, to begin with, is bred from working stock."

2. Never let him accompany man, woman, child or team beyond the bounds of the farm. Feed him well, treat him kindly, but do not romp and play with him too much.

3. Let the nits hatch, then destroy the young vermin promptly by using a suitable wash.

## Shorthorns

# ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

**7 Imported Cows and Heifers**  
(calves at foot).

**11 Yearling Heifers** (all Scotch),

**2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.**

**1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.**

#### PURE SCOTCH

## SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite—45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.


Imp. Scottish Pride—36106—, a Marr Roan Lad.

Present offering  
2 imported bulls.  
18 young bulls.  
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.  
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.



**SHORT HORNS.**

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull, Young Derby.

is in good trim for fall shows. W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

#### FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.  
1 roan, two years old, from Imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde mares.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

### KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

## SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—45187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from Imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

### Clover Lea Stock Farm

## SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

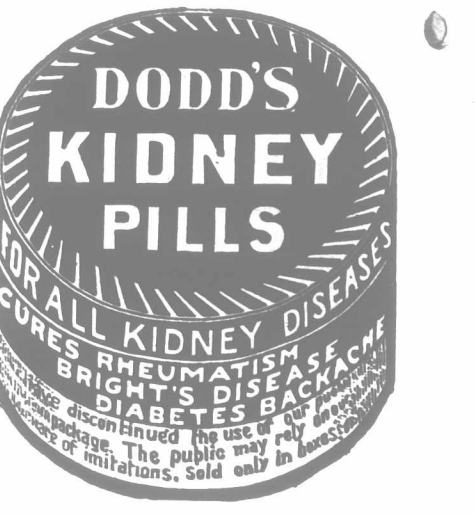
R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.  
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

She had a formula by means of which she let her suitors down easy.

"Oh! no, Mr. Blank, I cannot marry you, but I will be a very dear sister to you," she promised.

Later, she got married, and all the rejected suitors were at the wedding.

And there was quite a sensation in their ranks when the minister started the service—"Dearly beloved brethren!"

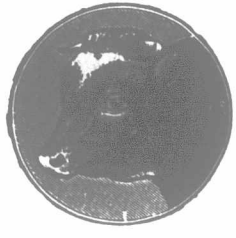


**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE

This medicine is sold only in the original package. The public may rely on the genuineness of imitations, sold only in the original package.



## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.  
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.  
Prices easy. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

## Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

## WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-traced families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for Sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

**A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.**

## GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd comprises such noted Scotch families as Orange Blossoms, Missies, Crimsom Fuchsias, Nonpareils, Mysies, etc., and is headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning, which sold for \$3,000, and also won first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Some choice young bulls for sale from four to eight months, also females. We have a few choice Yorkshires of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam. Will be sold easy.

**BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.**

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.**  
Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2887, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

## BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.  
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

**JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR.,**  
Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

## SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Bired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45081 FOR SALE.

**S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.**

## SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

For sale: 2 very fine pure Scotch bulls fit for service; also 2 boars of bacon type fit for service, and grand young sows bred to imp. boar. 25 males and females (Berks.) 2 and 3 months old.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.**  
Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

## Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

**JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.**  
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. on

**Oak Grove Shorthorns**—Present offering: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. **W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.**

**BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS**  
For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. **D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville P. O. & Sta.**

**Glen Gow Shorthorns**—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P. O.**  
Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

## MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred.



Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed

**C. D. Wager,**  
Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

**R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.**  
Elora Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds. Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1908; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

## CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS



For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers a nice thick, well-put-up lot and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap

**DR. T. S. SPOULE, M.P., Markdale, Ont.**

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

## J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. Glenora Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.  
Three grand young Scotch bulls ten months old at prices low enough to sell at sight. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. A pair of good Berkshires, four months old, for \$25 if taken before Sept. 10th. Long-distance Telephone.

**A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.**

## Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS

We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.**  
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R. One-half mile from station.

## SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Scottish Baron (Imp.). Prices reasonable.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ontario.**

**Brown Lee Shorthorns**—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of imp. Sir Christopher and imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.  
**DOUGLAS BROWN, Av. P.O. and Station**

**For Sale**—The stock bull, Queenston Archer—48898—, by Derby (imp.) dam Veronice (imp.) by Brave Archer (imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.  
**BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### LIGHTNING-RODS—SEED PER ACRE.

1. Are lightning-rods on buildings a protection from lightning?  
2. What is the right quantity of grain to sow per acre for best results on clay loam, of wheat, oats and barley?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, if properly erected and maintained as per directions frequently given in "The Farmer's Advocate."  
2. Wheat, 1 1/2 bushels per acre; oats and barley, 2 bushels each.

### PLACING TELEPHONE LINES.

1. Can a telephone company cross a road in opposition to the wishes of the township council?  
2. Can they put the line through a man's farm without permission, or under what conditions can they do so?  
3. Can they put it along a line fence and under what conditions? J. H. B.

Ans.—1. No. 2 and 3. They must have either the owners' permission or a grant from the Legislature of rights of expropriation.

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS RE HORSES IMPORTED.

What are the regulations or custom duties on American, Western branded horses—mares and colts under two years old—coming into Canada? I saw, some time in the past, in your valued paper, a statement of the custom duties on them, but whether I have mislaid the paper which contained it or not, I have failed to find it.

A. O.  
Ans.—The animals are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent., ad valorem, subject to the provision that stallions and mares of less value than \$50 each are prohibited from importation. All horses imported are subject to the quarantine regulations contained in memo. 1274 B. and 1307 B., copies of which may be obtained on application. The above prohibition, in respect to valuation, applies to stallions and mares over one year old. Range horses, as a rule, over two years old, are valued for duty purposes at \$25 each.  
**JOHN BAIN,**  
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

### MASONRY MEASUREMENT.

1. Is there a standard perch of stone-work for the County of Middlesex?  
2. How many feet does it contain, and how computed?  
3. Are all doors and windows, however large, measured in the wall?  
4. How many perches in a wall of a building 40 x 60 feet, 8 feet high, 22 inches apart? P. R.

Ans.—1. No; it is not a matter of municipal or legislative control, but rather one of custom.  
2. Sixteen and one-half cubic feet. In other words, a piece of wall 16 1/2 feet long, one foot high and one foot thick would be a perch of masonry.  
3. Windows and small doors are usually counted as part of the masonry, but in some cases, by agreement, one-half has been allowed off for large barn wall doors, say, eight feet wide.  
4. The number of perches may be reckoned by dividing the contents of the walls in cubic feet by 16 1/2.

### ROUP.

Hens' heads begin to swell, eyes close up with yellow matter, and fowls go around with mouth open, refusing to eat, gradually get worse until they die. Have had several affected like this within the last two or three weeks. What is the disease? Is it contagious? What is the remedy? A. H.

Ans.—Roup. It will certainly spread among a flock. Separate diseased from healthy fowls; very likely it will be best to kill and burn all affected ones. Disinfect all the roosts, nests and houses, using whitewash freely, to which has been added five per cent. of carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant. For the well fowls, add to the drinking water a little Stockholm tar, or else Epsom salts. Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, uses a desertspoonful of salts to a gallon of water. We would not advise bothering very much with the sick birds; but if you wish to treat them, each bird should be given a teaspoonful of dry salts. Follow with a pill, morning and night, containing two grains of quinine. Bathe the heads of the birds with a weak solution of any of the commercial roup cures, or a five-per cent. solution of potassium permanganate, or a Seiler's tablet dissolved in a cup of water.

## Tuttle's Elixir



Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

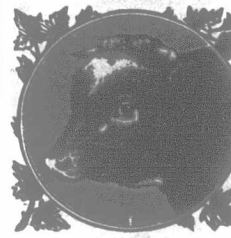
**\$100 Reward**

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures American Condition Powders, White Star and Red Ointment 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,**

66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.  
Canadian Branch, 22 St. Ursula St., Montreal, Quebec.

## HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS



Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock.

**25 HEAD**

Anything for sale, 5 young bulls, breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

**W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.**

## GREENGILL HERD

of high-class

## SHORTHORNS



We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,**  
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June, Sta.

## Glenavon Stock Farm LINCOLN SHEEP.

One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.

**W. B. Roberts, Sparta P. O.**  
Station: St. Thomas—C. P. R., M. C. R., G. T. R., P. M. R.

## High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) (36099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

**N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.**

## A. EDWARD MEYER, Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Bravish Buds, Broadbooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clares, Kilbrian Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065); a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden—62545—, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

## SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

**GLYDESDALES**  
Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 8 years old; show team.  
**JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.**

## Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Roses.

We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.**

## Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS


One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

## SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.  
**JOHN LEE & SONS,**  
Nightside, Ont.  
40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

## Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### Don Jersey Herd

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bull calves, bred from prize-winning stock. The best is none too good for you.

**D. DUNCAN, - Don, Ont.**  
Near Toronto.

**Brampton Jersey Herd** For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **B. H. BULL, & SON,** Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

**HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.** Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

### AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests.

For particulars apply to

**MAGDONALD COLLEGE**  
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning **AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long tests and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

**A. KENNEDY & SON,** Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM** FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

**W. H. TRAN, - Cedar Grove, Ont.**

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.** Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

**W. F. STEPHEN, - Huntingdon, Que.**  
P.O. Box 163.

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD** Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

**Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.** - Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them.

**D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.**

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. o Clappison, Ont.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires** We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm** Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

**R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont.**  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

**Springbrook Holsteins & Tamworths** Will exhibit Holsteins at Toronto. Come and see my stock, and compare quality and prices. Some choice young bulls to offer. A number of Tamworth boars and sows of all ages for sale.

**A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.**

### Corns in Horses: Their Cause and Care.

Corn in a horse's foot is a sore spot at the point of the heels, between the outside wall and the bar. The presence of a corn is indicated by a red spot; the character of the corn may be judged by the size of the discolored part and the amount of color that appears; the appearance of the red or discolored tissue will indicate the presence of soreness, which will be found to be located, in the majority of cases, around the corner's of the coffin bone. There are three kinds of corns in horses' feet; the most common is to be found in the straight and narrow heeled foot, and is caused by contraction. Second, another kind is to be found in the low-heeled, flat foot, and is caused by being bruised at the ground surface. The third kind to be found quite often is a bruised heel, usually the inside, and is caused by the horse bumping the heel of the front foot with the toe of the hind foot when in motion at a medium rate of speed. Corns sometimes appear in the hind feet, but are not common.

We will take up and consider the cause and remedy of corns, in order named above.

First.—The corns in the straight and narrow heel are almost always caused by contraction of the foot; the contraction is the direct result of a lack of moisture enough to supply the foot with its absolute needs. Contraction never will occur where there is moisture enough supplied to the foot. This may be done in several ways: either by standing the horse in wet clay, or by packing the bottom of the feet with wet clay, or by putting wet swabs around the feet at night, by packing the feet with oil-meal.

But what I consider a better method when corns have appeared, is to cut out the corn down as far as can be done without cutting into the sensitive laminae, and burn in some dark brown sugar. This is done by forming a pocket with soft clay, placed around the corn in such a way as to leave only the dressed parts exposed to the action of the sugar, place the sugar in the pocket and hold a hot iron over it.

This treatment may be applied as often as required, but usually three or four applications will remove the appearance of the corn. In addition to the use of the sugar, the foot should be kept soft, and the heels opened out to their normal width. The best and most effective way to accomplish this is with the use of springs made in the form of a V, with the points of the spring turned outward and placed with the round end of the spring under the share at the toe, and the points caught in the points of the heel as deep down as is possible to get them. Pressure to the extent of from ten to thirty pounds may be used with good results, and if properly done, immediate relief will be had.

Corns caused by contraction are to be found in both trotters and road horses. If horses that are used for road purposes were shod the year round with rubber pads, and their feet packed with sponges, the cause of contraction would be reduced to a very small per cent. of the number at present, and there is a great improvement in this direction over the conditions of a few years ago, before the use of pads of various kinds came into so general use.

The use of leather pads under the shoe and packed with sponges or oakum, sponges preferred, is a great boon to either the road horse or the trotter.

I consider the pad and the spring as a necessity. There is absolutely nothing that can take the place of these two modern methods when used for the purposes named.

In the case of chronic corns, I have had good results by removing the wall around the entire heel, together with the diseased parts, as far up as these parts extend, and then poultice thoroughly. After the foot has grown down sufficiently, the spring should be applied.

This method, if in the case of a trotter, can be best done in the winter, because the use of the horse is not interfered with.

The second kind of corns, caused by bruises in low-heeled feet, is usually brought about by the use of too short shoes, or by cutting the shell or wall too low at the heel, thus exposing the sensitive part to the direct pressure of the shoe. A prompt and effective

remedy may be had by the use of sugar as above, and the application of a bar shoe with a leather pad well-packed with oakum or sponges. This method may be used as well in the case of a work horse as that of a road horse or trotter.

The third kind mentioned is, I believe, the most difficult to handle, for the reason that the cause is much harder to remove. This is a bruised heel, and, although it is called a corn, it is not, because it is not caused by friction from a lateral pressure, but the tissue at the point of the heel is just pounded until the parts are nothing but a big bruise, and by the continual pounding they become very sore, and are the cause of many a horse going lame on the road, and of many a trotter acting bad. The pounding is done while at the jog, usually a slow road gait.

More horses are addicted to this habit than is generally supposed. When it is found that a horse is pounding himself in this way, care should be taken to drive him at a rate of speed either slower or faster, so that he will not reach far enough or will go clear. Quarter boots should always be worn on a horse of this kind.

I have a good many cases of this kind, the most prominent of which was that wonderful "old demon" of the stretch, Clingstone, and the one-time winner of the Kentucky futurity, Beuzetta. These two horses bruised heels so bad that I removed the entire inside quarter as high as the coronet, and cut away all bruised tissue, and the soreness was taken out by polticing, and the new growth was sound and good. I have had a case of this character during the past winter, which I treated in this manner with good results.

Permanent cure or relief cannot be had without removing the cause. A sound foot cannot be maintained if the pounding is allowed to go on. Corns in the hind feet are not common. The causes and remedy may be the same as in the case of corns or bruises in the front feet, except in cases of corns caused by the scalper being drawn around the foot tight enough to draw the foot together, enough to cause the sensitive tissue to be ruptured around the corners of the coffin bone.

In many cases a bar shoe that would place a pressure upon the frog would be of good service.

Care should be taken not to draw the scalper too tight. Springs would counteract the effect of the scalper.

Corns sometimes appear without the any apparent cause, but the remedies will, in nearly all cases, be the same.—J. P. Adams, in Horseshoers' Journal.

### AMMONIA FROM MANURE.

Experiments by H. Bijorn-Andersen demonstrated that by adding superphosphate four per cent. of the weight of the liquid manure, the loss of ammonia was entirely prevented. The liquid excrement of a thousand-pound cow amounts to about 20 pounds daily, hence if we use about one pound of superphosphate for every animal daily, and otherwise manage correctly, we may save practically all the manure. As much as 76 per cent. of the nitrogen of the liquid manure may be volatilized and lost. The value of the nitrogen in 20 pounds of liquid voidings is 3½c., and 76 per cent. of this is 2½c. The cost of the superphosphate to save this would be just half a cent, and the net gain on the investment would be 225 per cent., placing no value whatever on the phosphorus in the superphosphate.

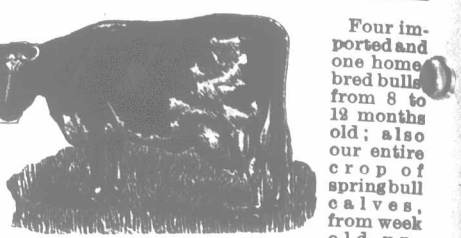
The young bulls offered for sale by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., are an up-to-date lot, low-down, thick, mellow fellows, all sired by the Marr Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Lomond 45160, a son of the great Count St. Clair, and out of Beauty 13th, by Lord Marshall, grandam by Gravesend. Imp. Ben Lomond is a grand bull, and a grand sire, and these youngsters, of which there are six, from seven to thirteen months of age, are worthy sons. They are all out of Wedding Gift dams, one of the best Scotch strains in existence. They will be sold worth the money, as will also a number of heifers of all ages. Mr. Smith has lately sold to Mr. John Crawford, of Rosseau, Ont., a nine-months-old red bull calf, bred the same as the others, that should do a deal of good for Mr. Crawford, as his individuality is gilt-edged.

### Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

### GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont. HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bull from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 89 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

### H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

**WOODBINE HOLSTEINS** Herd headed by Sir Mechtildie Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtildie, 85½ pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.5 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**  
Ayr, O.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

**G. W. CLEMONS, - St. George, Ont.**

### Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each.

**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

### Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

### MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechtildie Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

### WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners, MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families. Schulling Sir Posch, son of Anie Schulling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Althe Posch, stock bull.

**S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.**

### Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For Sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages, Yorkshires of either sex.

**D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.**

### IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

### "GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

### Maple Glen Holsteins

—Three sons of Sir Howie grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and granddams has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters, the most by any bull on record. Brother of Angie Cornucopia. Secure the best. **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

### Grove Hill Holsteins

—Herd contains 55 head, in the advanced registry, a number of which are all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.

**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.**

### QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire has an official record of 50 pounds of milk and 7½ pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., York Co.**

### Holsteins at Edgemoor

A few choice bull and cow calves, from great dams, for sale, sired months. Write or call if you want, or come and see. This is a splendid station. Port Perry, G. T. R. Station, P. R. Ontario Co.

**P. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.**

... FOR ...

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery,**  
Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera  
Morbus, Cholera Infantum,  
Seasickness,  
Summer Complaint,  
and all Looseness of the Bowels in  
Children or Adults.

**DR. FOWLER'S**  
Extract of  
**Wild Strawberry**

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**THICKENING STAND IN MEADOW.**

Some of my hay ground was killed last winter, and the rest was very thin. Would you kindly advise me how I could get a good crop for next year? Would seeding on the top of the ground be good? Some clay knolls did not "catch" last spring. Give best plan of getting a catch this fall. J. S.

Ans.—1. Unless there is some very particular reason to the contrary, we would strongly advise breaking up the thin meadow this fall or next spring, manuring and planting to corn, roots or potatoes, followed by grain, seeded to clover. We are not very confident of success from seeding this fall on the bare spots, though you might try disking them, top-dressing with eight or ten loads of manure per acre, applied by manure spreader, disking again, then harrowing, and then sowing timothy seed, harrowing and rolling. In the spring, sow clover seed early on the thin portion of the field, top-dressing with manure as early now as possible, or even this winter, will work wonders, and probably the spots where the grass killed out would respond surprisingly to this treatment without sowing any more seed at all. Wood ashes would also help greatly.

2. For the knolls, we can suggest no better treatment than top-dressing and reseeded as described above. The chances would have been better, we believe, if the manuring and seeding had been done early in the season, say immediately after haying.

**TROUBLE IN CHURNING SEPARATOR CREAM.**

What is wrong with our cream? We have to churn from two to four hours, and then the butter is soft. We use a separator, and the cream is chilled immediately. There is no difference whether the temperature is high or low. The cows are fresh since January, most of them this spring. They have good pasture, and plenty of running water. Our neighbors who have separators have the same trouble. We have all had it since getting separators.

**FARMER'S WIFE.**

Ans.—In answering the foregoing question, we would frankly admit there is a certain element of guesswork involved, since we are not thoroughly acquainted with all the existing conditions. The two most common causes of difficult and prolonged churning are: Poor or thin cream churned at too low a temperature for its richness. The cows being a long time in milk and on dry foods, which conditions produce a hard butter-fat, which, in turn, makes the cream much more difficult to churn. As the cows, in this case, are on grass, we are strongly inclined to conclude that the trouble is due to the cream not being rich enough for the temperature at which it is churned, or possibly too poor to churn at any reasonable temperature. As a reasonably rich cream will churn at a much lower temperature than will a poor or thin cream, we would strongly advise "Farmer's Wife" to have a Babcock test of her cream made, and then should it test low, as we suspect it will, adjust the separator so that it will throw a cream testing about 30 per cent. Turning a cream screw in, or skim-milk screw out a little, will give a richer cream. Almost all of our separators are regulated by means of cream screws. If churned in a barrel churn, which is filled less than half full of cream, a cream hovering about 30 per cent. in richness should churn in a reasonable length of time at a temperature sufficiently low—say 60 degrees, or below—to insure a reasonably firm butter. Churn at as low a temperature as conditions will permit of, but do not churn at too low a temperature the first time. A few experiments will teach you the best temperature to churn at. The cream should be at churning temperature for some little time before churning, as where cream is raised to churning temperature immediately before churning time, the fat remains firm for some time after, it not being as good a conductor of heat as the other constituents of the cream. We feel satisfied that if the cream be made reasonably rich and properly ripened, and churned at a temperature suitable to its richness, the difficulty will disappear.

J. W. MITCHELL,  
Supt. Eastern Dairy School.

**CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM**

Farmers, look! Look! Think where your interest lies. Sheep are the best paying animals on the farm. We now offer from the champion flock of

**COTSWOLDS**

rams and ewes of all ages. Stud rams a specialty, including our new importation that has just landed, consisting of Cotswolds and Hampshire, the best that can be purchased in England. Several prizewinners in the lot.  
J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

**Lincolns are Booming**

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,  
Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

**Sheep Breeders' Associations.**

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Ont. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVY-ERLING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

**COTSWOLD SHEEP**

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

**Southdowns**

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams COLLIES—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.  
Long-Distance Phone.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$3.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

**COTSWOLDS**  
Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.  
E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.  
Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, or Harriston, Ont.

Hampshire Sheep For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Station and P. O.

**Suffolk Sheep**

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph SHROPSHIRE  
Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Buttar-bred ram.  
GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

**FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs.** Born from 15th March to 15th April. Price from \$7 to \$10, including pedigree. Also fine St. Lambert Jersey—all ages—male and female. Prices right. Write for particulars. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Specialties. Choice young stock for sale.  
R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.

**Leicesters!**

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.  
Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.  
**NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.**—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44590, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1348. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.  
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario  
"Glensira Farm."

HAVE JUST IMPORTED THE BEST LOT OF

**Shropshire**  
RAMS AND EWES,  
ALSO  
Cotswold Rams and Ewes  
THAT I HAVE EVER OWNED.  
Will quote close prices on application.  
ROBERT MILLER,  
Stouffville, Ontario.

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm.**  
1854.  
Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, Winchester, used in my flock for three years; also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs; ewes, all ages.  
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

**DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.  
JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,  
North Toronto, Ontario  
**SHROPSHIRE**  
Good young rams and ewes  
**FOR SALE.**  
W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

"T is a little thing to say, " You are kind;  
I love you, my dear," each night;  
But it sends a thrill through the heart I find—  
For love is tender, as love is blind—  
As we climb life's rugged height.  
  
We starve each other for love's caress;  
We take, but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,  
Till 't is bitter and hard to live.  
—McCall's Magazine.

**Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep**  
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES  
Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to  
JOHN BRIGHT,  
Myrtle Station, Ontario

**Farnham Farm Oxfords.**  
We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.  
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.  
Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R.

**We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL**  
Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.  
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS**  
The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 22 years.  
25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs now offered.  
Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to  
JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**  
Present offerings are 23 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.  
Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.  
R. B. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R. | W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.  
**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**



# THE WEAK CAN BE STRONG AGAIN



To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down person, and it may be gratified.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in nerves, stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

Dr. McLaughlin: SS. "Mina," Halifax, N.S., July 20, '06.  
Dear Sir,—I hope you will excuse me for not letting you know before that your Belt did all that you said it would do, as I am now completely cured of Rheumatism. It was well worth the price I paid for it, and I will always recommend it to anybody in ill health. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, dear sir, yours very truly, J. DAHL.

These strong words from grateful men and women are just fresh from the pen. They should inspire the readers of this paper with fresh hope that there is a cure for them in my remedy.

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this grand offer. If you will secure me my pay when you are cured, I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

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**Free** Consultation,  
Book  
Test.  
If You Can't Call Send  
Coupon for Free Book.

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Please send me your book, free.  
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Write Plainly.

### Wheat and Meat Production in a Competitor's Country.

In the competition between nations for a share of the world's trade in wheat and meat, Canada has to vie among other countries, with the Argentine Republic. That nation is making enormous strides in production, and so great are her shipments of wheat that they have a direct bearing upon the prices of our staple product here. The Argentine has little to teach Canada in the matter of production. Her increasing greatness is due mostly to her natural advantages. Of the Argentine, and its agricultural resources and methods, Mr. J. A. Kinsella, a Canadian, in the employ of the New Zealand Government as Dairy Commissioner, writes, in his report of agriculture in other lands, quite interestingly, and, because information of a competitor is always interesting, we take from Mr. Kinsella's report the following excerpts:

#### AGRICULTURE, STOCK, AND GENERAL.

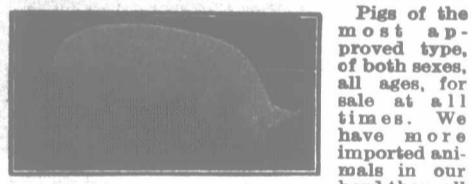
"When one travels over a portion of the Argentine, a country only one-third the size of the United States, he sees its immense plains formed by Nature, with a climate, perhaps, the most comfortable and salubrious in the world, taking it the year round. It is a country also where railways find no natural obstacles in the way of their construction. You find on the Pacific Railway plains the great estancias (ranches) covered with fat steers and sheep. The latter, I may say, are to be seen in millions. Amongst the cattle, I can safely say, thousands are of the best breeds. You also see the great fields of linseed, corn and wheat, the principal agricultural products of the country.

"The size of an estancia, or what we should call a "run" in New Zealand, or a "ranch" in America, varies from 3,000 to 600,000 acres. About 20,000 acres might be said to be an average estancia. In conducting the business of cattle herding or ranching in the Argentine, that is, where cattle are raised and fattened for export, it requires expert men. These men in the Argentine are called Gauchos. They are, so far as riding and the care of cattle are concerned, similar to our cowboys in the Northwest Territories of Canada, where they can lasso, or tie up, a wild steer or horse, in lightning-style, without getting out of the saddle. The horses, generally speaking, are small-sized, but wiry and of marvellous endurance. The cattle roam over the great plains, and many of the estancias are not fenced. It is, therefore, necessary to brand the cattle. They have an exhaustive set of branding regulations, which time and space would not permit of my detailing in this report.

"In my opinion, the public is favored with a combination of advantages over many other, or, perhaps, over almost any country in the world. I am still further of the opinion, that if the Argentine agricultural and pastoral industries were developed on anything like up-to-date lines, within very few years they would be able to land their products on the markets of the world almost beyond competition. People may ask, Why? I say, then, that the above statements may be backed up by the following: First of all, perhaps, the success and future progress of the Argentine, so far as agriculture is concerned, may be credited to her geographical position or situation, and also to her favorable climatic conditions. Then, there is the low price of land, and the fact of her being able to make use of labor on the land all the year round. Next is the growing of alfalfa, of which four to six crops are often cut, the latter in the best districts. The Argentine has also the advantage of having cheaper labor than such great producing countries as Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand. It has, further, the advantage of breeding and the carrying of cattle for dairying purposes, and also of fattening its live stock the year round with little or no extra feed. It has also the advantage of having lower ocean rates to the principal markets of the world than Australia and New Zealand, and only about 25 per cent. higher than North

(Continued on next page.)

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



Have just landed a fine importation of young boars and sows from noted herds in Britain, combining size, length and quality, many of them being of different breeding to any hitherto imported, and all are offered for sale, together with a number of choice Canadian-bred pigs. Imported sows can be furnished in pig. Write: H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

### Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topsman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION.

### Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Shaw Sta., C. P. R.

### Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O. Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

## BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred  
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,  
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

### HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9801, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (13185), first at the Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

### Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

### Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from A1 stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.

### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

LARGE Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

### ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 6 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean from dam and sire. G.B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.

### CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and Shropshire Swine. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of lambs. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, BRANFORTH, ONTARIO

### For Sale: 3 Grand-China Boar Pigs

Two months old. Write for price. F. S. Wetherill, Chatham, Ont.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

### Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin. L. E. MORRAN, Milliken Str. and P. O.

### Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

New on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

### Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.