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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO. SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

No. 887



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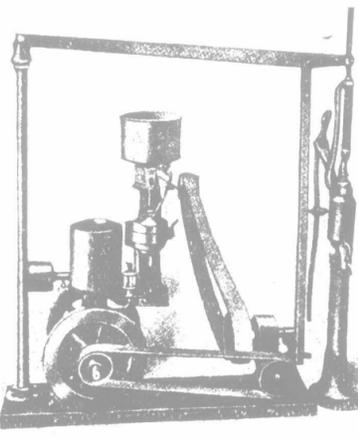
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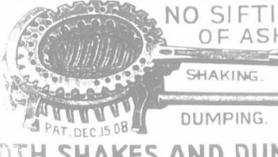
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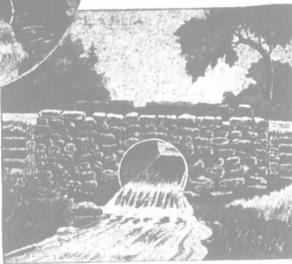
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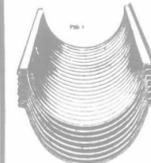
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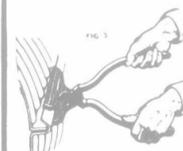
Half-sections nested for shipment

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength.



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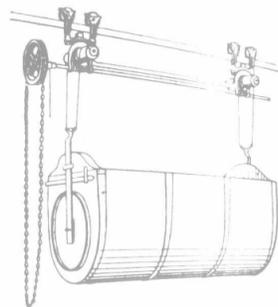
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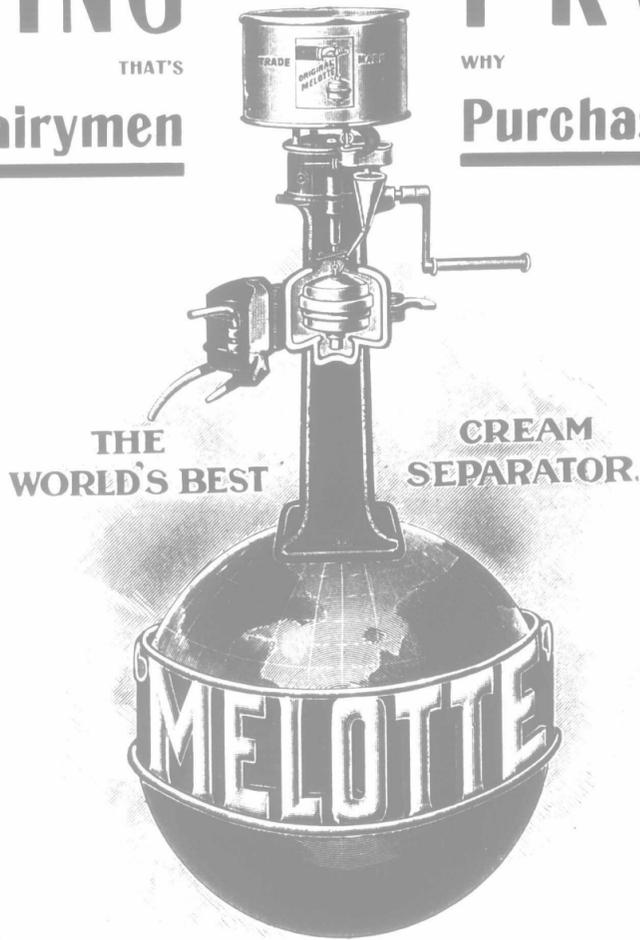
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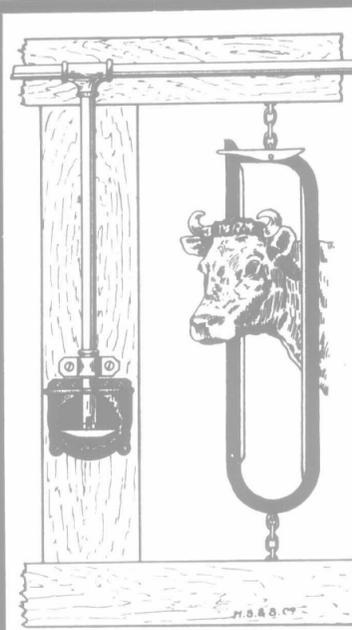
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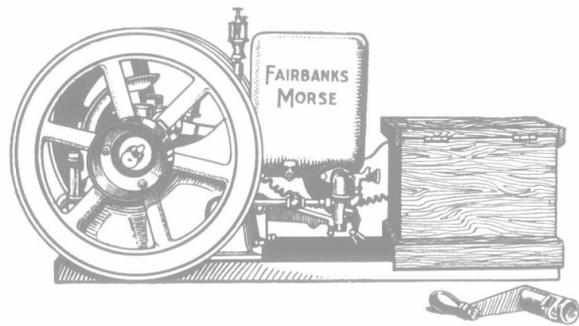
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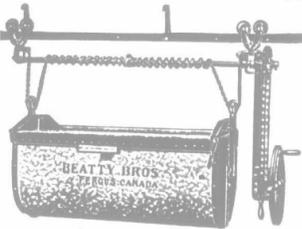
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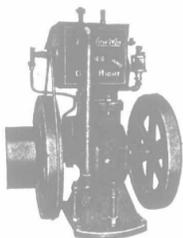
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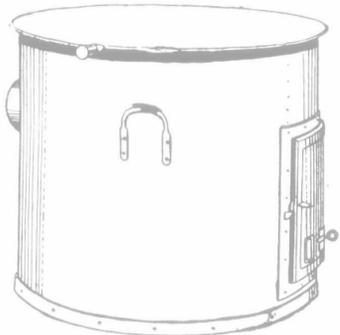
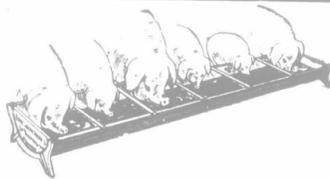
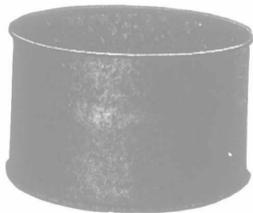


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The Farmer's Advocate

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

No. 887

EDITORIAL

The fool and the faker still manifest the same affinity for each other as of old.

Examine the label on your "Farmer's Advocate" once in a while. It will tell you whether your subscription has expired or not.

A new poultry building and a large amphitheatre for the judging of live stock, are two real needs of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The animal which receives the prize may not always be the best, but it gets the mention and most of the renown.

Discovery of the earth's crown sets a new task for the plant-breeders. It devolves upon them to hybridize a lichen that will flourish on Arctic ice. After so much effort to conquer the polar region, some productive purpose for it must be found.

In some districts where sowing usually follows closely on wheat seeding, but was delayed this year on account of late corn planting, farmers were doing their fall plowing until corn got ready. That is taking time by the forelock, the best end surely.

Time was in this country when the prevailing conception of a farmer was that he was an individual to be "farmed," to the commercial advantage of other classes. To-day his true position is recognized as that of a skilled worker, a business manager and a scientific manipulator of the forces of nature. There is no more dignified, independent, honorable or more interesting occupation than the intelligent pursuit of agriculture and stock husbandry.

The great clay belt of Northern Ontario has been again visited by a number of Provincial Legislators in a body, who speak in unmeasured terms of the possibilities of that great district of fifteen to twenty million acres. The pasture lands are wonderfully fertile, and splendid samples of grain and vegetables were seen. With a horse, and block and tackle, stumps can be pulled up at once, and the timber alone pays twice over for the work of clearing. To quote the words of one of the visitors, "In twenty years, Northern Ontario will be the agricultural wonder of the age."

Some people seem to be always in a hurry, and yet are always just a little behind time. They are late for church, late with their work, and, if going on a journey, almost too late for the train. With some there is good reason for this state of things; they have too much to do. The present scarcity of farm help is responsible for a great deal of the extra rush which has, in many cases, become chronic. But that is not the only reason; nor, indeed, the chief one. On the farm there are many kinds of work, which, done in proper season, take much less time than if left until a little late. For instance, allow a corn field in the early stages to go a month without tillage and it will require three times the amount of work to get it clean that it would have required if taken in time. The same is true to a certain extent of almost every kind of farm work that may be mentioned. The main reason for much of the hurry and the being always late is that the start is not made in time.

Instrumentality of Farmers' Clubs.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, and many other leading thinkers present at the last annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers, emphasized the importance of local organization of farmers as a necessary means of effective assistance. It was urged that such organizations should not cover too much ground. A local farmers' club, devoting itself to the special needs of a particular district, with its own members interested and actively participating, will accomplish much more than effort aimed at the masses from above. The helper is usually himself most helped. The speaker gets more out of his address than any of his audience, particularly if he has devoted care to its preparation. The writer profits more by his writing than does anyone who reads his article. Development comes through expression. Such an organization as a Farmers' Club, which draws out the individual members, getting them to take part in addresses and discussions, will profit them greatly, cultivating a receptive and investigative turn of mind, correcting erroneous ideas, tending to accuracy and preparing for further enlightenment, further search after knowledge and a desire for further help. The great need is to grip the people who have not up to date taken much interest in College, Experimental Station and Farmers' Institute work, and the Farmers' Club, or something of its kind, promises a partial solution of this difficult problem. The movement makes steady progress in the Province of Ontario, while effort with a similar end in view has been set on foot in various States of the Union. Something of the kind is needed in every Province and State.

Plowing.

Why do we plow? The remark of a city-bred Englishman, that, "The main objection he had to farming was that the land was naturally wrong side up, and before crops could be grown it had to be inverted," is one answer, with a slight grain of truth in it. Plowing is done on grass and clover sod, or other land on which there is roughage, in order to bury and rot the sod, and to bring up from below soil that can be prepared for the reception and growth of seed to be sown. Land in other conditions may be surface-worked into a fit state to receive seed, but where a tough sod exists this is practically impossible. It must be turned under. With all the advance made in various implements of tillage, there is none that can take the place of the plow for this purpose.

Again, plowing is done to stir and pulverize the soil. It is true that, while plowed ground is stirred at once, it is not always immediately pulverized, but pulverization of the lower few inches continues by means of the slow settling of the soil by gravity, and by the surface-working and consequent trampling which it receives.

This stirring and pulverizing of the soil is beneficial in many ways. Ground that is left untouched for years becomes compacted, and not in good condition for the spread and growth of plant roots. Loosened and made fine, roots and root-hairs penetrate it easily, and find in it a much greater surface on which to feed.

In the second place, it aerates the soil. A certain amount of air is essential for the growth of all plants usually raised on a farm. The roots cannot live without air, any more than can those parts which are above ground. The oxygen of the air has also a chemical action upon the mineral matter of the soil, tending to make it more soluble. The organic matter present in all soils is acted upon by bacteria which change the insoluble compounds in which nitrogen is stored, and convert them into the form of soluble nitrates; but these beneficial bacteria cannot live

without oxygen. Aeration, therefore, is necessary for their best work. Soils that are loosened only on the surface lack in part the advantage which comes from occasional deeper tillage, and consequent thorough aeration.

In the third place, loosening the soil increases its capacity for holding moisture. During a shower, pools will form on a gravel road at once, while on a plowed field the rain is absorbed and held. It may be wise, for other reasons, not to plow deeply, but, so far as water-holding capacity is concerned, the deeper it is stirred, the better. This question of the retention of soil moisture, while important everywhere, is all-important in the semi-arid regions of the West. H. W. Campbell, an expert in dry-farming, as it is called, recommends for these regions, in order that soil moisture be conserved to the fullest extent, the plowing of the land every fall. He uses, also, what is called a sub-surface packer, which fills up air-spaces at the bottom of plowing. This implement consists of a number of spoked wheels set a few inches apart on a shaft resembling a roller shaft, the metal rim of each wheel being wedge-shaped; that is, the outer edge is sharp, and rim thickens from the circumference inwards. His order is first loosen, then pack, then harrow the surface.

Plowing is necessary to the maintaining of soil-depth. Under cultivation, the surface soil slowly but surely wastes, as all will have noticed. The proper depth of soil for best results differs, according to the character of the soil, no doubt, but that a certain depth is necessary, will not be disputed by anyone. If the waste of soil goes on, how can depth of loam be maintained, except by bringing up from the subsoil a little occasionally to become incorporated with the layer above?

This brings us to the question as to the proper depth to plow. Plowing to the depth of seven or eight inches used to be considered an indication of good farming, but of late years there has been a decided change in opinion and practice. Shallower plowing has become common, many advocating a depth of but four inches as being about right. On sandy soils, with porous subsoil, it is well, doubtless, to keep humus as near the surface as possible, so that loss by leaching may be minimized. Where soil is heavier, and subsoil more compact, however, it is to be doubted whether too much emphasis has not been laid on the merits of shallow plowing. There is a growing feeling that such has been the case, and that a depth of at least six inches is not too great; some would say not nearly great enough. A firm underpan, with shallow soil above, is not the best combination to withstand either wet or dry weather.

Several letters have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" lately on after-harvest cultivation of stubble-fields, and the writers nearly all agree in recommending shallow plowing in early autumn, to be followed towards winter by another plowing much deeper. All agree, also, that the later fall plowing should be left as open and as rough on the surface as possible, so that the frosts of winter may more readily act upon it.

Now and again there is a slight agitation in favor of reviving the plowing-matches, which at one time were so popular. The changes that have taken place in the styles of plows make it unlikely that they will ever become common again. Instead of the long plow that would slowly turn a narrow furrow, and set it neatly on edge without breaking it, a shorter, more curved mouldboard is used, turning a wider and more broken-up furrow, which is better, but does not look so neat, and would not show so well at a match. The intro-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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duction of the two-furrow plow is another fea-
ture of present-day farming acting adversely
to the plowing-match. Besides all this, there is
the fact that a much smaller percentage of the land
is plowed than used to be the case. The adop-
tion by many of a four-year or other short-course
rotation, and the leaving unplowed the land on
which corn and roots have been grown, have oper-
ated to bring about this result. In such a case
fields are plowed but once in three or four years,
and fancy work is not so much regarded as when
the plowman had more practice. But though
plowing-matches may have passed away, the plow
itself, that most ancient of all implements of till-
age, is indispensable still, and in one form or an-
other will probably continue to be so till the end
of the chapter.

HORSES.

Mange in Horses.

I would like if you will give me some informa-
tion through your Questions and Answers depart-
ment as to mange in horses. What is it? What
causes it? Is it contagious, and how spread?
Also, please give symptoms and a cure, if it can
be cured.

Ans.—Mange in horses is a skin disease, due to
a parasite, and is extremely contagious. Other
skin diseases of a comparatively innocuous char-
acter may be mistaken for it. There are three
forms of mange, due to different parasitic insects,
and these are usually found on different parts of
the body. The least harmful is found on the
legs, below the knees and hocks, and is seldom
troublesome, except in winter. The animal af-
fected shows itchiness, biting at the fetlock, strik-
ing the ground with his hind foot, or kicking.
Another form is found chiefly in the mane and
tail, though in severe cases it may spread to space
between the branches of lower jaws, the breasts
and the thighs. The parasites live on the surface
of the skin, and, owing to the discharge of pus
and serum which issues from the pimples they
raise, the parts affected are kept in a moist con-
dition. The skin becomes thickened, hardened,
wrinkled, devoid of hair, and more or less covered
with sores, because of the irritation caused by the

insects, and by the animal rubbing himself. The
worst form of mange is caused by insects allied to
the itch parasites of man. Their attack usually
begins on the withers, and from thence they spread
over the neck and body. Their punctures cause
an eruption of small pimples, which can be felt
in passing the hand over the skin. The skin is
dry. As the disease becomes advanced, the skin
becomes thickened, rough and wrinkled, vertical
wrinkles of the skin, neck, shoulders and sides be-
ing seen in bad cases. This is the most con-
tagious form of the disease, and has the worst
effect on the general health.

To treat, clip off the hair and wash the af-
fected parts thoroughly, using the ordinary car-
bolic soap and a brush, and afterwards apply any
of the coal-tar dips, as advertised. Continue the
treatment every two or three days for two weeks.
Another treatment recommended is as follows:
Take one pound of sulphur, four ounces of mer-
curial ointment, two pounds of lard, one-half pint
of olive oil. Mix and combine thoroughly, and
apply liberally to every part of the skin. After
the first application, wash with warm water and
soap, and apply again. Except in bad cases,
not more than three or four dressings are neces-
sary.

With the two worst forms of the disease, no
time should be lost; they should be taken in
hand vigorously at once, as they do not tend to
spontaneous recovery. Affected animals should be
quarantined, and stables and harness should, after
a case has been cured, be thoroughly cleansed and
disinfected.

Not What He Is, But What He Gets.

Not all is gold that glitters. Not every prize-
winning horse is a safe investment. The intrinsic
value of a stallion depends upon the stock he gets.
It is of the utmost importance that he be a sure
and prepotent getter. There are cheats and
blanks among horses, as in every other class of
stock. When, for example, you hear a reputable
exhibitor at a prominent exhibition declare that
of the horses in a particular class, one didn't get
anything to speak of, another wouldn't, and a
third couldn't, it is calculated to lead a pros-
pective investor to enquire searchingly into a
horse's stock-getting record before investing. Is
he prompt and sure in service? Does he get
good stock? Then show us his progeny recorded
in the studbook, provided he is old enough to
have any in volumes issued. And, if possible,
let us see his offspring exhibited at the shows.

There is a too common tendency to place the
emphasis in stallions upon the points on which
geldings would be scored; that is, upon the in-
dividual excellence of the horse in scale, conforma-
tion, action and quality, with a certain propo-
tion of stress, of course, upon the appearance of
masculinity, but without the positive evidence of
procreative power. Grant that in a stallion class
this is impossible. Grant also that the judge
has no business to heed rumors, recollections or
impressions in handing out the awards, it still re-
mains most desirable that such evidence should be
forthcoming, and the best means of producing it
in the case of sires or dams that have been suf-
ficiently long in the country, is progeny classes.
There were several such at Toronto this year, and
while they were not very numerous filled, the
classes were nevertheless quite interesting and in-
structive. To be sure they are difficult to judge
fairly, but even this obstacle should not stand in
the way of the development of so commendable a
feature.

A guarantee to take the horse back and re-
fund his purchase price if he prove not to be a
getter, while as far as a seller may be reasonably
expected to go, is nevertheless inadequate com-
pensation for the expenditure and loss of time in-
volved in the trial of an impotent horse, and al-
though a certain element of risk has always to be
run, especially with untried colts, the discreet pur-
chaser will minimize it by declining to take
chances on doubtful horses until they have been
proven, and by letting no paltry considerations of
price stand between him and a true and tested
horse. It may be fairly regarded as the duty of
an importer or breeder to prove uncertain propo-
sitions before offering them to the investing pub-
lic.

Sleepy Grass.

It is reported in an American exchange that a
traveller has found in New Mexico a narcotic
grass that may prove of medicinal value. It is
known as "sleepy grass." Cattle and horses will
eat it the first time they see it. It makes them
fall to the ground in their tracks, and lie in a
state of coma for two days. When they wake up,
they have no ill effects from the opiate. But
they will never eat it again; in fact, they will
run away if it is offered to them. This "sleepy
grass," it is explained, is not to be confused with
the loco weed. The grass is a real grass, not
unlike the Kentucky blue grass in appearance. The
loco weed is a different plant, bears a flower,

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

August was the only month in which we had
real summer weather this year. The change which
the three weeks of good weather wrought in the
crops was something marvellous. At the time of
writing (Sept. 3rd), every crop on the farm is
looking well, harvest is in full swing, and in some
places it is completed.

Lamb sales opened badly, but prices have grad-
ually hardened, and, quality considered, prices now
are about as good as they were a year ago. Mutton,
however, is a very bad price, but wool is
selling pretty well. The remarkable feature of
the year so far has been the high price of beef.
Not for many years has so long a period of sus-
tained good prices been experienced, and there is
every prospect that that good figure will be main-
tained for some little time to come. Another
deputation, representing butchers, transport com-
panies and co-operative societies, have waited upon
the Prime Minister, and endeavored to convince
him that he ought to repeal the legislation of
1896, anent cattle disease. His answer was the
most pronounced negative which has yet been ut-
tered on the subject by his side of politics. I
imagine it has given the quietus to this agitation,
and not a moment too soon. The situation in
the United States makes it hopeless to expect
that any Government could possibly risk what is
involved in opening the ports to overseas stores,
and the figures regarding imports from Canada
make it certain that, from the standpoint of the
consumer, the policy of 1896 has only increased
the volume of importation. To those of us on the
spot, who know something about the condition of
affairs before the policy of 1896 took definite
shape, the Prime Minister's reply comes as a posi-
tive relief.

Export trade in Clydesdales to Canada has
this season again been unusually brisk. Many
good serviceable horses have been exported, and
there is reason to hope that the success of the
Percheron at Winnipeg may cause the patrons of
the Clydesdale in Canada and here to look to their
laurels. Of course, some of us here are rather
skeptical concerning the possibility of any Perche-
ron being able, at the hands of a competent judge,
to beat a horse like Lord Ardwall, and our skep-
ticism is not at all modified when we further
learn that Lord Scott beat the same Percheron at
Brandon. Lord Scott was a good colt when he
left here, but no one who knew the two horses
could ever have imagined him capable of beating
Lord Ardwall. We are informed here that Pro-
fessor Carlyle's defence of his Winnipeg award is
that the Percheron was not in his view a better
draft horse than Lord Ardwall, but that he was
a better representative of the Percherons than
Lord Ardwall was of the Clydesdales. It may be
so, but we rather think the Percheron must be a
phenomenal representative of the French horse, if
such could be affirmed of him. Yesterday, the
stud of entire horses owned by the late Walter
S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, who was well known
to many of your readers, came under the hammer.
Several Canadians were present, but they did not
operate. The twenty-one head sold made an aver-
age of £102 2s. each. The highest price was 570
gs., paid by Alex. Rennie, of Paisley, for the big
black three-year-old, Laird of Erskine. This price
included his season of 1910, which has already
been booked, and may, perhaps, be worth £250.

The country is much concerned at present with
political affairs. In an unusual degree, the high
policy of Parliament with reference to Finance
has an important direct bearing on agriculture.
The battle rages around the land clauses and the
licensing clauses of the Finance Bill. The former
opens up questions which are little better than
Greek to Canadians. You are happily free of the
dual interest of landlord and tenant in land, but
the question of increment is bound to arise with
you as well as with us. Briefly, this means the
enhanced value of land, due to nothing which the
owner has done, but solely to the enhanced value
of everything, due to commercial and industrial
prosperity. The Government proposal is that,
when a piece of land is sold at an enhanced value,
arising from such causes as these, the owner shall
pay a certain tax, about one cent in every five
dollars, on his "windfall." This is denounced in
many quarters as "Socialism" and "Henry
Georgeism," and the imposition of such a tax is
being opposed by every possible tactic in the
House of Commons. At first, proprietors and
occupiers of rural land were almost compelled to
take up active opposition to the proposed taxa-
tion, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has in-
serted clauses exempting purely agricultural sub-
jects from the incidence of such taxation, and this
action on his part has rather drawn the teeth
of agricultural opposition. Still the battle rages,
and now the proposal to impose a high license
tariff on the sale of alcoholic liquor has developed
renewed antagonism. The allegation is made that
this will operate to the detriment of agriculture
by restricting the demand for barley.

In any case, it is gratifying to know that the

consumption of such alcoholic drink is decreasing. A gratifying improvement has taken place in the conditions prevailing at our agricultural shows. A few years ago, the only show in broad Scotland, run on temperance lines, was that held in Fenwick, in Ayrshire. Now there are more than half a dozen conducted on similar lines, and wherever the temperance principle has been adopted, there is a general feeling of satisfaction, and determination not to revert to the former practices. Seven years ago, when I came home from Canada, and reported the conditions upon which both the Guelph and the Amherst shows were conducted, the likelihood of Scotland following suit was remote. The probability now is that many shows in Scotland will, either in whole or in part, adopt the policy which has this season operated so successfully at Fenwick, Killin, Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose, Banebory, and elsewhere. This is a consummation devoutly to be sought after. There is no finer body of servants than those employed on the farms, but strong drink has long been their curse, and in many cases their ruin. When they get too much liquor, some of them become like wild beasts, and their only safety lies in leaving the fiery material severely alone. It will, therefore, be understood that this change in our show-yard methods or customs has been most acceptable.

Part of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, connected with national finance, is a Development Grant for the advancement of agriculture and afforestation. Laudable efforts are being made on all hands to bring people back to the land, or, at least, to make life possible for the people on the land. A rural population is recognized by all sound political economists as a great, sure source of national stability. Many minds are occupied with this problem, and on all hands it is agreed that something should be done to encourage home-life in the rural districts. The Government policy in connection with the settlement of small landholders has not secured general acceptance, and meantime, in Scotland, it is in abeyance. That it will be revised, seems still to be the hope of those in charge of the Government bill, but on that point it may be wise to reserve judgment. The scheme outlined in the Development Bill is of another sort, and is not likely to excite strong opposition. A sum of £500,000 is set aside to encourage agricultural education, experiment and research, and the construction, maintenance and improvement of public roads. It is proposed to set up a Road Board, who are to have power to purchase land and construct motor roads. On these, no other than motor traffic will be allowed, and there will be no speed limit. Other roads are to be improved and maintained in good order from the same fund. On them, motor traffic will go on as at present, subject to regulation and restriction. That this is urgently required, is evident. This week, a young peer, Lord de Clifford, has been instantaneously killed through his own car being overturned in a sudden effort to stop it and avoid collision with farm carts on a narrow, tortuous country road. No motor traffic should have been allowed on such a road, and part of the work of the new Road Board will be to straighten and improve such roads. Motor traffic has come to stay, and is now to be taxed through a license duty for the upkeep of roads. This is as it should be, and the matter should have been attended to long ago. Had it been so, valuable lives might have been saved, and much injury to man and beast have been avoided.

Death has during the past week removed a very notable man from our midst. Mr. William Henry Tait, M. V. O., died on Monday, at Morven, Dunblane, Perthshire, to which he had retired about a year ago. He was for more than a quarter of a century manager of the Royal Farms at Windsor. His father, Henry Tait, was appointed to that office by H. R. H. the Prince Consort, in 1858, and on his death, in 1882, was succeeded by W. H. Tait, who has just passed away. Both were men of conspicuous ability as stock-breeders and stock-raisers, and under their management the Royal Farms took a front place in the agricultural world. Henry Tait was a capital judge, and bought and fed many choice cattle for the Smithfield Club Show. His son was even more distinguished as a breeder. The policy of the Royal Farms for the past twenty years, or thereby, has been to show only animals bred on the Farms. From the moment when this policy came into force, it became evident that William Henry Tait was one of the most accomplished stock judges. His handiwork was seen again and again at the summer and winter shows, and what he did not know about breeding cattle must have been hardly worth knowing. About a couple of years ago Mr. Tait sustained a sore bereavement. His promising son was accidentally drowned in the Thames, not far from his home in the Royal Park at Windsor, and from this blow Mr. Tait never quite seemed to rally. He retired from active duty shortly after the sad event, and came to spend the evening of his days in Scotland. That evening has been short, and on Thursday he was laid to rest beside his kindred in the churchyard at Windsor. Mr. Tait was a man of fine presence, and both a farmer and a gentleman.

SCOTLAND YET

THE FARM.

Our Maritime Letter.

WEATHER—CROPS—SEED SELECTION—CORN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—FALL FAIRS.

After two heavy rains, the Maritime Provinces had a foretaste of fall weather, frequent showers, cloudy days and cold nights retarding the ripening of the cereal crops, but up to September 7th no frosts have occurred to damage the same. About fifty per cent. of the oat crop in Nova Scotia, and seventy-five per cent. in Prince Edward Island, was cut on the above date, and a week of warm weather would see the greater proportion under cover. The Annapolis Valley had but little rain since June 1st, and here we find oats very short of straw, but well matured and well headed.

Owing to the severe ravages of jointworm in wheat of Nova Scotia, and more particularly of Prince Edward Island, the acreage of this crop has rapidly decreased during the past few years. However, the high prices of flour, bran, etc., during the past year, has caused a revival of this crop, and, where sown late (June 1st to 7th), it is free from jointworm, and promises a tremendous yield, of superior quality. We are pleased to note the decreasing prevalence of smut and rust on grains, owing to treatment of seed, combined with superior tillage and shorter rotations. By the way, Prince Edward Island farmers should awake to the fact that the low percentage of their number who are practicing short rotation, and selling only finished products, are rapidly surpassing the average both in bank accounts and farm improvements. Too many farmers are not practicing rotation of crops. Too many have long rotations of seven to nine years, and by far too many are selling too much raw material, and keep but a low proportion of live stock.

I am pleased to note that in both Provinces the effects of hand selection of grain are very noticeable on the crop of this year, and much credit is due the Canadian Seed-growers' Association and the energetic and efficient Dominion Seed Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, S. J. Moore.

Corn promises well for this year. I was surprised to note, during the recent trip through Prince Edward Island, the rapid advancement of corn-raising. Several farmers in Queen's and Prince Counties have matured flint varieties, such as Longfellow, Canada Yellow, and Compton's Early, the effects of acclimatization being very marked. I am certain that, under average conditions, early flint varieties imported to these Provinces may, in the course of three years' raising and selection, be brought to maturity from two to three weeks earlier than at present. Such questions are being considered in the experimental work at the College at Truro, N. S.

The first of the fall fairs in the Maritime Provinces was held in Sussex, New Brunswick, September 6th and 7th. Never before was there such a keen interest taken in preparation for both Provincial and County Fairs. Many young farmers, as well as older exhibitors, are preparing for the contest in the show-ring, and it is a clear indication of the great advancement of agri-

cultural interest and enthusiasm. The following is a list of exhibitions in Nova Scotia:

- Provincial Exhibition, Halifax—Sept. 27th to October 2nd.
- Stewiacke Exhibition—Sept. 16th and 17th.
- Bridgewater Exhibition—October 7th and 8th.
- Bear River—October 9th.
- Yarmouth—October 6th, 7th and 8th.
- Caledonia—Oct. 12th and 13th.
- Pictou—October 5th, 6th and 7th.
- Antigonishe—October 7th, 8th and 9th.
- Guysboro—October 12th and 13th.
- Sydney—October 12th, 13th and 14th.
- Maritime Winter Fair, Ankerst—Dec. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

All of these leading Maritime Province Fairs have offered greater premiums, and better accommodations for both exhibitors and visitors, than any previous year. "BLUENOSE."

Examine the label on your "Farmer's Advocate" once in a while. It will tell you whether your subscription has expired or not.

THE DAIRY.

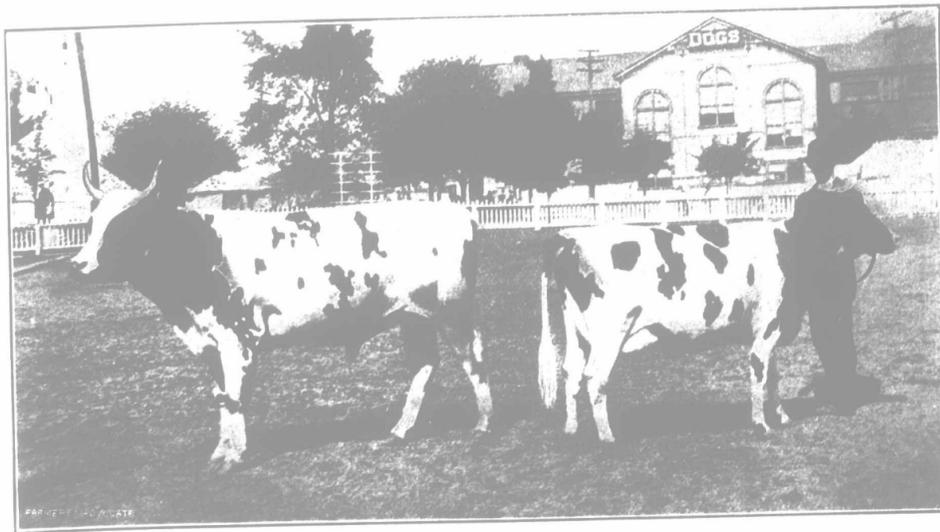
Pasteurization of Whey.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Connell, M.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

The pasteurization of whey has passed from the experimental into the stage of practical application in Eastern Ontario, as this season some 60 factories are equipped for this work. At the request of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, the writer undertook an investigation of the methods employed and the results secured bacteriologically. For this purpose four factories were selected by Mr. Publow as likely to be fairly typical of the methods in use, and these were visited, and bacteriological examinations made at factory itself, so that the results secured would clearly indicate the conditions actually present, and would not be vitiated by the lapse of time between collection of samples and their receipt and examination at the Laboratory. The visits, too, were surprise ones, so as to prevent any previous preparation by the makers. Two of the factories selected were in Leeds Co., one in Hastings Co., and one in Northumberland Co., and at least one full day was spent at each factory, so as to follow through the day's work.

WHEY TANKS, AND METHODS OF PASTEURIZATION.

At two of the factories (M—in Leeds Co. and Northumberland Co. factories) the whey tanks were partially sunk in the ground, and were covered, and whey ran into these tanks from factory gutter. Pasteurization was effected by turning steam directly into the tanks. At the former factory, the results of pasteurization were vitiated by the discharge into the tank of wash water and the whey drippings from the curd, while at the latter factory, while provision was made for disposal of drainage, it was found to be the practice of the cheesemaker to run from 60 to 100 gallons of cold water into the whey tank each evening to increase the whey bulk. This water ran partly over the factory floor and along the gutter to the tank, carrying with it many bacteria, and at the same time cooled down the whey in the tank to a temperature which permitted the development of these bacteria. Further, the maker confessed that he did not control the temperature by thermometer.



Prizewinning Ayrshires at the Canadian National, 1909. Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland (imp.)—28463—, first-prize two-year-old and the senior champion bull; and cow, Clerkland Kate 2nd (imp.), first-prize three-year-old. Owner and exhibitor, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ontario.

but turned off steam when he thought the tank sufficiently heated. This meant that sometimes the whey was overheated, so that the whey albumen was coagulated, as on day of my visit, and on other days it was insufficiently heated, as must have been the case previous to my visit, as the acidity of whey in tank on my arrival, at 7 a. m., registered 1.42 per cent. lactic acid (with usual alkali test).

At the other two factories (C— in Leeds Co. and Hastings Co. factories) the whey tanks were elevated, the former uncovered and the latter covered. At this Leeds Co. factory the whey was skimmed, being elevated first by an ejector into a storage vat, the temperature rising to 120 to 124 degrees F. After skimming, it was then elevated by an ejector into the whey tank, the temperature rising to 131 to 140 degrees F. Heating was then completed by turning steam into tank, but the temperature to which finally elevated was confessedly never taken by thermometer. At the Hastings Co. factory the whey was elevated by pump, and heated by steam pipe. In factories where whey has to be elevated before pasteurization, elevation by the ejector has the advantage of at once raising the temperature of the whey well above the growing point of its contained bacteria, and, of course, less steam is then required to complete the heating.

TEMPERATURE OF PASTEURIZATION AND HEAT RETENTION IN WHEY TANKS.

At all the factories the temperature aimed at was 155 to 158 degrees F., but at only two of them was this controlled by the thermometer (M— in Leeds Co., and Hastings Co. factories). The temperatures recorded when steam was turned off ran from 153 degrees F. to 160 degrees F. (but at the Northumberland Co. factory the whey left over in tank in morning was heated up about 10 a. m. to over 175 degrees F.). The covered tanks, partially underground, retained the heat best, the covered elevated tanks ranking next, and the uncovered elevated lowest. This is well brought out in Table I.

TABLE I.—TEMPERATURE OF WHEY IN TANKS FOLLOWING PASTEURIZATION.

| Factory. | Highest temp. recorded. | Temp. recorded. | | | Temp. of whey going into patrons' cans fol. morning. | Min. and max. at temp. recorded. | Whey Tanks. |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|-------------|
| | | 1 hr. after past'n. | 2 hrs. after past'n. | 4 hrs. after past'n. | | | |
| M— Factory, Leeds Co. First day | 155 | 149 | 144 | 137 | 66—76 | Wooden tank, mostly underground; covered by whey-house; some slimy deposit on sides; not recently cleaned. | |
| Second day | 155 | 151 | 147 | 140 | 62—68 | Wooden tank, elevated; uncovered; cleaned partially on day of visit. | |
| C— Factory, Leeds Co. | 157 | 152 | 147 | 100 | 66—78 | Wooden tank; elevated; covered; some slimy deposit on sides; not recently cleaned. | |
| Hastings Co. Factory | 160* | 158 | 153 | 116 | 62—75 | Wooden tank; half underground; well covered; some slimy deposit on sides; not recently cleaned. | |
| Northumberland Co. Factory 160* | 156 | 150 | 98† | 98† | 61—65 | Wooden tank; half underground; well covered; some slimy deposit on sides; not recently cleaned. | |

*Whey albumen coagulated. †Due to running in cold water.

EFFECTS ON BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF PASTEURIZATION.

At none of the factories visited did pasteurization actually sterilize the whey; that is, bacterial growths could always be obtained from whey at all periods up to the time it entered patrons' cans. But, as can be seen in Table II., the heating destroyed over 99 per cent. of the contained

bacteria, including the usual acid-forming and gas-producing varieties (B. acid lactici, and B. lactis aerogenes), which make up nearly the entire bacterial content of the various unpasteurized wheys. The bacteria that escaped destruction were certain sarcinae and spore-bearing bacilli, while a few spore-bearing yeasts were at times noted, and molds constantly. The contrast between the bacterial contents of the pasteurized whey going into patrons' cans, and the non-pasteurized whey kept in a sterile jar over night, at air temperature, is very marked (columns 5 and 6 of Table II). The figures in the latter column would fairly accurately indicate the numbers of bacteria going home in patrons' cans from a well-kept whey tank where whey was not pasteurized. In "The Farmer's Advocate" for May 6th, 1909, W. M. Waddell reports some observations made during February and March, 1909, at Ontario Agricultural College, on pasteurization of whey. He found that pasteurization at the temperatures reached in the factories I have examined, gave sterile whey. His results can, no doubt, be secured under the best conditions, where attention is paid to cleanliness in all details, but certainly cannot be obtained under ordinary factory conditions, where one (who knows how) can find many weak links in the chain of cleanliness.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF BACTERIA PER EACH C. C.—PASTEURIZED AND NON-PASTEURIZED WHEY.

| Factory. | Whey at time of dipping, drawn into sterile jar, kept till fol. m'g at air temp. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--|--|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| M— Factory, Leeds Co. First day | 19,800,000 | 7,500 | 600 | 15,000 | 150,000 | 110,000,000 | (The moderately large numbers of bacteria present in whey as it went into patrons' cans (Col. 5), due to drainage of wash-water and whey (drippings after temperature of tank has fallen.) (Fairly satisfactory. (Best results of series.) (The large number of bacteria in whey when it went into farmers' cans, due to running in of cold water, cooling tank to point where bacteria could develop. (Samples taken from whey tank of a factory adjoining one of above factories where pasteurization was not carried on.) |
| Second day | 11,000,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 300,000 | 12,000,000 | |
| C— Factory, Leeds Co. | 53,000,000 | 1,500 | 700 | 1,600 | 4,000 | 532,810,000 | |
| Hastings Co. Factory | 10,500,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,900 | 112,000,000 | |
| Northumberland Co. Factory 49,000,000 | 800 | 800 | 80 | 60 | 4,500,000 | 440,000,000 | |
| M— T— Factory, Leeds Co., 19,820,000 | Not pasteurized | 260,000,000 | | | | | |

ACIDITY OF WHEY AS TEST OF EFFICIENCY OF PASTEURIZATION.

The acidity of the whey, as it goes into farmers' cans, should afford a fair index of the efficacy

of the pasteurization. In Table III. will be found a record of the acidity of wheys at varying periods. The ready destruction of the acid-producing bacteria by the heating means, of course, that acid will not later develop, so that when a high acidity is found it means either heating at too low a temperature, or the entrance of material carrying acid-forming bacteria at a time when temperature has fallen sufficiently low to permit of their retaining their vitality and growing when temperature falls to a point where this is possible (below 108 degrees F.). Of course, Monday morning's whey will often show a higher acidity than later in the week, but, apart from this, an acidity of over .30 lactic acid (as indicated by usual alkali test) means some failure in the process.

TABLE III.—ACIDITY OF WHEY.

| Factory. | Time of dipping from vat at | Whey as drawn | Whey when heated completed. | Whey 1 hour after heating completed. | Whey 2 hours after heating completed. | Whey 12 hours after heating completed. | Whey as it went into farmers' cans following morning. | Whey at time dipping, kept in sterile jar over night. | Remarks. |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| M— Factory, Leeds Co. First day | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 48 | (Increased acidity of morning's whey, due to (drippings from curd. |
| Second day | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19.5 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 42 | |
| C— Factory, Leeds Co. | 19 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 55 | (Increased acidity after pasteurization, due to retained whey in tank. |
| Hastings Co. Factory | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 19 | |
| Northumberland Co. Factory 17 | 17 | 17 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 58 | |

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

1. Heating in bulk of whey to 155 to 158 degrees F. destroys over 99 per cent. of the bacteria, but under ordinary factory conditions never sterilizes the whey, as certain sarcinae, spore-bearing bacilli and molds can be grown from whey so treated. But these bacteria do not increase in the whey tank unless the temperature falls below the germinating point (108 degrees F., and under).
2. Heating to 155 degrees F. gives as good results as higher temperatures, and, to avoid coagulation of the whey albumen, and thus destroying the uniformity of the whey, the temperature should not go above 158 degrees F.
3. The thermometer should be the means employed to test the temperature, not the length of time steam is turned on the tank, or other methods found in use in some factories.
4. In a properly-constructed, covered tank, in our summer season, the whey will retain sufficient heat to go into the patrons' cans following morning at 115 to 122 degrees F.
5. The acidity of whey when going into patrons' cans affords a good indication of the efficacy of the pasteurization, and ought not to rise over .30 lactic acid.
6. No washings, water or other matter should be added to whey tank after heating is completed.
7. Carelessness or indifference is as deeply ingrained in cheesemakers as in the general community.

At the directors' meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Convention, held in Toronto, G. G. Publow, R. G. Murphy and G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Dairy Instruction, were appointed a committee to arrange for the holding of district dairy meetings again in Eastern Ontario. It is intended to hold 16 of these at representative points, the nature of the meeting in each case depending upon the special needs of the particular

district. Attention will be devoted chiefly to the factory conditions and to the care of milk by patrons, leaving problems of feeding and dairy husbandry chiefly to the Farmers' Institutes and other agricultural meetings.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Horticultural Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

Probably no display at the Exhibition is a better index to the general prosperity of the country than that to be seen in the Horticultural Building, indexed in the catalogue as Agricultural Hall, and, as might be expected this year, all previous displays were eclipsed. This building was originally intended for horticulture alone, but it is evident that the policy of the directors is to gradually develop the various Provincial exhibits and use this building for that purpose.

The west wing of the building was this year devoted to Provincial exhibits from Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while a large mineral display occupied the west end of the main building. The greater part of the main building was devoted to a display of plants and flowers by the leading florists. Needless to say, this part of the building was a bower of beauty, for Toronto florists have established a reputation for artistic arrangement of plants and flowers. Prominent among the floral exhibits was a gorgeous collection of Groff's Hybrid Gladioli, shown by Campbell Bros., Simcoe. The Provincial exhibits in the west wing were fairly representative of the products of the various Provinces. In the Manitoba and Saskatchewan exhibits grains were the prominent feature. In the Ontario exhibit the Agricultural College had an educational booth, representing the work of the various departments of the College. Nearby, New Ontario made an astonishing exhibit of what can be grown in Northern Ontario in the way of grains, roots and vegetables. The southern section of the Province was well represented in a fine exhibit of corn from the Canadian Corn-growers' Association, in charge of Mr. McKenney, the Agricultural Department's representative for Essex. In charge of Mr. Hodgetts and Mr. Rivett, the Department of Agriculture had a beautiful exhibit of Ontario-grown fruits. The purpose of the exhibit this year was to give an idea of the extent and possibilities of fruit-growing in Ontario.

For the first time in the history of the Exhibition, British Columbia made an exhibit of her fruits, which, considering the fact that this is somewhat of an off-year for fruits in the Western Province, was very creditable. There is no doubt about it, that on the irrigated lands in British Columbia they can grow fruit of high color and beautiful appearance, and more than this, British Columbia fruit has the shipping and keeping qualities which enables it to stand up well on the exhibition table or in the fruiterer's window, but in juiciness and flavor it cannot compare with the fruits of old Ontario.

The Canadian National Exhibition is held too early in the season to give a fair idea of the extent to which fruit is grown in Ontario, particularly in apples, pears and grapes, and for this reason the fruit display at the November show is more representative of the fruit produced in the Province than that at the Canadian National. At this time of year, however, the plums and peaches are at their best, and as these fruits come largely from the Niagara district, the greater number of the prizes awarded went that way. On the whole, the fruit exhibit was much better than last year, particularly in plums and peaches.

One of the features which has been developed of late years has been the display of fruit in packages, both baskets and boxes, as put up for the market. At this season of the year, naturally the greater part of this exhibit was made up of peaches, plums and grapes, although some of the early varieties of pears and apples were shown. In boxes of apples most of the prizes went to Prince Edward County.

One of the attractive features of the exhibition were the large displays by Horticultural Societies or District Associations. The first prize went to the St. Catharines Horticultural Society. Smaller displays of mixed Canadian fruits, covering an area of five feet square, was an attractive feature of the fruit display. In this class the first prize was won by L. C. Gray, second by Wm. Selby, and third by A. D. Broderick, all of St. Catharines.

In looking over the display of apples, it seemed almost a pity to see so many of our beautiful winter fruits picked in a half-matured condition, but such has to be, or the greater part of the apple exhibit cut out. As usual, the first prize for collection of forty varieties went to Harry Dempsey, Rednersville. This is the twelfth successive year in which he has captured this prize. Second and third prizes went to W. E. Wesse, Albany, and Marshall Bros., Hamilton. Prizes for the collection of twenty varieties went to Marshall Bros., Hamilton; L. C. Peck, Albany, and W. E. Wesse, Albany. The red tickets for the best display of five export varieties also went to

H. Dempsey, Rednersville, while W. E. Wesse captured the red ticket for the best five dessert varieties.

In pears the prizes were pretty well divided between Marshall Bros., Hamilton; S. D. Furninger, St. Catharines; George Wilde, Hamilton, and L. C. Gray, St. Catharines.

The grapes were hardly sufficiently ripened to make a first-class display, but, on the whole, they were better than last year. The prizes in this section were fairly well divided among J. H. Smith, St. Catharines; F. G. Stewart, Homer; S. D. Furninger, St. Catharines, and Stanley Prest, Stamford.

Plums were exceptionally fine this year, and added very much to the general beauty of the fruit display. In the larger collections of ten and fifteen varieties, the prizes were captured by R. H. Dewar, Winona; S. D. Furninger, St. Catharines; Marshall Bros., Hamilton, and Wm. Selby, St. Catharines. These same exhibitors captured the majority of the prizes for the plate exhibits.

One of the astonishing features in the display of peaches was that the majority of prizes went to the Leamington district. Eight or ten years ago, Essex promised to rival the Niagara district in the production of peaches, but, unfortunately, the severe winters of 1904 and 1906 destroyed the greater number of the orchards in the Essex district, and many of the growers at that time lost heart in peach-growing, and turned their attention to other lines. Those who were not discouraged, and planted again, are now reaping the results of their labors, and, although it may be a long time before there will again be anything like the quantity of peaches grown in the Essex district that were grown in previous years, nevertheless the crop this year gives some idea of the possibilities of that district. E. E. Adams, Leamington, won most of the red tickets in the peach exhibit, while the others were divided among W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; S. D. Furninger, and Wm. Selby, St. Catharines.

The vegetable display occupied the eastern wing of the building, and was in many particulars better than ever before. A large pyramid, made up of collections of vegetables put up by the Vegetable-growers' Association, was an attractive feature at the entrance to the building. The profusion of well-grown vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, potatoes and tomatoes, gave some idea of the extent of this industry in Ontario. The majority of prizes, however, went to growers in the neighborhood of Toronto, while St. Catharines and Leamington came in for their share in potatoes, melons and tomatoes.

Horticultural Exhibition at Winnipeg.

A surprise was given the agricultural editors from the United States and the delegates to the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Winnipeg, when a Horticultural Exhibition was held in that city, in the latter end of August. Except for a small display of fruits from British Columbia, and another from Ontario, everything to be seen was the product of the Prairie Provinces.

The display of potatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers was especially fine as to size, quality, and freedom from defect or blemish. Onions, squash, melons, cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, peppers, peas, beans, and other garden crops, were also on exhibition. Field roots of all kinds made a good showing.

No one who has seen the Manitoban Provincial displays at the Eastern exhibitions will be astonished that a collection of fine vegetables was got together, but when we learn that there was also a fine show of apples, plums, raspberries, currants and other fruits, there is ground for surprise. In apples, there were eleven summer varieties shown, seven varieties of fall apples, and six classed as winter apples. Of all these twenty-four varieties, only two are familiar to Eastern fruit-growers, Yellow Transparent and Wealthy. The Russian origin of many of the other varieties is indicated in the word-ending of the names, such as Simbrisk, Charlamoff, etc.

POULTRY.

New Poultry Building Needed at Toronto.

The conclusion of the report on the poultry exhibit at the Canadian National, prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by A. G. Gilbert, failed to reach the office in time for inclusion with the major portion of the review, which appeared last week. Following is the "appendix," together with a few general observations by Mr. Gilbert as to the importance of the poultry department to the exhibition, and the need for a new building to house it.

Rhode Island Reds are evidently making head-

way, for their exhibit was an excellent one. The Russell Farm, of Toronto, carried off the majority of prizes. Other varieties were well represented; if not numerically strong, they were so in quality. Some very fine specimens of Indian Games were noticed. Pigeons, as usual, were a strong class, and embraced many fine birds. Turkeys, geese and ducks were fairly well represented; the first named might have been in larger number.

As already remarked, the show was a remarkably good one, the season of the year being taken into consideration. As a veteran breeder expressed it, "Old birds pretty well in moult; young ones not far enough advanced." With a new building, more entries, a still better quality of birds and much greater enthusiasm among the fanciers may confidently be calculated on.

I sat at breakfast a few days ago in one of the leading hotels of the country, and I noted that about every 8 people out of 10 seated about me ordered eggs in some shape or another. Then I fell to moralizing, and concluded that should the supply of eggs suddenly come to an end, what a terrible void there surely would be in our domestic economy. The number of toothsome delicacies and solids that the product of the unpretentious hen enters into, is almost countless. What more sought after than the new-laid egg, or early well-fleshed roaster of two months of age? Is it any wonder, then, that the poultry shows of the great Canadian National Exhibition should draw such admiring and sympathetic throngs? It is a matter of satisfaction that the number of entries this year is in excess of any previous year. This is more to be attributed to the popularity of the Exhibition as a good show place than the suitability of the building as a place for a poultry exhibit. This I inferred from the remarks made to me by exhibitors.

ANew Poultry Building Badly Needed.

Taken from either show or sanitary standpoint, the present building is certainly most undesirable. From a sanitary point of view it is said to be so unwholesome as to be positively dangerous to the health of the birds, the great majority of which are valuable. There are not a few who say that the out-of-date building is also a menace to the health of the crowds of visitors. One yearly exhibitor of a large number of birds remarked to the writer, in a manner which left no doubt as to his earnestness: "If a new building is not soon provided, it is for us to seriously consider whether it is worth endangering the health of our birds by showing them." But poultrymen throughout the country may rest assured that the directorate of the Canadian National Exhibition are too shrewd to risk the loss of such a drawing card as the poultry exhibit. The new building will undoubtedly come.

A. G. G.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Farmers' Club Conference.

Addressing the Farmers' Club Conference, in the Institute tent, on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, spoke at some length upon Institute work, not only in Ontario, but in the United States. It was pleasing, indeed, to learn from Mr. Putnam's remarks that the Institute Department in Ontario is quite easily the most complete organization of the kind in the world. Mr. Putnam touched upon the Club movement, giving a somewhat exhaustive account of what was being done, and what he hoped they would accomplish. In closing, he hoped, before long, to have the Farmers' Clubs absorb the Institute. This will, no doubt, take some time, but a great many present seemed very much in favor of this movement.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. A. McKenney, District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in Essex Co., reported that the Club movement had been very successful in his county, but he was particularly anxious to impress those present with the fact that, unless there were two or more leading spirits in a community, there would be little chance for success. Mr. Hart, Waterloo Co., gave his experience in the organization of Farmers' Clubs, his views coinciding very closely with Mr. McKenney's.

Other speakers discussed agricultural education in its many phases. After two hours of hearty discussion, the meeting adjourned. Everybody there seemed to feel that the meeting had been a decided success, and that the great deal of valuable information exchanged will, no doubt, aid greatly in making the Farmers' Club an even greater success than it has been in the past.

Examine the label on your "Farmer's Advocate" once in a while. It will tell you whether your subscription has expired or not.

Another Successful Fair at London, Ont.

Favored for the most part by fine weather and firm grounds, the Western Fair, in London, last week, measured well up with the very successful event of 1908. Weepy skies on Wednesday afternoon interfered slightly with the attendance on Farmers' Day, but, fairing up towards evening, a good crowd came forth at night, bringing admission figures nearly up to the number at the corresponding date of last year, while a clear, temperate atmosphere on Thursday afforded ideal conditions for fair-going. Live-stock entries, taking them all round, about levelled with 1908, horses slightly in the lead. The quality of the stock ranks high. The dairy exhibit was excellent, judges pronouncing the cheese the best they had seen for some time. Agricultural and horticultural exhibits were very creditable, the drouthy season considered.

Secretary A. M. Hunt has once more proven himself a faithful steward of the Exhibition fortunes, while his unflinching courtesy and tact toward exhibitors, concessionaires, patrons, press, and all concerned, well merit this record of unanimous appreciation toward a competent manager.

LIVE STOCK.

It seems strange that, with such a courteous and capable management, the Western Fair should be run on a system—or with a lack of it—discreditable to a county show of ordinary pretensions. In the first place, a catalogue is needed, and could be had without the probability of any material decrease in entries, if the directors were to manifest a very small lump of gumption, and insist upon entries by a fixed closing date. So long as exhibitors know they may enter any time, right up to the last minute, they will take advantage of the fact, and decline to apply until they see how they have made out at Toronto. But let a reasonably early date be set for closing of entries, and exhibitors who have a thought of entering will weigh the matter betimes, and those who have something worth bringing will come. Indeed, the assurance of a catalogue would attract many who would appreciate its commercial advantage to themselves. In the absence of this invaluable adjunct of a live-stock show, the least that might be done would be to furnish printed cards to the exhibitors, to be filled in, giving the breed and age, class and section of entry, owner and sire of the animal, these cards to be tacked up and kept up under penalty, the award ribbons, when granted, being similarly hung up on the stalls of the winning candidates. As things now are, a reporter or other visitor may haunt the stables, looking long and often, with but partial success, for the prize animals, and finally seeking out the exhibitor or groom to ascertain name and breeding. It is disgraceful.

Judging of live stock commenced on Monday afternoon with horses, the bulk of it being completed the next day. With bright though somewhat hot weather, and dry, firm footing, the judicial task was accomplished under favorable conditions.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES showed up very well. Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, Toronto, were on hand with several capital entries from their recent importation, while strong competition was furnished by Dalgety Bros., of London, and a number of other exhibitors, including A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas; Smillie Bros., Brucefield; G. A. Attridge, of Clachan; J. L. Guest, Wyton; Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Brydges; Geo. Spearin & Sons, St. Mary's; John Guest, Ballymote; J. Spearman, Inwood; Jno. F. Burr, Waubuno; Henderson & Mahon, Evelyn, and Wood Bros., of Langbank.

In aged stallions, the Toronto firm secured top place, and afterwards sweepstakes, with the newly-imported bay horse, Cowden's Prince, by Lothian Again. He is a grand, thick stallion, with good bone, well built from the ground up. Though a good first, he was closely followed by Dalgety Bros.' Sir Randolph, sixth in his class at Toronto. Third was a horse of Dalgety's importation, shown by Wood Bros., Baron Lomond by name, sire Baron Ruby, first as a three-year-old in London, and second in Toronto. Dalgety Bros. showed Pentland Pride in fourth. Graham & Renfrew had a pair of three-year-olds, first an upstanding dark bay, with capital underpinning, bearing the very appropriate cognomen, Proud Chieftan, got by Cairnbrogie, out of a dam by Hiawatha; second, Top Spot, by Baron Hood. Dalgety Bros. had a winner in two-year-olds with the good heavy, dark brown, Royal Mulben, by Baron Albion, out of a mare by Upton-time. Graham & Renfrew showing for second a good bay colt, not quite so heavy-set, Wamphray Lad, by Count Victor, dam by Sir Everard. Third was a very nice Hiawatha colt, with first-class feet and legs, but thin in condition. It was in this class that Mr. Delaney showed a big, grand topped colt, but worn about the ground, and lacking somewhat in slope of pasterns. On a pro-

test, Mr. Boag's judgment was sustained by a board of two. First of a trio of yearlings was Mr. Attridge's tippy, Canadian-bred colt, Duke of Orford, by Harvester, from a mare imported by Dalgety Bros. J. L. Guest was second with a fair colt, though thin in condition, got by Masterpiece. Coming to females, Mr. Attridge was forward with an extra good, all-round mare of Dalgety's importation, Bloom of Ironside, by Holloway, with a foal by Harvester. With first-class conformation, she combines a very good way of going. She was followed by another very good imported mare of much the same type, but going just a little bit wide at the hocks, exhibited by Spearin & Sons. Young was third with a very good aged mare. John Guest had honors in three-year-old fillies with a Dalgety importation, Kirkton Princess, a big, upstanding filly, with excellent underpinning, got by Baron Ruby, and a full sister to Baron Lomond. McNiven's was a thick mare, but with feet badly broken, while Young's mare in third was quite innocent of fit. Bedford Queen is the name of Graham & Renfrew's recently-imported two-year-old filly that won first in her class and sweepstakes. She was sired by Keir Democrat, from a dam by Ethiopia. Spearman followed closely with a bigger and more rangy filly, though not quite so good about the hocks, nor yet at the ground. Graham & Renfrew's third-prize, Bedford Rose, lacked condition, but may perhaps be the making of a better one than her stable mate. McNiven got to the top with an extra good yearling, not overly large, but well made, well bottomed, and with a nice way of going. In foals, Spearin & Sons scored with a good colt by Baron Luck, Young coming second with a nice roan, not so large as the other. Female sweepstakes was very close between the aged mare and the two-year-old, Graham & Renfrew finally winning out with a little more flash. Henderson & Mahon secured a red ribbon with the compact, heavy-boned, imported King's Herald, by Cannongate, exhibited with three of his get. Awards follow:

Judge—John A. Boag, Queensville.
Stallion, four years and up—1, Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Toronto; 2, Dalgety Bros., London; 3, Wood Bros., Langbank. Three-year-old stallion—1 and 2, Graham & Renfrew; 3, A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas. Two-year-old stallion—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, Graham & Renfrew; 3, Smillie Bros., Brucefield. Yearlings—1, G. A. Attridge, Clachan; 2, J. L. Guest, Wyton; 3, Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Brydges. Sweepstakes stallion—Graham & Renfrew. Brood mare with foal—1, G. A. Attridge; 2 and 1, Spearin & Sons, St. Mary's; 3, Wm. Young & Son. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, John Guest, Ballymote; 2, A. F. McNiven; 3, Young & Son. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 and 3, Graham & Renfrew; 2, J. Spearman, Inwood. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, A. F. McNiven; 2, John F. Burr, Foal of 1909—1 and 3, Geo. Spearin & Sons; 2, Young & Son. Sweepstakes mare—Graham & Renfrew. Stallion and three of his get—Henderson & Mahon, Evelyn.

SHIRES. When it comes down to a question of merit, Shires furnished the surprise, if not the sensation of the show. John Gardhouse & Son had things to themselves in mature stallions with Royal King. The issue of the competition between a pair of two-year-olds was a red for Robt. Ferguson, of Port Stanley, on a compact stallion with good bone and action. Second was Frank Drury & Son, of Charing Cross, who showed Joe Gans, a bigger colt, wanting a little more slope of pasterns. Drury came to the front in yearlings with Sandboye 2nd, whose sire, Sandboye was three-times first at Toronto. Royal King, sweepstakes stallion at Toronto, added another championship to his honors. But it was in females that the stellar attraction appeared. It began in brood mares, where John F. Burr showed a snapping-good black six-year-old, Parkside Countess, by Tartar Second, with a foal by Sandycroft Major. She is a Hogate importation, purchased four years ago as a two-year-old by Mr. Burr, who has since bred from her three foals by the above-mentioned sire. Of medium size, she shows all the points of good draft-horse conformation, including clean, flat bone, displays abundance of breed and feminine character, and could spare points on quality to many a Clydesdale. Second was creditably taken by a blocky, useful type of mare, shown by Ferguson, Parkside Countess' quality as a breeder was amply tested when the sensational two-year-old filly, Sandycroft Rose, walked into the ring. She is an extraordinarily sweet mare well grown for her age, smooth, and supported by a set of splendid quality, flat boned legs, pasterns of right length and slope, and number-one feet. She was pronounced by good judges the best Shire filly they had ever seen in Canada, and secured easy championship honors. A promising yearling is her full sister, Folly Annette, which crossed Gardhouse's Black Beauty in her class. Awards—

Judge—John A. Boag, Queensville.

Stallion 4 years and up—1, John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, on Royal King. Stallion, 2 years—1, R. D. Ferguson, Port Stanley; 2, Frank Drury & Son, Charing Cross. Yearling stallion—1, Drury & Son; 2, A. A. Miller, Middlemarch. Stallion, any age—1, Gardhouse & Son.

Brood mare with foal—1, Burr, Waubuno; 2, Ferguson. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, Burr, Filly or gelding, 1 year—1, Gardhouse & Son; 2, Burr. Foal of 1909—1, Burr; 2, Ferguson. Mare, any age—1, Burr.

PERCHERONS.—Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, exhibited a capital string of six Percherons, out of a recent importation of twenty, having it all to themselves save in the two-year-old stallions, where a competing colt, shown by Robert Hoar, of St. George, took second place. First in the mature class was a black four-year-old called Caton, sire Balkan; second was the black Gazouiller, by Ravissant. These are a splendid pair of tippy stallions, furnished with a very nice kind of underpinning. Premier of the two-year-olds was Gambier, by Bayard; second, the dark-gray Cratere. The winning two-year-old was a colt named Hachard, by Besigue. A. Blakie, of White Oak, exhibited a solitary mare.

BELGIANS.—Alex. McArthur, of London, exhibited the only Belgian, in his thick, massive stallion, Luron.

CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFTS.—Some very creditable candidates were forward among the Canadian-bred Heavy Drafts. Sweepstakes stallion was the solitary three-year-old entry, Baron McKinley, sired by Baron Bombie, and exhibited by Jas. Smillie, of Inwood. His only competitor for championship was McMichael Bros.' first-prize two-year-old. A pair of brood mares, with foal, were headed by McMichael Bros. Sweepstakes mare was G. W. Nott's grand-topped, three-year-old filly, Princess Garty, by Garty Gold, third in her class at Toronto this year, and winner of honors at several local fairs. D. A. Murray, of Bennington, showed his capital team of geldings for a red ribbon. A list of winnings follows:

Judge—J. A. McDiarmid, Lucknow.

Stallion, 3 years—1, Jas. Smillie, Stallion, 2 years—1, McMichael Bros., Seaforth; 2, Henderson & Mahon, Evelyn. Stallion, any age—Smillie. Brood mare with foal—1, McMichael Bros.; 2, Jas. Marr, Ingersoll. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1, G. W. Nott, Clinton. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, Henderson & Mahon. Filly or gelding, 1 year—1, W. Sullivan, Bridgen; 2, McMichael Bros.; 3, Henderson & Mahon. Foal of 1909—1, Jas. Marr; 2, Henderson & McMichael. Sweepstakes mare—1, G. W. Nott. Pair of geldings or mares in harness—1, D. A. Murray, Bennington; 2, A. M. Dickie, Hyde Park.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Judge, J. McDiarmid, Lucknow. Brood mare with foal—1, McMichael Bros., Seaforth; 2, Jas. Marr, Ingersoll; 3, Henderson & Mahon, Evelyn. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, W. H. Johnston, Rutherford; 2, Jas. McCartney & Son, London; 3, A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, W. H. Johnston; 2, McNiven; 3, Henderson & Mahon. Filly or gelding, yearling—1, Henderson & Mahon; 2, McNiven. Foal of 1909—1, Henderson & Mahon; 2, Marr; 3, McMichael Bros. Geldings or mares, pair—1, Henderson & Mahon.

HACKNEYS.—Quality compensated for slim Hackney classes. In aged stallions, Graham & Renfrew won easy money with Brigham Radiant and Crayke Mikado, third in the mature class going to a horse shown by McFarland, named Woodland Performer, if we are not incorrectly advised. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, had a lone entry in the three-year-old Langton Colonel, championship passing easily, however, to Brigham Radiant. The Western Fair lets a mare show as a Hackney if she has more of that blood than of something else. First brood mare with foal was an unregistered one, by Sportsman 3rd, shown by McPherson, who got first in two-year-old fillies or geldings with a get of Inkston Denmark. Duncanson had second on a broody, roomy brood mare. Three-year-old fillies or geldings afforded another victory for Cox's Oak Park Drusy, first and champion at Toronto, and also awarded diploma for best registered mare, any age, at London. Second was St. Clair, and third Duncanson's filly, Flora Drevon, by Royal Drevon. The judge was Hugh Darroch, Harriston. Awards—

Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Toronto; 3, McFarland, Falkirk. Stallion, three years—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Stallion, any age—Graham & Renfrew. Brood mare with foal—1, McPherson; 2, Peter Duncanson. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1, T. A. Cox; 2, A. St. Clair, Glen Colm; 3, Peter Duncanson, Dutton. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, McPherson; 2, J. McMillan; 3, Wm. Gould, Rutherford. Filly or gelding, 1 year—1, Wm. Blacker, Brantford; 2, Peter Duncanson; 3, J. McPherson, Campbellton. Foal of 1909—1, J. McPherson; 2, Peter Duncanson. Mare, any age

Hickory Hill 2nd, and Prince of Hickory Hill, a grandson of Ness' champion Barcheskie King's Own. The Menie stables had all but a clean sweep in yearlings with their trio, headed by the Hunter-bred Cashier of Spring Hill, seconded by Harry Lauder. Among the mature cows, first was Stewart's Princess of Menie, by Dainty Lad of Elmshade; second, Dymont's Queenie, by Dairyman of Glenora; and third, Stewart's Annie Laurie. Three-year-old cows were led off by Stewart's Scotia Belle, supported in second by Dymont's Snowdrop of Hickory Hill. Dymont's first-prize yearling is Queen of Hickory Hill. Princess of Menie championed the female sex. Awards, as made by Judge Geo. McCormack, of Rockton, follow in order:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, Stewart & Son. Bull, 2 years and under 3—1, Dymont. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, Dymont; 3, Luther Pinnegar, Dorchester. Bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Stewart & Son; 4, Dymont. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 3, Stewart & Son; 2, Dymont. Cow, 3 years—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Dymont. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Dymont; 4, Geo. Jackson, Pond Mills. Yearling heifer—1, Dymont; 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Pinnegar; 4, Dymont. Heifer calf—1, 2 and 3—Stewart & Son; 4, Dymont. Bull, any age—Stewart & Son. Female, any age—Stewart & Son. Graded herd—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Dymont. Four calves—1 and 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Dymont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.—That two of the best breeders in Western Ontario competed, says enough for the character of the "Dutch milk-makers" exhibit. Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, and G. W. Clemons, St. George, brought their stock out in good fit, and divided the prizes, with no one else to make even a bid for recognition. Spage does not permit, nor circumstances warrant, a detailed review of the candidates, practically all of which were worked over at the Queen City exhibition. Suffice to note the changes. In aged bulls, Rettie's Count Mercena Posch was preferred by the judge, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, to Clemons' Sir Mercedes Teake, placed ahead of him at the former show. Clemons' two cows were changed, Kaatie de Boer having since freshened, swinging an enormous though shapely udder. In three-year-olds, Rettie's Toronto first-prize heifer, Bessie Posch Niessop, was placed third, and Mr. Moyer's second choice, first, Clemons' Mary Anderson 3rd stepping up one notch into second. In a well-balanced competition of herds of calves, Mr. Hallman evened things up by awarding honors to St. George. Awards:

Bull, 3 years and upwards—1, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Bull, 2 years old—1, Rettie. Bull, yearling—1 and 2, Rettie. Bull calf—1 and 4, Clemons; 2 and 3, Rettie. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1, Rettie; 2, 3 and 4, Clemons. Cow, 3 years—1, 3 and 4, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Heifer, 2 years old—1, 2 and 3, Rettie; 4, Clemons. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, Rettie. Heifer, 1 year old, dry—1 and 3, Rettie; 2 and 4, Clemons. Heifer calf—1, Rettie; 2, 3 and 4, Clemons. Bull, any age—Rettie. Female, any age—Rettie. Graded herd—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Four calves—1, Clemons; 2, Rettie.

JERSEYS.—They walked them out, and had them placed, and walked them back again, is about the size of the matter with regard to B. H. Bull & Son's Jerseys, their competitors' share consisting of a first in senior bull calves to Thos. O'Brien, with a third to Mrs. Lawrence, both of London; a third to Mrs. Lawrence in yearling heifers, and a second in senior heifer calves to Jas. A. Patton, of London. Ratings were made by J. W. Humpidge, who, we believe, accomplished his task to the satisfaction of the main exhibitor, which is saying considerable, as a breeder is at least supposed to know pretty thoroughly the relative merit of the individuals in his own herd.

SHEEP.

Save in two or three breeds, the exhibition of sheep was much better than the competition. That is to say, while some choice, well-fitted flocks were entered, there were not enough to make issues interesting, one or two exhibitors having it all their own way in each of several breeds. Exception to this were the Lincolns, where the Toronto competition was increased by representatives of two additional flocks. At the last minute, Geo. E. Lee, of Highgate, decided to bring on from Toronto the flock of John Lee & Sons, for which reason, Herbert Lee, who was slated to judge, stepped out, John Gardhouse, who worked over the Toronto classes, being called in to take his place. The other Toronto exhibitor was R. S. Robson, of Ilderton, while the fresh competition was recruited from Lethbridge & Campbell, of Alliance, and Stevens, Mitchell & McLean, of Lambeth. Even with the contest thus stiffened, Lee held his own well, his typical, strong-backed, well-fleshed, good-wooled sheep winning out on their merit, with little fitting or extra feeding, many of them coming right off the grazing. This was notably true of the first-prize aged ram, a big, strong, prime-stapled sheep, carrying a wealth of natural flesh sustained by grass, having received not a bite of grain since spring. Robson's Toronto second-prize ram had to yield second to

a very compact and capital sheep shown by Lethbridge & Campbell. Robson's imported shearing ram held his way in the next class, but the Toronto second and third-prize candidates were unplaced. The first-prize ewe lamb at Toronto had to yield pride of place to one shown by Campbell & Lethbridge. An award list follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Geo. E. Lee, Highgate; 2, Lethbridge & Campbell, Alliance; 3, R. S. Robson & Son, Ilderton. Ram, shearing—1, Robson & Son; 2, Lethbridge & Campbell; 3, Stevens, Mitchell & McLean, Lambeth. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Lee; 2, Lethbridge & Campbell. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Robson & Son; 2, Lee; 3, Lethbridge & Campbell. Ewe, shearing—1, Robson & Son; 2, Lee; 3, Lethbridge & Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Lethbridge & Campbell; 2, Lee. Pen of shearlings—1, Lethbridge & Campbell. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1, Lethbridge & Campbell; 2, Lee. Pen, ram any age, 2 ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Robson & Son; 2, Lee. Ram, any age—1, Robson & Son. Ewe, any age—Robson & Son.

Leicesters, as at Toronto, furnished a three-cornered contest, with fortune favoring the corner occupied by Jas. Snell, of Clinton, who won every first, as well as quite a few seconds and some thirds. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, got second on aged rams, third on shearlings, ram lambs, aged ewes and ewe lambs, and second on pen of four lambs and graded flocks. F. Kelly, of Aylmer, secured second and third on shearing ewes, second on ewe lambs. Wm. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, judged the class.

Shropshires.—A trio of exhibitors responded with Shropshires: J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville; J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford; and J. D. Ferguson & Son, of Mapleton. Lloyd-Jones showed some excellent imported sheep, but Campbell's breeding is as good as the best, and scored well. Judge, Alf. Shields, Caistorville.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2 and 3, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Ram, shearing—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, J. & D. J. Campbell. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. & D. J. Campbell. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe lamb—1, J. & D. J. Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, J. D. Ferguson. Pen of shearlings—1, J. & D. J. Campbell. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1, J. & D. J. Campbell. Pen, ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, J. & D. J. Campbell. Ram, any age—1, Lloyd-Jones.

Hampshires, judged by W. H. Beattie, were exhibited by J. Kelly, of Shakespeare, and G. L. Telfer, of Paris, who divided things as follows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1, J. Kelly, Shakespeare. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Kelly. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Kelly; 3, G. L. Telfer, Paris. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Kelly; 2, Telfer. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, Telfer; 2 and 3, Kelly. Pen of five shearlings—1, Kelly. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1, Kelly. Pen, ram any age, two ewes, two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Kelly. Ram, any age—Kelly. Ewe, any age, Kelly.

The Cotswold contest narrowed down to practically two exhibitors, T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, and J. H. Campbell & Son, of Jura, with a few entries by Chas. J. Shore, of Glanworth, and Geo. Allan, of Burford. The veteran exhibitor and breeder, T. Hardy Shore, won every first except in shearing ewes, which went to Chas. J. Shore. Campbell & Son came in for a number of seconds and thirds. Their winnings comprised second on aged rams, third on ram lambs and aged ewes, third on shearing ewes, and second on pens of lambs, get of one sire. Allan got third on shearing rams and second on ewe lambs. Along with his sweep of firsts, Mr. Shore also secured a number of blue ribbons and one or two thirds. John Kelly, of Shakespeare, passed upon the exhibits.

Oxford Downs.—Judge, J. E. Cousins, Harrison—All prizes awarded won by P. Arkell & Son, Teeswater, except third to W. & D. Johnston, Athens, on shearing rams, ram lambs, aged ewes, and second to the same exhibitor on pen of lambs.

Southdown money was contested by the newly-imported flock of Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, and the Canadian-bred stock of Lt.-Col. Robert McEwen, of Byron. Canadian breeding carried the day, although Lloyd-Jones came to the front in ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe championship. Reversals of decision from Toronto were made in the flock prizes, when it was McEwen's turn to win, as also in aged ewes. McEwen won the championship on a home-bred ram; in fact, all his entries were home-bred but the first shearing ram, W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, discharged the judicial function.

Dorset Horned, judged by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, were shown principally by R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, and H. Bartlett, of Kinbo, who divided between them all the firsts and all the seconds, except one, in aged ewes, which went to W. F. Wright, of Glanworth, who was also placed third in shearlings. Harding secured eight firsts out of eleven, including that for graded flock, and both ram and ewe weepstales.

SWINE.

Two exhibitors in Yorkshires, two in Chester Whites, one in Tamworths, practically one in Berkshires, one in Essex, and a couple in Hampshires, sizes up the swine exhibit, so far as competition is concerned. Inadequacy of premiums offered is blamed, we believe, by some exhibitors for the paucity of numbers, one of them being overheard to remark, in scathing tones, that since nearly as much was offered for a collection of insects as for a hog, they had better pick the vermin off their stock and show these instead.

D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, were on deck as usual with their splendid smooth bacon type of large white hogs, some of them almost as heavy as Jersey cattle. The excellent arch of rib, full loins and strong backs of these pigs, with width evenly carried from shoulder to tail, are familiar to all acquainted with Oak Lodge breeding. J. Featherstone & Son, of Streetsville, supplied a certain amount of competition, obtaining second in aged boars, third in boar pigs under six months, first and second in sow pigs over six months, second in sow pigs under six months, and second on four pigs get of one boar; also on four pigs offspring of one sow. Flatt & Son won all the firsts but one, and a large proportion of seconds as well. A. C. Hallman judged the class.

In Chester Whites the judge, D. C. Flatt, split it up between D. DeCourcy, of Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, of Glanworth.

In Berkshires, D. Douglas & Son, of Mitchell, won all prizes awarded; these being placed at the direction of Mr. Hallman.

Berkshires, judged by Peter McEwen, of Kertch, resulted in a clear victory for T. A. Cox, of Brantford, except in aged boars, where D. Douglas & Son showed one for second.

Hampshires, or Thin Rinds, were shown by Artemas O'Neil & Son, of Birt; Hastings Bros., Cross Hill, and Porter Bros., of Appleby; but though exciting the interest of the novitiate by their novelty, they certainly failed to impress the skilled breeder or feeder with any advantages not possessed in greater degree by other stock. Many of them were inclined to roll on the ribs and back. An exception to this was a good, smooth, nicely-developed boar, shown by Porter Bros., of Appleby. O'Neil also had a pretty good young boar pig. F. Shore, of White Oak, and D. C. Flatt placed the awards.

J. Featherstone & Son exhibited a few Essex.

POULTRY.

The Western Fair has once more maintained its reputation of having one of the best poultry exhibits in the Province. The buildings were very nicely decorated, and the coops filled with choice birds of all the leading varieties.

Wyandottes, Rocks, Buff and Black Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, in the general-purpose breeds, and Brown Leghorns and Minorcas in the Mediterranean, were well represented.

Of the utility breeds, Wyandottes, particularly White, were most in evidence, Norman McLeod, Joseph Russell and J. F. Erskine being the chief winners.

Hughes & Taylor had some good Rhode Island Reds, both Rose- and Single-comb varieties. This breed is fast winning popularity, not only as a breeder's fowl, but also as a general-purpose. There were some choice Barred Rocks from the flocks of Hoekin and McCormick & Wettbury, but there was not the competition in this breed that one would expect for so popular a one. Throughout the country the Rock has a good reputation as a farmer's hen. Turkeys and waterfowl were not very numerously shown. There was a good showing of pet stock, including bantams, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits and ferrets. Details of awards may be left for the published prize-list.

HORTICULTURE.

The interior of the Horticultural and Agricultural Hall is always a place where the senses are delighted. Each year, samples of the choicest gifts of Mother Earth adorn the tables and wide shelves, and the visitor has the impression that Ontario is not a bad place to live in much strengthened by what he sees. Flowers of the brightest hues attract the eye, and their perfume loads the air with incense, while the tables of grapes, peaches, plums and pears, scarcely inferior in either color or odor, appeal almost irresistibly to the palate, as well. It is to be suspected that the appeal to the sense of taste would in some cases be altogether irresistible if it were not for the uniformed attendants who keep polite but careful watch over the fruit display. One hears the hackneyed phrase, "They look good enough to eat," repeated again and again, and assented to with emphasis, as if it was quite an original remark. The more homely vegetables, roots and grain make up in honest utility what they lack in other respects, and deepen the feeling aroused by the other exhibits, that nature is indeed bountiful.

The display of grapes was very fine indeed. The first prize bunches of Campbell's Early and of Niagaras were shoddy extraordinary. Very little sign of immaturity was to be observed in

any of the samples shown, a condition scarcely to be expected on account of the lateness of the season. It was on this account, in part, probably, that there were no prizewinners of this fruit outside of the Niagara District, where the climate is specially genial. George Wild, of Hamilton, took first in every class, followed closely by C. H. Bampfyde, who won second right through, third going to L. C. Gray, of St. Catharines, through-out, with the one exception of third prize on black grapes, which went to Mr. Secord, of the same town. The same exhibitors scored heavily in other fruits, also, but in pears, particularly, honors not only went to other exhibitors, but also to other parts of the country. Glencoe, Woodstock, Stratford, St. Thomas, London, Kent County, Middlesex County, in different districts, as Hyde Park, Pond Mills and Byron, being represented in the display of this fruit, one lady, Mrs. J. Balaantyne, of Byron, securing three prizes. The whole country is proud of the famous Niagara district, but that it is not the only place in the Province in which fine fruit is grown is a source of sly satisfaction to some who happen to live in other sections. No indication of an untoward season was to be seen in the display of plums and peaches, which were specially fine. Apples alone were not quite up to the mark, being deficient in both color and size. In the peach section, honors were divided between Kent County and the Niagara peninsula.

A large printed placard, headed in big letters, "It Pays to Spray," drew attention to an exhibit of a very educative character. Here were to be seen unselected apples from adjoining orchards, one sprayed, and the other unsprayed. The difference in the percentage of apple scab, while quite pronounced, was not so great as it would be in seasons when scab was more prevalent. But in the percentage of wormy apples there was a much greater improvement from spraying than could be noticed at a mere glance. By actual count, they compared as follows:

| Unsprayed. | Sprayed. |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Snows.....21% wormy | 0% wormy. |
| St. Lawrence.....22% wormy | 0% wormy. |
| Spies.....39% wormy | 1.73% wormy. |
| Greenings.....42% wormy | 2% wormy. |

This very instructive exhibit was made by "The Farmer's Advocate," specimens being taken from its own demonstration orchard, and the one next to it. "The Farmer's Advocate"—don't speak it out loud, but it will do no harm to whisper it—is quite proud of the success attained in experimental orchard culture this season.

The Dominion Government Fruit Division gave a demonstration day by day of how to layer pack apples in boxes. A young man from British Columbia, Fred G. Earl, who has had practice at his home farm in the box-packing of grapes, plums, peaches, pears and apples for the Vancouver market, was in charge.

Two fine exhibits of boxed fruit of different varieties were made by the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, and by J. Hambly & Sons, Cedar Springs, Kent County. Evidences are multiplying that this method of handling fruit of high quality is bound to become more general.

DAIRY EXHIBITS.

CHEESE.

The cheese exhibit, though not so large as last

year, was of a very good quality all through, though affected considerably by the heat. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to instal a system of refrigeration for the cheese in time for 1910. The majority of the prizes went to the Northern District, although the London and other districts secured a share. R. A. Thompson, of the Dominion Factory, Atwood, who won sweepstakes at Toronto, and whose factory has a cooling room, and pasteurizes its whey, received a prize in each section. In fact, quite a number of the winners make in factories where the whey is pasteurized. The prizes and scores were as follows:

Sec. 1.—August Colored.—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 96 2-3 points; 2, J. T. Donnelly, Union, 96; 3, J. A. Hainer, Caledonia, 95 5-6; 4, C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95 2-3.

Sec. 2.—August White—1, Mary Morrison, Newry, 96 5-6 points; 2, L. H. Schneider, Roslock, 96½; 3, C. Klockman, Carthage, 96½; 4, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 96½.

Sec. 3.—June and July Colored—1, C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95 11-12 points; 2, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95½; 3, Wm. Reid, Camlachie, 94 1-12; 4, J. T. Donnelly, Union, 94.

Section 4.—June and July White—1, E. D. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 95½ points; 2, C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95 17-24; 3, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95½; 4, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95 1-12.

Section 5.—Best collection of cheese—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, C. Donnelly, Scottsville.

Sec. 6.—Syndicate instructors' prize, whose group of factories secured the highest number of points—1, Jas. R. Burgess, Listowel Group, 20 points; 2, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester, London Group, 10 points; 3, tie between Alex. McKay, Stratford Group, 4 points, and Geo. Travis, Simcoe Group, 4 points.

The cheese were scored individually by Robt. Johnston, Woodstock; Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas; and Wm. Gray, Stratford, average of the three scores being taken.

BUTTER.

The butter exhibit was quite uniform in quality, and the scores very close. It was the largest exhibit of butter ever entered at the Western Fair, and the judge, J. B. Muir, Ingersoll, was well pleased with the general quality. Two cream-collecting creameries received two first prizes, one in Lincoln County, the other in Kent County. Only one prize went to Quebec, showing that Western Ontario buttermakers are waking up and putting forth their best efforts to maintain the standard they have held in the past. The prizes were as follows:

Section 1.—Creamery Packages—1, W. H. Brubaker, Dresden, 97 points; 2, J. R. Almont, Silverdale, 96; 3, A. G. Patterson, St. Thomas, 95.5; 4, J. A. Waddell, Kerwood, 95.25; 5, J. B. Lowe, New Dundee, 95.

Section 2.—Creamery Prints—1, J. R. Almont, Silverdale, 96.5 points; 2, J. H. Scott, Exeter, 96; 3, A. G. Patterson, St. Thomas, 95.5; 4, W. G. Medd, Winchelsea, 95.25; 5, W. H. Stewart, Quebec, 95.

Section 3.—Farm Dairy Butter—1, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 96½ points; 2, Mrs. L. W. Crealey, Strathroy, 96; 3, Mrs. McRoberts, Devizes, 95.5; 4, Mrs. Hill, Parkhill, 95.

Section 4.—Farm Dairy Prints—1, Mrs. McRoberts, Devizes, 95.5 points; 2, Mrs. L. W. Crealey, Strathroy, 94.5; 3, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 94; 4, Miss L. A. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 93.5.

Sec. 5.—Special prize for appearance and quality—1, Miss L. Pound, Sparta, 95 points; 2, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 94.75; 3, Miss L. A. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 94.5; 4, Mrs. McRoberts, Devizes, 94.25.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION.

The buttermaking competition this year had the most numerous entry and drew the largest and most attentive crowds of any since the feature has been introduced. The lectures given by Mr. Hens during the progress of the competition, explaining the various steps followed by the competitors, interlarding a talk on the care and cooling of milk while the churning was in progress, were listened to very closely, some of the audience remaining to hear them repeated in the next relay. The large crowds proved somewhat difficult to manage, as the continual entering of people rendered egress difficult. This might be remedied by having only one ingress, reserving the other opening as an exit for the crowds. One thousand seven hundred pounds of cream were made up into 516 pounds of butter. Six amateurs competed, and 13 professionals—professionals are those who have attended a dairy school or worked in a creamery. Amateurs are entitled to compete in the professional classes as well as in their own, if they so elect, and several did so. Three of the amateurs were new competitors in the buttermaking competition. The number of new ones might be increased by providing a class for strict amateurs; that is, those who have never competed or have never won a prize before. The amateurs competed on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, the professionals on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday forenoon, and one relay lot on Thursday afternoon. Each buttermaker had to make up three lots. Upon the conclusion of the professional contest, the prizes were awarded, including the silver cup given by the Windsor Salt Co. for the highest score in the professional class, which was made by Miss M. L. Carrick, of Roseville, at present a student of Macdonald College, Guelph. The prizes were presented by Wm. Moore, Chairman of the Dairy Committee. Following the presentation, there was a consolation sweepstakes, open to competitors in either amateur or professional classes, who had not won either a first or second prize. In the consolation class each competitor made only two lots. In all 18 prizes were given. Following is the list of awards:

Amateurs.—1, Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Atwood; 2, Miss Maggie Johnson, Bowood; 3, Miss Nettie Carrick, Roseville; 4, Mrs. Walter Hill, Parkhill; 5, Miss Ruth Patton, Newton; 6, Miss T. A. Gregory, Poplar Hill.

Professionals.—1, Miss M. L. Carrick, O.A.C., Guelph; 2, Miss Maggie Johnson, Bowood; 3, Miss Nettie Carrick; 4, Miss K. Wolfe; 5, Mrs. Simpson, Atwood; 6, Mrs. Geo. Knight, Milton.

Consolation Sweepstakes.—1, Miss K. Wolfe; 2, Miss N. Carrick; 3, Miss A. Green, Loyal; 4, Miss W. Hill, Parkhill; 5, Miss R. Patton; 6, Miss L. Pound, Sparta.

Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, Ont.

In their twenty-second annual show, held at Ottawa last week, the Canada Central Exhibition Association was fortunate in respect of weather conditions, the result being a very successful event. Lansdowne Park, situated nearly midway between the center of the city and the Dominion Experimental Farm, is well suited to the purposes of the exhibition; the grounds being charmingly varied—grassy lawns, wooded groves and water stretches being pleasing features of its composition, while its substantial and capacious permanent buildings, and its magnificent new grandstand, one of the largest on the continent, composed mainly of concrete and steel, leave the impression that the Central Exhibition is at the "hub" to stay. Another pleasing feature of this show is the enterprising spirit and the courteous disposition of its officials in their dealings with exhibitors, the press, and visitors generally. Secretary McMahon is a host in himself, in more ways than one, and manages with skill of a high order, while the superintendents of departments are well chosen and capable.

Notwithstanding the unusual lateness of the harvest in many districts in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, the attendance was larger than usual, if not a record in numbers; while the exhibits were far in excess of the average, both as to numbers and merit, the spacious buildings devoted to manufactures, farm and dairy products and poultry were well filled.

In the live-stock division, the strongest classes were those for horses and dairy breeds of cattle, which were well filled with high-class animals.

Competition in the beef breeds and in sheep and swine was too limited to excite enthusiasm, and in these classes there was certainly room for improvement numerically, though some excellent exhibits in each were present.

As far as the management of the exhibition is concerned, about the only criticism we are disposed to indulge in is the absence of a catalogue of the live-stock exhibits, which in a show of the magnitude and importance of this is an absolute necessity for the convenience and information of visitors, who are practically at sea as to their knowledge of the classification, age, ownership and breeding of the animals, while the system of book-keeping adopted for the judging, which may be convenient for the officials, practically excludes the representatives of the press from obtaining early information of the awards when three or four classes are being judged at the same time. A catalogue and a systematic display of the prize cards would meet this important demand, and it would be easily practicable if a date for closing of entries were fixed and enforced. In this connection it is but fair to state that the display in the judging-ring for horses at Ottawa of the class and section in the prize-list was to many a convenience and an improvement, which only needs to be developed to be duly appreciated.

DAIRY CATTLE.

A prominent feature of the Ottawa Exhibition usually, owing to its nearness to extensive dairy districts, is that of the dairy breeds, which this year were forward in goodly numbers, and, in the

younger sections especially, of high-class excellence.

AYRSHIRES.—The Ayrshire class was strong in numbers, and the heifer sections and most of the male sections of uniformly good type and quality. The absence of the herds of Messrs. Hunter and Ness, who were exhibiting at Seattle, of course, tended to make the class less interesting; but, on the whole, it was a very creditable showing of the breed, the sections being well filled in nearly every case. The awards were placed solely by the veteran breeder, James Boden, of Danville, Que., who, whatever else may be said of his work, certainly could not be fairly accused of rashness or of slighting his duties, as he took ample time and made careful comparisons; and, on the whole, his adjudications appeared to be fairly satisfactory. The exhibitors were all from Quebec, except A. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., and were Hector Gordon, Howick; P. D. McArthur, Howick; D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, and Gus Langelier, Cap Rouge, Quebec.

In the class for bulls, 3 years and over, McArthur's Imp. Netherhall Milkman, which was first at Toronto, held the same position here in a good class of half a dozen entries; Gordon having a good second. The two-year-old section had a worthy header in Hume's imported Bagenoch Bonnie Scotland, which was first and champion at Toronto, and held his place in his class here, but had to lower his colors under Judge Boden's scrutiny in championship competition to McArthur's three-year-old, Netherhall Milkman (a reverse of the Toronto placing for champion). They

are both grand representatives of the breed, and the result of their meetings in Canada this year, so far, is a tie, and illustrates the difference in the ideas and tastes of judges, as the contestants were brought out in fine condition on both occasions.

The aged cow class numbered a dozen useful-looking entries, with nothing sensational, and the class hardly up to the standard of former years, but the heifer classes throughout were strong in numbers and superior in type, especially in the sections for yearlings.

The competition for female champion was exceedingly interesting, the representatives of each section being of superior type, the coveted honor falling to Gordon's handsome and milky first-prize three-year-old cow, Southwick Meg. In the herd competition, Hector Gordon was successful in capturing first award for both the open herd and for young herd bred by exhibitor. Following is the award list in full:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, McArthur; 2, Gordon; 3, Hume; 4, Langelier. Bull, 2 years old—1, Hume; 2, Langelier; 3, Watt. Bull, 1 year old—1, Gordon; 2, Watt; 3, McArthur. Bull calf, senior—1 and 5, Langelier; 2, Watt; 3 and 4, Hume. Bull calf, junior—1, Langelier; 2, Gordon; 3, McArthur. Bull champion—1, McArthur (Netherhall Milkman). Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 4, Gordon; 2 and 3, Langelier; 5, Hume & Co. Cow, 3 years—1, Gordon; 2, Langelier; 3, Hume; 4, McArthur; 5, Watt. Heifer, 2 years old, in milk—1, Watt; 2, Hume; 3, McArthur; 4, Gordon; 5, Langelier. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 5, Gordon; 2, Langelier; 3, Hume; 4, Watt. Heifer calf, senior—1, Langelier; 2, Hume; 3, Gordon; 4, McArthur. Heifer calf, junior—1, Langelier; 2, Watt; 3, Gordon; 4, Hume. Dry cow—1, Gordon; 2, McArthur; 3, Langelier; 4, Watt. Canadian-bred cow, 3 years or over—1, Watt; 2, Langelier; 3, McArthur; 4, Hume. Champion female—1, Gordon (Southwick Meg). Herd: 1 bull and 4 females over one year—1, Gordon; 2, Langelier; 3, Hume; 4, McArthur. Herd: 1 bull and 4 females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Gordon; 2, Hume; 3, McArthur.

HOLSTEINS.—The black-and-white breed made a strong showing at Ottawa, the entries totalling 88 head, and the character of the exhibits was up to a very creditable standard, many of the entries being of high-class excellence, particularly the championship winners, which were ideal representatives of the best of the breed. The awards were made by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., whose task was by no means an easy one, and whose decisions did not, in every case, escape adverse criticism. Exhibitors were Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.; M. E. Woodworth, La-colle, Que., and the following from Ontario: Donald McPhee, Vankleek Hill; W. Fred Bell, Britannia Bay; John James, Stittsville; J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield; F. S. Colwell, Carp; A. E. Hulet, Norwich. Outstanding animals were the splendid typical and well-fitted two-year-old bull shown by Mr. Woodworth, winning first in his class and the male championship—a high-class representative of the breed, and one of the very best—and the typical cow, Rosalind Hacker, the champion female, which was the first-prize cow and grand champion female of the breed at Toronto the previous fortnight, having been purchased by Dr. Harwood, who exhibited her at Ottawa. She is a cow of model conformation and quality, and has every appearance of being a profitable dairy cow. A regrettable incident was the exhibition of pique by a Western Ontario exhibitor, who evidently considered he had been receiving less than justice at the hands of the judge, and his withdrawal from the ring of his entry in the two-year-old heifer section, which was favorite for first or second place with not a few competent spectators, but was apparently being discounted by the judge. Without venturing an opinion on the merits of the case, not having seen the class in the ring, the writer, from extended experience, while sympathizing with the exhibitor who feels he is not getting his due, would advise the exercise of the virtue of patience under such conditions, as it seldom helps a man's case to display temper in the show-ring. Better pay extra attention to showing one's entries to best advantage and take one's medicine as it comes. In respect to the case in question, we can only say that the entry withdrawn was a high-class animal, which, had patience been exercised, might have been finally found well up in the list, judging from opinions expressed by connoisseurs of the breed present. Following is the award list in the class:

Bull, 3 years or over—1, McPhee; 2, J. H. Caldwell; 3, James. Bull, 2 years—1, Woodworth; 2, Hulet; 3, Harwood. Bull, 1 year old—1, Hulet; 2, Woodworth; 3, Bell. Bull calf, senior—1, Bell; 2, Colwell; 3 and 4, Hulet. Bull calf, junior—1, Woodworth; 2, Hulet; 3 and 4, Bell. Bull champion—Woodworth. Cow, 4 years or over—1, 3 and 5, Harwood; 2 and 4, Woodworth. Cow, 3 years—1, F. S. Colwell; 2, Harwood; 3, Woodworth; 4, Bell. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 4, Harwood; 2, F. S. Colwell; 3, Bell. Heifer, 1 year—1, Hulet; 2, Woodworth; 3, Harwood. Heifer calf, senior—1, Hulet; 2, Woodworth; 3 and 4, Caldwell. Heifer calf, junior—1,

Woodworth; 2, Hulet; 3, Caldwell; 4, Bell. Female champion—1, Harwood, on Rosalind Hacker. Herd: 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1, Harwood; 2, Woodworth. Herd: 1 bull and 4 females, under 2 years, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Hulet; 2, Woodworth.

JERSEYS.—The competition in Jerseys was between selections from the noted herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and David Duncan, Don, Ont., and was close and keen throughout the various sections of the class, which was judged by H. C. Clarridge, Norval Station, Ont., who in several sections reversed the placing done by the Toronto judge the previous week, evidently attaching more importance to approved dairy conformation and the outward indications of productiveness at the pail than to uniformity of type, with the result that in the aged-cow class the Toronto first-prize winner was here placed third, while one that was not in the money list at Toronto was here accorded first place. And in the aged-bull section, the bull placed third at Toronto was here turned down to second to one that was below him at the former show. In the placing of the female championship, also, there was a notable change, this honor going, without protest, to Bull & Sons' excellent first-prize three-year-old cow here, Brampton Ruby, over Duncan's first-prize cow, which Judge Clarridge had placed above the choice of Judge Spann for champion at Toronto. The reversions were probably due more to difference of opinion and taste than to variation in the condition of the animals, which were apparently looking quite as well as on the former meeting. Were the scribe disposed to be critical, he might, without wrenching conscience, have suggested the propriety, since reversal was evidently the order of the day, of changing the order of the aged-bull section and that of the male championship, which latter honor here went to Arthur's Golden Fox, of the Brampton herd, a bull of undeniably good dairy type, though, perhaps, having seen his best showing days, over Duncan's typical and practically faultless first-prize yearling, Golden Jolly of Don, first at Toronto in his class and junior champion, one of the best all-round young bulls of the breed ever shown in this country, which latter change might possibly have altered the herd award. However, the arbiter, it is granted, acted on his own best judgment, without fear or favor, and as he alone was responsible, others are bound to submit to his ruling, which is beyond appeal.

Following is the award list: Bull, 3 years and over—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Bull, 2 years—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Bull, 1 year—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Bull calf, senior—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son; 4, Duncan. Bull calf, junior—1, Bull; 2 and 3, Duncan. Bull champion—1, Bull & Son (Arthur's Golden Fox); reserve, Duncan's yearling. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 4, Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Cow, 3 years—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3 and 4, Duncan. Heifer, 1 year—1, Duncan; 2, 3 and 4, Bull. Heifer calf, senior—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Duncan. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Duncan. Champion female—1, Bull & Son (Brampton Ruby); reserve, Duncan's first-prize aged cow. Herd: 1 bull and 4 females, over one year—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan.

FRENCH-CANADIAN cattle, a hardy and pro-

ductive dairy breed, were well shown by the following exhibitors: L. T. Sylvestre & Bros., Clairvaux, and Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, between whom the prizes were pretty evenly divided by Judge Garceau, as follows: Bull, 3 years and over—1, Sylvestre; 2 and 3, Denis. Bull, 2 years—1 and 4, Sylvestre; 2 and 3, Denis. Bull, 1 year—1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Bull calf, senior—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre. Bull calf, junior—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre. Champion bull—1, Sylvestre. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Cow, 3 years—1, Sylvestre; 2 and 3, Denis. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Heifer calf, senior—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Female, any age, champion—1, Denis. Herd: 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre.

GUERNSEYS were represented solely by selections from the herd of Guy Carr, of Compton, Que., who made a creditable showing of the breed, and was awarded all the prizes he had entered for; two other exhibitors who had made entries failing to appear.

BEEF CATTLE.

The beef breeds were slimly represented, numerically, at Ottawa, only one herd being represented in each of three of the breeds, and two herds in the fourth.

SHORTHORNS were forward from the fine herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., fresh from their victories at Toronto, and brought out in high-class show condition; and from the useful-looking dual-purpose herd of W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont., shown in ordinary breeding condition. The class was judged by R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., the first prizes throughout the class going to the Rockland herd, as well as the seconds in sections where they had more than one entry, the competing herd securing second in two or three sections, and third in most sections. The male championship went to the junior yearling, Good Times, and the female championship to the two-year-old, Emma 47th.

Mr. Wallace also won all the first prizes for beef grades, with a good class of grade Shorthorns.

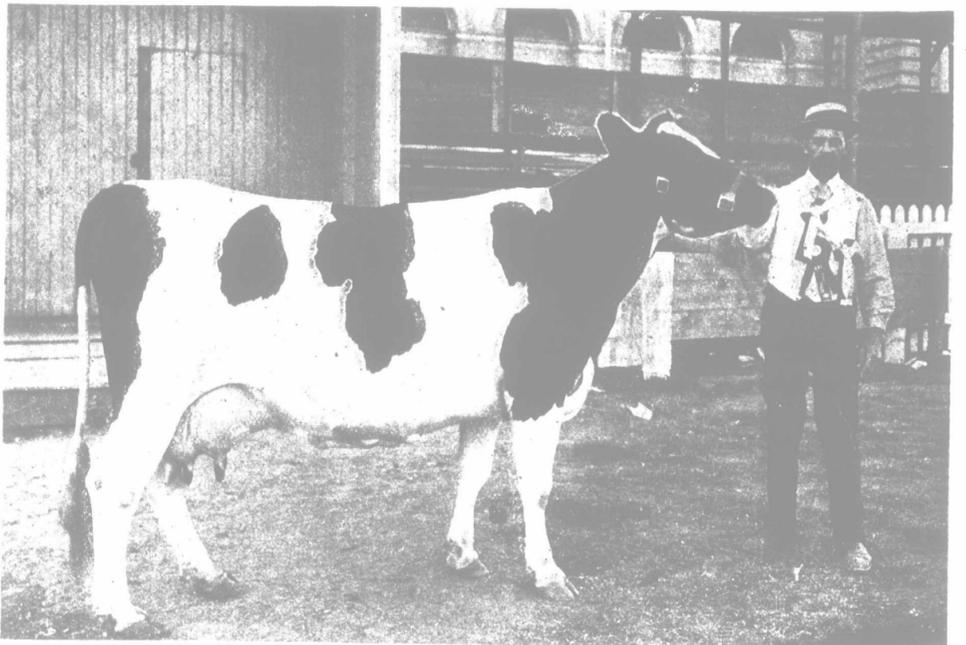
ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The "Doddies" were represented solely by the herd of J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont., who showed over 20 head of good, useful cattle in moderate condition, and was awarded all the prizes for which he had made entries; the male championship going to the aged bull, Robert Burns.

GALLOWAYS.—This hardy black breed of beefers was represented only by selections from the herd of D. McCrae, Guelph, brought out in good, fresh condition, to which all the prizes entered for were awarded.

HEREFORDS.—The whitefaces were represented only by the Ingleside herd of H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont., brought out in fair condition, to which all prizes entered for were awarded.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep at Ottawa was slim in numbers, and, with a few exceptions, not particularly strong in individual merit. The prize-list in these classes needs to be made more attractive if breeders from a considerable distance are induced to



Rosalind Hacker 67774.

Senior and grand champion Holstein female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. Exhibited by S. Macklin, Weston, Ont.

exhibit. All the classes were judged by Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., who performed the placing with despatch and general satisfaction.

Leicesters were represented by selections from the flock of H. & N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont., who were awarded all the prizes for which they had entries, with an excellent class of sheep, brought out in fine condition, and showing fine breed character. In their exhibit was an exceptionally good ram lamb.

Cotswolds were represented by the flocks of Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station, Que., and Sylvestre Bros., Clairvaux, Que., between whom the prizes were divided, as follows: Ram, 2 shears or over—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Shearling ram—1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Ram lamb—1, Sylvestre; 2 and 3, Denis. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Ewe lamb—1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Flock—1, Denis.

Lincolns of good quality, but not in high condition, were shown by A. Denis, St. Norbert, and Sylvestre Bros., Clairvaux, and the awards were placed as follows: Aged ram—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Denis. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Denis. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre. Ewe lamb—1, Denis; 2 and 3, Sylvestre Bros. Flock—1, Denis.

Shropshires made a very good showing, individually, though limited in numbers, exhibitors being Hanmer & Hodgson, Brantford; W. A. Wallace, Kars, and J. Stewart. The bulk of the best prizes went to the Brantford flock, which was in fine condition and excellent quality. The awards were as follows: Aged ram—1 and 2, Hanmer & Hodgson; 3, J. Stewart. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Hanmer & Hodgson; 3, Wallace. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Hanmer & Hodgson; 3, Wallace. Aged ewe—1, Hanmer & Hodgson; 2 and 3, Wallace. Shearling ewe—1, Hanmer & Hodgson; 2, Wallace; 3, Stewart. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Hanmer & Hodgson; 3, Wallace. Flock—Wallace; Hanmer & Hodgson having no entry.

Southdowns were well shown by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., who were awarded all the prizes for which they had entries, with good sheep of excellent type and quality.

Dorsets were represented by excellent selections from the flock of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, to whom were awarded all the prizes entered for.

SWINE.

Hogs were not numerously shown at Ottawa, the competition being limited, in most classes, to two or three exhibitors, but the quality of the exhibits was very creditable, some really excellent animals being forward. Wm. Jones, Zenda, officiated as judge of all the breeds and classes.

Yorkshires were well shown by J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Ont.; A. Dynes, and D. J. Forth, competition being good in many classes, and the entries of good type. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Aged boar—1 and 2, Featherstone & Son. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, Featherstone & Son; 2, Forth; 3, Foster. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 2, Featherstone & Son. Boar under 6 months—1, Forth; 2 and 3, Featherstone. Aged sow—1 and 2, Featherstone & Son; 3, Forth. Sow over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, Featherstone & Son; 3, Forth. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 3, Featherstone & Son; 2, Dynes. Sow, under 6 months—1, Featherstone & Son; 2, Forth; 3, Foster. Litter of five pigs under 2 months—1, Forth; 2 and 3, Foster. Herd—1, Featherstone.

Tamworths were represented by exhibits from the herds of R. D. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.; John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.; E. W. Booth and A. Dynes, Ottawa, each of whom showed some excellent specimens, of good bacon type. Awards were as follows:

Aged boar—1 and 2, Morrow. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, Bedlow; 2, Morrow. Boar 6 months and under 1 year—1, Morrow; 2, Dynes. Boar under 6 months—1, Morrow; 2, Bedlow. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Morrow; 3, Bedlow. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 2, Morrow. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Bedlow; 3, Morrow. Litter of not less than five pigs—1, Morrow. Herd—1, Morrow.

Chester Whites were well represented by entries from the herds of L. P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont., and L. H. Caldwell, Manotick, Ont. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Aged boar—1, Sylvestre; 2, Morrow; 3, Caldwell. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, Caldwell. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—1, Sylvestre. Boar under 6 months—1, Morrow; 2 and 3, Caldwell. Aged sow—1, Morrow; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Caldwell. Sow, one year and under 2—1, Morrow; 2, Caldwell; 3, Sylvestre. Sow over 6 months and under 1 year—1, Sylvestre; 2, Caldwell. Sow under 6 months—1, Morrow; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Caldwell. Litter, not less than five—1, Booth; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Morrow. Herd—1, Sylvestre.

Berkshires were shown by E. W. Booth, City

View, Ottawa, and W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont., some animals of very good type and quality being exhibited. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Boar, 2 years or over—1, Wallace; 2, Booth. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—1, Booth. Aged sow—1, Wallace; 2, Booth. Sow, over 1 year and under 2—1, Booth; 2, Wallace. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1, Booth; 2 and 3, Wallace. Sow under 6 months—1, Wallace. Herd—1, Wallace.

Bacon Hogs.—The prizes for best pen of bacon hogs were all awarded to Yorkshires, as follows: 1 and 7, A. Dynes, Ottawa; 2, 3 and 6, J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; 4, D. J. Forth, Glen Buell, Ont.; 5, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Ont.

Exhibitors and press representatives were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the attention and courtesy accorded them by the capable and obliging superintendent of cattle, sheep and swine, P. S. Cameron, of Cumberland, Ont., who was untiring in his efforts to please, and help all needing assistance or information.

A pleasing incident of the show on the closing day was the presentation of a purse by the stockmen to William Beddingfield, who for twenty years continuously has had charge of the feed barn, dispensing fodder as required, always keeping in good temper, and giving every customer a fair deal in a kindly disposition.

HORSES.

With an entry quite in excess of any previous year, of a quality never excelled, and probably never equalled, the horse exhibit of the Central Canada Exhibition for 1909 must be recorded as the best ever, and one of the most pleasing features was the fact that no one particular breed or class could be credited with the improvement; the noticeable increase being generally distributed. The facility and promptness with which the various sections were lined up for comparison was only a repetition of the efficient management of former years. An object-lesson for the management of the great Canada National was the accommodation supplied the members of the press in the horse ring, and we cannot help repeating what we have been wont to say on a number of previous occasions, in referring to the courteousness and kindness of all the officials with whom we came in contact.

CLYDESDALES, IMPORTED OR CANADIAN-BRED.—Seldom or never before was there so large an entry of high-class Clydesdales brought together at this great exhibition, representing the studs of such well-known and national reputable firms as Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont.; C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point, Que.; Gus Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; and Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., besides a number of others of more or less note. In the class for stallions 4 years and upwards, nine right-royal horses came up at the call of time, several of them fresh from doing battle for honors at Toronto the week before, and, while the ribbons were not placed exactly as on the former occasion, no criticism was merited, owing to the high-class character and uniformity of the entries. After mature deliberation, the Toronto first-prize and grand champion, Gartly Pride, the brown five-year-old son of Baron's Pride, was decked with the red ribbon, the entry of Graham Bros. This horse, fresh from winning the premium honors at the Highland, certainly shows wonderful bloom and condition after his long sea voyage. Second went to the same firm on Borland Chief, the brown four-year-old son of Baron's Chief, a horse of wonderful smoothness, and exceedingly well finished. Third, also, went to the same firm on the 2,200-pound, quality horse, Royal Choice, by Everlasting; this horse was placed second at Toronto. Fourth went to Black Ivory, the entry of Smith & Richardson, sired by Everlasting. He has to his credit premier honors at Toronto, and champion honors at Ottawa, last winter. Fifth went to the same firm on Sir Henry, a horse of beautiful turn and quality, sired by Prince Thomas. In the class for stallions three years old, ten were entered for competition, an outstanding winner being found in the massive entry of Graham Bros., Coniston, winner of the same honors at Toronto the week before. Second went to the big, flashy entry of Dr. D. McEachran, on Selburn. Third was found in Lord Aberdeen, the entry of T. B. McCauley. He is a colt of splendid type and quality, but could not get away on the line as flashy as his victor. Fourth went to W. Meharey on Southwick, and fifth to Smith & Richardson on Dunure. Acknowledgment, a colt that has headed his class on several occasions; and sixth to C. W. Barber on the splendid quality colt, Royal Hall, which, with a little more fitting, is capable of getting well up amongst the best of them. The battle-royal of this class was found in the two-year-old stallions, on an entry of eleven, a class which, for uniformity of type and excellence, has seldom been seen together in any show-ring in Canada. In this class, a wide divergence from the Toronto placings developed, a divergence that appeared to appeal to the majority of the ring-side talent, as

no criticism was manifest. First place went to the Claremont stables on Baron's Fancy, winner of the same honor the fortnight previous. Second went to Prince of Merton, from the Columbus stables, unplaced at Toronto. Third went to R. Ness & Sons on Encore, also unplaced at Toronto. Fourth went to the Columbus stables on Commodore, one step higher than at Toronto. Bay Ronald, from the Claremont stables, second at Toronto, was unplaced here. While this radical change of placings of the same colts may appear rather misty to some, the type and quality of the lot was of so uniform a degree that no harm was done. In yearling stallions, placings were practically the same as at Toronto, the Claremont stables winning first and second on Macgregor Blend and Paul Jones, the Columbus stables winning third and fourth on Edict and Baron Crawford. The championship for best stallion any age went to Graham Bros. on Gartly Pride, the same stallion afterwards winning the gold medal presented by the Bank of Ottawa for best heavy-draft stallion, either imported or Canadian-bred.

Brood mares with foal by side, brought out an entry of four, first going to Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge, on a smooth, quality mare, Maggie Patterson (imp.); second to O. A. Major, of Hurdman's Bridge, on Kilentress Belle (imp.); third to J. H. Wallace, of North Gore, on Arabella, and fourth to A. Spratt, of Johnston's Corners, on Nancy of Chesterfield (imp.). The awards for foals went the same. Two right-good three-year-old fillies came together, when a battle-royal took place for first honors. The judges, after mature deliberation, placed the coveted red on Queen Minnie (imp.), the entry of Smith & Richardson. This filly, fresh from a most successful tour of the Old Country shows, where she won nineteen firsts and seven championships, was a little off-color, owing to an attack of influenza. Second was for the flashy, quality filly, Lady Gold, the entry of Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge. Queen Minnie afterwards winning the championship of the class. Filly two years of age brought out a trio of choice ones, well fitted. First going to R. Ness & Sons' Imp. Hetty; second to Annie Laurie, the entry of J. H. Wallace, of North Gore; third to Mollie, the entry of L. Lortie, of Cap Rouge, Que. Yearling fillies were represented by the entries of R. Ness & Sons and Graham Bros., placed in the order named.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE, CANADIAN-BRED ONLY.—Evidence of the rapid improvement in the type and character of the draft horses of Eastern Ontario was presented in the many splendid animals brought out in these classes. Three big, drafty horses came together in the section for stallions 4 years and upwards, first going to W. R. McLatchie, Gatineau Point, Que., on Royal Montrose; second to D. Boyd, Kars, on Stanley Prince; third to Smith & Richardson, Columbus, on General Butler. In the class for stallions three years old, a right-good trio were lined up for comparison, first going to Smith & Richardson on Look Again, second to Graham Bros. on Rising Star, third to Crowe, of Cannamore, on Lieutenant McQueen. Stallions two years old, were a little stronger, four coming up for comparison, first being found in Baron Acme, the Columbus entry, he winning the same honor at Toronto the week previous, and being afterwards awarded the Gold Medal for best Canadian-bred stallion any age. Second went to Graham Bros. on Roxborough Choice, the same placing as at Toronto; third to W. R. McLatchie, of Gatineau Point, Que., on Royal Pride. Graham Bros. had the winning yearling in Right Choice, a colt well named; second went to the Columbus stable, and third to the entry of Gus Langelier, of Cap Rouge, Que. The special for stallion and three of his get went to D. Boyd, on Stanley Prince. Filly, three years old, brought out two entries, Lady Gold, exceptionally well fitted, the entry of Adam Scarf, and another, almost as choice, only lacking a bit of finish, entered by C. W. Barber. Placings were in the order named, Lady Gold finally landing the championship. Filly, 2 years of age, brought out a much stronger class numerically, and a class of really meritorious fillies. First went to the entry of T. Burke, second to N. Boyd, third to J. H. Wallace, and fourth to A. M. Stewart.

PERCHERONS.—This draft breed, although very popular in the Ottawa valley and east, were, numerically, weaker than for a number of years. In the aged stallion class, first went to the entry of S. H. Wilson, of Manotick; second to Antoine Henrie. Three-year-old stallions had only a single entry, that of Antoine Henrie.

BELGIANS were a little stronger in the aged-stallion class. Three came up for comparison. First was found in the entry of A. Cardiff; second and third went to Andrew Spratt, the Cardiff entry being awarded the championship.

The judges for heavy horses were Hon. Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont.; Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., and J. D. Eady, of Kars, Ont. That their work, arduous as it was in several cases, was eminently satisfactory, was indicated by the almost total absence of criticism.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—The class for French-Canadians brought out some really meritorious

animals—compact, smooth and well-finished. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, 4 entries came up before the judge, and while these horses as a breed showed a decided improvement in type and conformation over a few years ago, there is yet room for more uniformity. First and second went to the entries of Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, Que.; third to the entry of Senator Owens, of Montebello, Que., on an especially nice type of the breed, which outside talent considered should have been an easy first; fourth went to the entry of F. Leclere, Ottawa; Denis winning all the other stallion classes, with the exception of two-year-olds, which went to A. Laporte, of St. Norbert; Denis also winning practically all the female awards.

STANDARD-BRED horses were the weakest of any of the horse classes, and certainly the weakest we ever remember seeing at this show, there being only two exhibitors, J. H. Skuce, of North Gore, and W. P. Hurdman, of Hurdman's Bridge, and each of these with a single entry and alone in each section; Skuce having things all his own way in the stallion sections, and Hurdman in the mare sections.

THOROUGHBREDS, as for several years past, were almost conspicuous by their absence, the Ottawa Hunt Club having out two stallions, Kirkfield and Valgean, awarded first and second, respectively.

THE CARRIAGE AND COACH class brought out a big entry, many of them being animals of high-class character and individuality. Principal exhibitors were Albert Chartier, of St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.; R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa, and Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Ness won first on aged stallions with Imp. Cerveau, a French Coach, and Fletcher second with Imp. Wild Warrior, a Cleveland Bay. Chartier secured first, second and third in the two-year-old class; Ness landing the championship with Cerveau. In the other classes Chartier won by far the greatest number of awards, his entries being a high-class lot, exceptionally well brought out.

HACKNEYS.—Seldom if ever were so flashy a lot of this most fashionable breed of harness horses seen at Ottawa. They were exhibited by Graham Bros., Senator Beith, W. C. Edwards & Co., Albert Chartier, T. B. McCauley and Dr. Webster. Sensational is feebly descriptive of the section for stallions, four years old and upwards. The section was impaired to a great extent, from an educational standpoint, by the placing of the awards, which was not in accordance with "Hoyle." First went to Graham Bros., on Spartan, a new arrival, bringing with him a host of honors won in the home of his birth; a horse with an all-around action, a style of carriage and flashiness intensely catchy. Second went to W. C. Edwards & Co., on Paramond (imp.), a sweet-turned horse, that acted very well. Third went to Graham Bros., on Bonnie Bassett, a horse that had few peers in England, but was out of sorts, never having been well since landing. In this class it is only right to the public to say that Cedar Go Bang, the entry of Senator Beith, a horse that has won in all kinds of company on both sides of the line, and certainly one of the best horses in America, was left unplaced, when he was an easy second as they appeared here. The section for stallions three years old, brought out B. B. Critic from the Claremont stables, a colt of excellent form and action, and a coming topper in any company; second was the flashy entry of Albert Chartier. Stallion, two years, went to the same firm's entries, in the same order. The mare and filly sections were filled by entries from Albert Chartier, T. B. McCauley and Dr. Webster, who divided honors, with probably a little in McCauley's favor, he finally winning the mare championship; the stallion championship going to the Claremont stables, on Spartan.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL-PURPOSE.—As is always the case at this show, the Agricultural and General-purpose classes were well filled; this year with a class of horses that showed a decided improvement in size and condition over some previous years. We never remember seeing the harness classes of so high a standard of excellence, nor the competition stronger, a condition most satisfactory, as an indication that the horseless age is yet a long way off. Exhibitors from a distance were: Crow & Murray and Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Senator Beith, Bowmanville; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterboro, and Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland.

The judges for the breeding classes of light horses were: For Hackneys, J. Keith, Virginia, U.S.A.; for the other breeds, Thomas Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, and W. J. Stark, of Toronto.

English Correspondence.

INCREASED GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture makes a strong plea for increased State aid for agricultural education, which he claims would have a direct influence in cheapening the cost of production, and benefit both farmers and consumers.

Only £76,000 was allocated for this purpose in the year 1907-08. A peculiar fact is the apathy of the purely agricultural counties to technical instruction in agriculture, and the enthusiasm of the industrial counties in the same cause. For instance, per 1,000 of the male population, Monmouth spends £210, and Lancashire £187, against only £12 in West Sussex and £3 in the Holland division of Lincoln. There are computed to be 10,000 persons in the country who need agricultural training in some form, but less than seven per cent. are receiving any.

Higher agricultural education was first recognized in 1888, by a grant of £5,000 per annum. Since then it has been increased to £12,000. Even with this meagre sum good work has been done, and one distinct gain is the altered attitude of farmers to science and education in the districts where agricultural colleges are located. County councils are calling for more money, and this desirable end is in sight.

One of the proposals foreshadowed in the budget was a Development Fund, to aid forestry, agriculture, rural industries, road construction, etc. To this fund, all future surpluses were to revert automatically.

A bill to give effect to the scheme has been introduced into the Commons, and has passed the first reading. Definite financial provisions are to be made, instead of relying upon possible surpluses. The fund is to consist of (1) sums voted by Parliament; (2) £2,500,000, in five annual instalments; (3) profits or interest on various loans and grants. Special motor roads are to be constructed, under the control of a Road Board, and such roads will be free from speed limits. It is interesting to recall Mr. Lloyd-George's speech at the introduction of the budget: "The grant will be utilized in the promoting of schemes which have for their purpose the development of the resources of the country, and, amongst others, equipping agencies of disseminating agricultural instruction."

BURNS' DAIRY BILL DROPPED.

When Parliament is nearing the end of a session, there is always a "slaughter of the innocents," or the dropping of bills which cannot be passed during the session. Mr. Burns' Milk and Dairy Bill is one for which time cannot be found. It is probable that the measure will be reintroduced at the beginning of the next session, and as the demand for some action to remedy the existing state of affairs is insistent, the bill will pass, with some modifications. Milk-producers, on the whole, have pronounced in favor of the provisions.

The Maelstrom of Militarism.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Lord Charles Beresford does not know it, does not intend or construe it so, but the plain, unvarnished truth is that he is preaching paganism. His view is warped by the very influence which he alluded to recently, when he said Canadian fathers would take pride in the navy when they had sons in it. He himself is a child of the navy. He has been so long identified with it and concerned in it that it has become the scene and center of his pride and ambition. As an instrument of imperial ambition, he delights in it, and as such he is seeking to enlist the moral support of the colonies. The excuse which he uses to justify the crushing expenditure and vicious purpose is that world-interests demand Britain's pre-eminence on the seas. Of course, every nation pretends to believe its ambitions are in accord with world-interests, but are they? Just at present there are certain facts which lend plausibility to the British viewpoint, Britain having pushed aggression to the limit, and being now in favor of maintaining the status quo. Nevertheless, it is as clear as noonday to every unimpassioned mind that military and naval aggression are in nearly all cases rooted in vainglory and barbarous race-ride, or else in religious bigotry. It is to vanity that Lord Charles makes his subconscious appeal—to that elemental instinct, weakened by reason, but yet dominant and assertive—the instinct which causes the Briton's breast to heave at the words, "Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves." It is an instinct that will be sobered some day, when another race adapts those words. For adapt them it will. The idea that Britain, even with the help of her daughter nations, can always rule the waves, is as short-sighted as it is selfish. The most elaborate preparations that Britain and her colonies can make will only postpone the Armageddon, and the later it is postponed, the longer we keep on whetting the ambition of rival nations by the herculean efforts we put forth to keep ahead of them, the more terrible will be the disaster when it comes.

Meantime, what of the consequences in peace? What of the awful, sodden, bloodless, hopeless condition of Britain's oppressed and war-burdened mother millions, which a Canadian journalist recently pictured so graphically? Is that what

Canada, Australia and South Africa are invited to court? Are we to be drawn into the devastating and devouring and ever-accelerating maelstrom of militarism and naval extravagance just to gratify race-pride?

The industrious husbandman from prairie and valley says NO! The grimy artisan, whose earnings are absorbed in effort to maintain his family in plain comfort, cries NO! The toiling laborer, who ekes out a frugal existence as it is, calls NO! The babes and children of hard-working men, prospective soldiers and sailors, plead NO! The worn wife and mother whose husband is now hard enough pressed in the industrial army, prays NO! Let her voice be ever for peace.

Let Canada keep out of it. Let Australia keep out of it. Let South Africa abstain from the blighting curse of military and naval ambition. Let Britain cease her policy of world-aggression. Let her practice disarmament, relying upon the moral support of well-doing, rather than the strong arm of force. Let Britain and all her colonies exert, by example, a telling influence for disarmament and peace. Let her mind her own business, and forsake the white man's burden, which, disinterestedly interpreted, means the white man's ambition, and then the British Empire will contribute to the world a benign and upward influence, instead of striving ever harder to plunge it downward into a veritable hell on earth. The end of the present policy is destruction and chaos.

DON.

Buttermaking Competition at Toronto.

In the buttermaking competition at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, there was, as usual, a lively interest taken by visitors to the fair. On account of the dairy amphitheatre being utilized the first week of the exhibition as a reception hall, in which Lord Charles Beresford addressed large audiences, the dairy work was all crowded over into the last week. This, we hope, will not happen again. It was a disappointment, not only to the contestants, but to hundreds of exhibition visitors, whose continual inquiry was, "When will the buttermaking competition begin?"

To those who competed in the contest, all credit is due. True, all could not win a prize, but even those who did not win did excellent work. The contest at all times was keen, and the fine points had to be closely considered in deciding the winners. The line-up of contestants was convincing proof that we have some very expert buttermakers on our farms. The awards, furnished us by Mack Robertson, of the Dairy Instruction Staff, who was in charge of the competition, are as follows:

Farmers' Wives and Daughters' Class—1, Miss Laura Jaynes, Cobourg; 2, Miss M. L. Carrick, Roseville; 3, Miss Katie Wolf, Guelph; 4, Miss Green, Loyal; 5, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood; 6, Miss Mary Jaynes, Cobourg.

Students and ex-Students of any Dairy School—1, Miss M. L. Carrick, Roseville; 2, Miss Laura Jaynes, Cobourg; 3, Miss Elsie Valens, Valens; 4, Miss Katie Wolf, Guelph; 5, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood; 6, Mrs. Simpson, Atwood.

Amateur Free-for-all—1, Miss Nettie Carrick, Roseville; 2, Miss Mary Johnson, Bowood; 3, Mrs. Simpson, Atwood; 4, Miss Mary Jaynes, Cobourg.

Tariff Commission and New Bill of Lading.

At the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Hamilton last week, the press were excluded while the question of asking the Government for a permanent tariff commission was under discussion. After two hours the President made a statement that "The association approved of the proposal to establish a permanent tariff commission." No more could be learned officially, but the reporters "understood" that the convention was much divided on the question. One member declared that after listening to the discussion he had reached the conclusion that some wanted a permanent commission because they hoped it would help the manufacturers, while others did not want it because they were afraid it might help the other fellow.

In a committee report brought in, satisfaction was expressed with the prompt manner in which the Railway Commission dealt with all matters brought before it. The new bill of lading, for use in the movement of miscellaneous freight and merchandise, which had been approved by the Railway Commission, and comes into effect on October 1st, was heartily commended. In the future the shipper will not be obliged to prove the carrier's negligence in case of loss, as is done at present, but upon the carrier is laid the burden of proving its freedom from negligence, a very great advantage in settling claims.

Notes on Pelee Island, Ont.

A fortnight or so ago your correspondent enjoyed a visit to the southern and detached portion of Essex County, viz., Pelee Island. While rich in its natural resources, much of its circumscribed territory is still uncultivated. Certain definite reasons are assigned for its undeveloped condition. These are worthy of being mentioned, since calling attention to them may be the means of securing a remedy. One difficulty in the way of improvement is the isolation, due to its situation. Separated by a channel somewhere about seven miles in width from the nearest point of the mainland, shipping facilities necessary for the future development of this most richly-endowed portion of our fair Province are lacking, which proves a serious handicap. Those in authority should put forth a strong effort to secure constant and sufficient communication with the Island, and thus further its interests. Another source of evil is the fact that large sections of unbroken land are owned by speculators residing across the border. These non-resident members of the community, by the exorbitant prices demanded for their property, seriously retard material progress. Some of the occupants of the soil themselves manifest a lack of stability and thriftiness in their methods of cultivation which must be overcome before permanent success can be assured. Such crops as are to be seen give proof of the soil's productiveness. Staple crops for the present year are (so far as could be ascertained) corn and tobacco, with grapes and vegetables as a supplement. The corn crop, where thoroughly cultivated, is most luxuriant. There is nothing on the mainland equalling it. The prospect before this part of our county, as a home for the hog-raising, pork-producing industry, is simply marvellous. Tobacco gives promise of large returns. With the present warm weather, the greater amount will be cut in a short time. Wheat and oats are grown to some extent, and a fair yield acknowledged; but, owing to meagre shipping facilities, no encouragement is given to enter largely upon the production of more than what is required for home consumption. In the minds of many, Pelee stands for production of grapes from which wines are manufactured, but a visit to the Island with this idea present is disappointing. While the physical formation of the soil makes it most suitable for the growing of grapes, only a comparatively small area has been devoted to such an enterprise. In the southern part there are very few vineyards worthy of note. Many give evidence of sad neglect in their weed-overgrown appearance. In some parts, vineyards have been partially if not entirely uprooted to make room for tobacco-growing. On vineyards retained and cultivated, the yield promises to be a good average, while the sample is slightly below the usual.

The majority of grapes grown on the Island are disposed of to the Pelee Island Vine and Vineyard Co., who have a large vault, situated at the extreme west of the Island, erected in 1891, with a storage capacity of about 100,000 gallons.

Although fully adapted to the production of all manner of fruit, little effort is being put forth to secure a development of the same. Large peach orchards are perishing, or have perished, by reason of neglect. These are breeding-places and shelters for the myriad of insects which prey upon the choicest of all Canadian fruit. Some more stringent provision is required, so that dangers threatening other fruit-growing sections may be averted.

Convention Dates at National Dairy Show.

The following conventions are scheduled to be held during the National Dairy Show, Milwaukee: Friday, October 15th—Students' Judging Contest.

Saturday, October 16th—Judging Ayrshires and Brown Swiss.

Monday, October 18th—Judging Dutch Belted and Guernseys; International Milk-dealers' Association; Official Dairy Instructors.

Tuesday, October 19th—Judging Jerseys and Holsteins; National Association, Ice-cream Manufacturers; National Dairy Union; Dairy Farmers' Convention; Dairy Farmers' Banquet.

Wednesday, October 20th—American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association; Cow-testers' Association; National Creamery Buttermakers' Association.

Thursday, October 21st—National Creamery Buttermakers' Association; Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association.

Friday, October 22nd—National Creamery Buttermakers' Association; Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association.

An authority on hops estimates that the hop crop of the world for 1909 will, as a whole, be one of the smallest during the past twenty years.

Alvin H. Sanders, of the Breeders' Gazette, has been appointed a member of the permanent United States Tariff Commission by President Taft.

Demonstration Sheep Flocks.

Eight demonstration flocks of grade sheep, bred and kept for commercial purposes, are being established at representative points in the Province of Ontario, one in Middlesex, one in Huron or Bruce, another in Brant, one near Toronto, one in Simcoe County, one in Victoria, and one in the neighborhood of Kingston or east. This enterprise is undertaken at the instance of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, supported by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. It has been a repeated complaint of Western members of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association that this body has confined its attention (apart from the matter of pedigree registration) to matters for the advantage of the Province of Ontario, in which a large proportion of the members live. With a view to overcoming the objection of Provincialism, it was proposed that the sheep-breeders in each Province organize themselves separately, and then send representatives to the Dominion Association, which would thus become nationally representative in character. In accordance with this suggestion, the Ontario sheep-breeders organized the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, which has been duly incorporated. Then, with a view to accomplishing something for the betterment of the sheep business in the Province, it was recommended that these demonstration flocks should be established. The Government concurred in the suggestion, and made a grant. The Association then recommended the appointment of two inspectors, consisting of John Campbell, of Woodville, and Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, of Kyron. These two men are now, and have been, selecting the flocks with which to demonstrate. Ten or twelve good grade ewes are chosen in each case, and with them one ram of each of the following breeds will be respectively mated, viz., Southdown, Dorset Horned, Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, and Oxford. One flock has been already selected in Scarborough Township, and a Southdown ram chosen for it, the object being at this station to cater to the market for early lambs. In the Muskoka or Simcoe district, it is expected to produce lambs for the summer trade, which should be in good demand at tourist and summer-resort points. At the other stations, the lambs will probably be carried along over winter, and sold in spring. The results of the various flocks will be widely published, and it is hoped in this way to create a practical interest in and encourage the extension of the sheep industry.

P. E. Island.

Harvest is pretty well gathered in, and has been saved in excellent condition. Harvest weather has been about all that could be desired. There is a splendid catch of clover on the newly-seeded meadows, and since harvest it is making a fine growth. Pastures are as good as we ever saw at this time of year. The frequent showers have kept them fresh. We don't remember ever seeing stock in as good condition at this time of year. The potato and root crop promises a bumper yield, and those who have grown fodder corn have an enormous yield of it. The milk supply at the dairy stations is keeping up better than usual, and the output up to date is much ahead of last year at this time. Fruit is maturing well, but will be disappointing as to quality, though some varieties have fruited well. Horses have been sold up pretty close this season, as prices were the best we ever knew. It is hard to find any number of draft horses for sale just now, but after the fall work is well along there will be some for export. The raising of heavy-draft horses has been very profitable the last few years; those engaged in it have found it so. The export of sheep and lambs is just beginning, and prices are fairly good; 4 to 4½ cents is paid for good lambs, weighed off grass. We sold five twin lambs a few days ago that averaged 100 pounds; they were a little over five months old. This we consider a good return for keeping sheep, as the fleece, extra, goes a long way towards the cost of their keep. A dozen or two sheep on a farm will add considerable to the receipts, and will help to solve the labor problem.

A good many farmers are already well on with their fall plowing, and the land is moist enough to plow easy. It is getting to be the custom here to plow sod land much earlier in the season than formerly. Treated thus, it gives a much better crop, and if sowed out to clover, there is much better chance of a good catch than if two crops are taken, especially if there is not manure enough to go over it.

Our exhibitions are beginning. Prince County Fair opens to-morrow, the 17th; after that, Charlottetown, and then the King's County show. They all promise to be successful, as the season will not be too busy when they are held. Entries

for the Provincial, at Charlottetown, will be away ahead of last year, and if the weather is good, the attendance will be very large. The management are keeping well abreast of the times in exhibition matters, and are improving this show year after year, and making it more and more educative along the lines of scientific agriculture and successful stock-breeding. W. S.

Meeting of American Pomological Society.

The thirty-first biennial session of the American Pomological Society was held in St. Catharines, Ont., opening on the morning of Sept. 15th, and continuing for three days. A very great number and variety of subjects were discussed, such as grape-growing in the north, demonstration orchards, peach-growing in the south, how to grow English gooseberries free from mildew, the codling moth, the box package, co-operative marketing, spraying, fruit-growing in the Northwest Provinces, nut culture, etc.

In a brief history of grape-growing in the Niagara fruit belt, Murray Pettit, of Winona, stated that in 1881 there were 400 acres planted to vines; now there were 14,504 acres of grapes, yielding from two and a half to three tons per acre.

Delegates from the extreme as well as the nearer portions of the United States were present, and, in addition, many well-known Canadian fruit-growers, most of the Provinces being represented.

The American delegates were treated to an auto ride through the Niagara fruit district, and an excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition was held in the Armory, coincidentally with the convention. It was opened on the 15th inst. by Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The display of flowers, fruit and vegetables was the largest yet seen in the history of the exhibition, and the quality was excellent. The show attracted the attention of the visitors to the city, who claim that it was equal to anything they have ever seen.

European Crop Conditions.

The European harvest has generally surpassed expectations. In Roumania, the general results, because of severe drought in July, fell below the pre-harvest estimates. The wheat crop of Hungary has also failed to give even the moderate results looked for a month ago, but the other crops in that country have exceeded July estimates. This year has been unusually favorable for barley and oats. In nearly all European countries these crops promise above average yields. Estimates of the world's probable wheat crop have been published during August by two English trade papers, and by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. At that time of year these can be only approximations, but they serve as a good indication of the results looked for by well-informed European official and commercial observers. As compared with last year, these estimates show a gain of from 185 to 270 million bushels in the case of wheat. For corn, an increase of 265 million bushels, and for barley a gain of 334 million bushels, are indicated by the estimates of the Hungarian Ministry; oats show the enormous increase of 857 million bushels, while rye is placed at only 24 million bushels above last year's production.

Winter Fair Building.

The contractors on the \$50,000 extension to the Winter Fair Building, at Guelph, Ont., are nearing the completion of their work. The wall of cut stone, extending the full height of the two stories, has been finished, and the large steel trusses to support the roof are being placed in position. Within the building, a large force is at work laying the concrete floor for the new dairy stable, and erecting stalls where the horses will be stabled.

The old building has been considerably improved. This is especially noticeable at the lecture-room entrance, where a broad, well-lighted walk has taken the place of the one previously used. Two rings, with seating on each side, have been made for the use of the sheep judges. The old cattle ring will be used for swine-judging, and beef-cattle awards will be placed in the large arena in the new part of the building. The stairways leading up to the poultry and seed departments have been placed in different locations to make them more convenient.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society will be held at Macdonald College on December 8th and 9th, 1909. A fruit exhibit will be held.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

On Monday, September 20th, receipts at West Toronto totalled 104 cars, consisting of 2,158 cattle, 642 sheep, 41 calves; quality generally good; trade steady for common cattle. Good firm. Exporters waiting for Tuesday. Prime picked butchers', \$5.60 to \$5.75; one choice heifer, \$6; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.15; common, \$4 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.25; milkers, \$45 to \$65; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt. Hogs—Market steady, at \$8.65, fed and watered at market, and \$8.40, f. o. b. cars, country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.
Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars..... | 218 | 184 | 402 |
| Cattle | 2,798 | 2,769 | 5,567 |
| Hogs | 3,732 | 1,395 | 5,127 |
| Sheep | 5,918 | 2,793 | 8,711 |
| Calves | 436 | 105 | 541 |
| Horses | — | 147 | 147 |

The quality of fat cattle at the Union yards was much better than for the previous week, while at the City yards the percentage of good cattle was smaller. Trade was good, with prices higher for butchers' cattle, especially the best grades, which sold from 20c. to 30c. per cwt. higher than in our last report. The top price for exporters was 20c. less than in our last letter. Export buyers gave as a reason for this, that drovers have been bringing their cattle to the market on Saturday evening, feeding them meal and hay during Sunday and Monday, the meal causing the cattle to drink more water than they ordinarily would. On Tuesday, the market day for exporters, the cattle were so filled up, that in many instances they weighed more than they did when taken from the grass in the country. The export dealers also stated that they have suffered heavy shrinkage in many of their late shipments, due solely

to this excessive feeding, and that they were determined to put a stop to it by paying from 15c. to 20c. per cwt. less than for cattle that came on the market on the day of sale. One of the heaviest shippers showed us the shrinkage of several shipments, which ranged from 75 to 100 lbs. per head, when landed in England. Two of the heaviest American buyers informed us that they would quit buying on the Toronto market if this system of overfeeding of cattle was persisted in by the drovers.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.20 to \$6.20 per cwt.; heifers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; bulls, \$4 to \$5.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold from \$5.60 to \$5.80; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$5; inferior Eastern Ontario cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.60 per cwt.; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand, while not great, is steadily growing for feeders and stockers, and all of good quality are selling from 15c. to 25c. per cwt. higher. Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$4 to \$4.50; steers 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; common stockers, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Little or no change has taken place in the trade for milkers and springers, and prices range from \$35 to \$65 each, with a few as high as \$68 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices steady, at \$3 to \$6.50, and \$7 per cwt. for choice.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large; prices for lambs easier, while sheep were steady. Lambs sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75, with a few lots of prime quality at \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light; prices higher. Selects sold at \$8.65, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.35 to \$8.40, f. o. b. cars at country points. At several points we heard of \$8.25 being paid direct to farmers.

Horses.—At the Union Horse Exchange last week, about one hundred horses were offered, the bulk of which sold at fair to good prices. Three carloads of choice heavy drafters were bought and shipped for lumbering purposes that averaged about 1,650 lbs. each. These sold at \$190 to \$220 each; general-purpose horses sold at \$150 to \$180; expressers, at \$175 to \$200; drivers, at \$100 to \$140, for good young horses; serviceably sound horses sold at \$30 to \$85 each. Manager Smith stated that he would have several loads of choice heavy drafters, regardless of price, to offer at the regular sales this week.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Market firmer. No. 2 new winter wheat, 97c. to 98c., at outside points. Rye—66c. to 67c. Peas—New No. 2, 75c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3 extra, 52c.; No. 3, 48c. to 49c. Oats—New No. 2, 36c. to 36½c., outside. Buckwheat—New, 55c. to 56c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.01, on track, lake ports. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 76½c. to 77c., Toronto freights. Flour—New winter wheat, Ontario patents, \$4 to \$4.10, in buyers' bags, on track, Toronto. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.30; strong bakers, \$5.10.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50. Straw—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50. Bran—\$22, car lots, on track, Toronto. Shorts—\$21, car lots, on track, Toronto, bags included.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 12½c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 60c. to 70c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 21c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12½c. to 14c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 17c. Raw furs, prices on application.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Trade about steady, with creamery firm. Creamery pound rolls,

25c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Case lots, 25c., with market firm.

Cheese.—Trade about steady, large, 13c., and twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Market easy. Extracted, 10c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Receipts of car lots liberal. New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. per bag. Ontarios, 80c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Beans.—Market steady, at \$2.20 to \$2.30; hand-picked, \$2.35 to \$2.40.

Poultry Alive.—Receipts have been large; prices easier. Turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 9c. to 11c.; ducks, 9c. to 11c.; chickens, 12c. to 13c.; fowl, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit, especially apples, peaches, pears and plums, have been large. The following are the prices per basket: Apples, 20c. to 40c.; crab apples, 20c. to 30c.; blueberries, case, \$2 to \$2.25; elderberries, 25c.; Lawton berries, 10x, 5c. to 6c.; peaches, Crawford's, 60c. to \$1.25; peaches, St. Johns, 60c. to 90c.; pears, 25c. to 50c.; plums, 20c. to 35c.; tomatoes, 15c. to 25c.; grapes, 25c. to 50c.; beans, 25c. to 30c.; cauliflower, dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.50; celery, dozen, 25c. to 30c.; corn, green, dozen, 6c. to 9c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c.; eggplant, basket, 40c. to 50c.; vegetable marrow, basket, 15c. to 25c.

SEEDS.

The William Rennie Co. report the following prices for seeds at country points: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$6.25 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$5.60 to \$6; red clover, \$6.75 to \$7.25; timothy, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

Montreal.

Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending September 11th, amounted to 3,308 head, as against 3,717 the previous week.

In the local market, choice steers sold at 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb., fine at 4½c., good at 4c. to 4¼c., medium at 3½c. to 3¾c., and common as low as 2½c., with canners as low as 1½c. Bulls sold at 2½c. to 2¾c. and a fraction over. Sheep sold at 3¾c. to 4c. per lb., and lambs at 6c. to 6½c. per lb., according to quality. Common calves sold at \$2 to \$5, and choice at \$6 to \$15 each. Hogs, deliveries light, and prices higher, at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; inferior and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs strong, at 13c. to 13½c. per lb. Smoked meats were in good demand. Hams, 13½c. per lb. for hams weighing 25 lbs. and over; 14½c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 16½c. for 12 to 18 lb. weights, rolled boneless hams, 16c. to 16½c. per lb., and inferior hams, 14c. per lb. Windsor bacon, backs sold at 18c., and Wiltshire sides at 17c.; breakfast bacon at 16½c. to 17c., and spiced roll, boneless, short, 15c. Lard, 9½c. to 10½c. for compound, and 15½c. to 16c. for pure, while barrelled pork ranged from \$26 to \$29 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Per bag of 90 lbs., on track, 60c. to 65c.; single bag lots delivered, 70c. to 75c.

Eggs.—Eggs sold at 21c. to 22c. for straight-gathered, country points, and 24c. for No. 1 candied, here, and 27c. for selects.

Butter.—In the Townships, 23½c. was paid for choice creamery, September creamery, 21c. or 24½c., here; August make, 23½c. to 23¾c. per lb.; Ontario dairies about 19c. to 20c., here.

Monday advices stated that the butter market in the Townships had jumped to amid much excitement, as high as 24½c. being paid. The impulse is probably a hope of United States requiring butter from us. Prices here ran up to 24½c. to 25c. for choice September.

Cheese.—Ontarios cost in the vicinity of 11½c. to 11¾c. in the country, and prices ranged from 11½c. to 11¾c. here. Town-

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, - 5,000,000.00
Reserve, - 5,000,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

ships, 11½c. to 11¾c., and Quebecs, 10½c. to 11c. Monday's advices quoted ½c. above these figures.

Grain.—Oats were quoted at 44c. to 44½c. for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 1c. less for No. 3, carloads, in store. No. 2 barley sold at 66c. to 67c. per bushel; Manitoba feed barley, 64c. to 65c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat, first patents, sold at \$5.90 per barrel; seconds, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.20. Ontario winter wheat patents, \$5.50, and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Hay.—No. 1 hay, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10, clover, \$9 to \$9.50, carloads, track, Montreal.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton for Ontario bran, and \$22 for Manitoban shorts, \$24 for Manitoban, \$23.50 to \$24.50 for Ontario middlings, and \$33 to \$34 for pure grain mouille, and \$25 to \$27 for mixed.

Hides.—Sheep skins, 50c. to 60c. each. Dealers paid 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, and 14c. to 16c. for country calf skins, and 1c. more for city. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. bid. Madoc, Ont., 11 5-16c. and 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. and 11 5-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Brantford, Ont., 11 5-16c. twins, 11 9-16c. Victoriaville, Que., 10½c. Napanee, Ont., 11 5-16c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11 5-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Kingston, Ont., 11 5-16c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15½c. to 15¾c.; twins, 14½c. to 15c.; Young Americas, 16c.; longhorns, 16c. Peterboro, Ont., 11½c. and 11 7-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10½c. Watertown, N. Y., large and twins, 14½c.; dairy twins, 13½c. London, Ont., 11½c. and 11½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8.35 to \$8.45; butchers', \$8.30 to \$8.45; light mixed, \$8 to \$8.25; choice light, \$8.30 to \$8.40; packing, \$7.85 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.70; bulk of sales, \$8.10 to \$8.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.25; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.60.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$6 to \$9.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.65 to \$8.75; mixed, \$8.60 to \$8.75; pigs, \$7.70 to \$7.80; dairies and grassers, \$8 to \$8.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.75. Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

By desiring what is perfectly good, we are part of the power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.

—George Eliot.

Utility Poultry Awards at the Western Fair, London, Sept., 1909.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1 and 3, J. W. Clark, Cainsville; 2, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown. Hen—1 and 3, J. W. Clark; 2, H. A. Hoffman. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. W. Clark; 3, H. A. Hoffman. Pullet—1 and 3, J. W. Clark; 2, H. A. Hoffman.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, Hamilton & Scoyne, London. Hen—1, Geo. H. Holden, Port Dover; 2 and 3, Hamilton & Scoyne. (Special to Hamilton & Scoyne.) Cockerel—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman, London; 3, Geo. Holden. Pullet—1, Hamilton & Scoyne; 2 and 3, Mrs. W. Lawrence, London. (Special—Lawrence, cockerel and pullet.)

A. O. V. ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, R. Heard, London; 2, A. H. Westman, Granton. Hen—1, G. H. Andrewes, London; 2, S. J. Ferns, London; 3, A. H. Westman. Cockerel—F. P. Andrewes, London; 2 and 3, R. Heard. Pullet—1, F. P. Andrewes; 2, S. J. Ferns; 3, A. H. Westman.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—1 and 2 on hens, cockerels and pullets (all prizes awarded), J. R. Johnson, Leamington.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, R. H. Sanders, Faling; 3, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas. Hen—1 and 2, R. H. Sanders; 3, A. W. Graham. Cockerel—1, Alf. Flawn, London; 2 and 3, R. H. Sanders. Pullet—1, Alf. Flawn; 2, A. W. Graham; 3, R. H. Sanders.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, Alf. Flawn; 3, Peep o' Day Poultry Farm, London. Hen—1 and 3, Peep o' Day Poultry Farm, London; 2, James Arthur, London. Cockerel—1, Alf. Flawn; 2 and 3, James Arthur. Pullet—1, Alf. Flawn; 2 and 3, James Arthur.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, P. B. Davis, London.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Norman McLeod, London; 2, J. F. Erskine, London; 3, Joseph Russel, Toronto. Hen—1 and 3, Joseph Russel; 2, Norman McLeod. Cockerel—1, R. D. Boyle, London; 2, Norman McLeod; 3, J. A. Carrol, Hopedale. Pullet—1, J. F. Erskine; 2, Norman McLeod; 3, Joseph Russel.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, S. F. Glass, London Junction; 2 and 3, L. C. Sage, London. Hen—1, S. F. Glass; 2, Joseph Russel; 3, Adams Bros., London. Cockerel—1, J. R. Johnson; 2, Adams Bros.; 3, H. McCutcheon, London. Pullet—1 and 3, H. McCutcheon; 2, J. R. Johnson.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 3, W. Dawson, London; 2, H. M. Kedwell, Petrolia. Hen—1 and 3, W. Dawson; 2, H. M. Kedwell. Cockerel—1, H. M. Kedwell; 2, W. Dawson; 3, Cohen & Westhead, London. Pullet—1, Cohen & Westhead; 2, J. J. B. Jones, London; 3, W. Dawson.

SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, J. R. Davidson, London; 2, J. R. Johnson. Hen—1, J. R. Davidson; 2 and 3, J. R. Johnson. Cockerel—1, J. R. Johnson. Pullet—1, J. R. Johnson.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1, Hughes & Taylor, London; 2, C. Tinsley, Hopedale; 3, Geo. Winter, London. Hen—1, C. Tinsley; 2, Hughes & Taylor; 3, J. Russel. Cockerel—1, Hughes & Taylor; 2, J. C. Sanderson, St. Thomas; 3, Red Feather Poultry Yards, London. Pullet—1, Hughes & Taylor; 2, Joseph Russel; 3, T. G. Smith, London.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1, C. Tinsley; 2, W. A. Thompson; 3, Hughes & Taylor. Hen—1, Hughes & Taylor; 2, W. A. Thompson; 3, C. Tinsley. Cockerel—1, Red Feather Poultry Yard; 2, J. C. Sanderson; 3, Hughes & Taylor. Pullet—1, A. W. Graham; 2, J. C. Sanderson; 3, Hughes & Taylor.

BLACK JAVAS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke, London. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1 and 2, W. Ferguson, Brantford; 3, R. C. Coates, Thamesville. Hen—1 and 2, W. Ferguson; 3, T. J. Rooney, Paris. Cockerel—1, W. Ferguson, Brantford; 2, H. Syer, Milton; 3, R. C. Coates, Thamesville. Pullet—1, R. C. Coates; 2, W. Ferguson; 3, E. Syer.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, J. G. Taylor, Woodstock. Hen—1, 2 and 3, J. Strail, West Lorne. Cockerel—1, R. J. Tresky, St. Mary's; 2, J. G. Taylor; 3, F. W. Cattel, Norwich. Pullet—1 and 3, J. Strail; 2, F. W. Cattel.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—Cock—1 and 2, A. E. Doan, Watford; 3, A. H. Surtzer, Woodham. Hen—1, A. E. Doan; 2 and 3, A. H. Surtzer. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. E. Doan; 3, A. H. Surtzer. Pullet—1 and 2, A. E. Doan; 3, A. H. Surtzer.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cockerel—1 and 3, H. Thorne, London; 2, J. Hoft, London. Pullet—1, H. Thorne; 2 and 3, W. D. Jones, London.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, H. M. Kedwell; 2 and 3, M. Tozer, London. Hen—1, M. Tozer; 2 and 3, Wm. Cadman, Dereham Center. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Miss F. French, London. Pullet—1 and 3, M. Tozer; 2, Miss F. French.

BLACK SPANISH.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, David Bogue, Lambeth. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, David Bogue.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—All prizes to F. A. Faulds, London.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cock—1, E. Albert Bock, London; 2, A. C. Moyer, Waterloo. Hen—1, 2 and 3, E. Albert Bock. Cockerel—1, E. Albert Bock; 2, A. C. Moyer. Pullet—1, A. C. Moyer; 2, and 3, E. Albert Bock.

ANDALUSIAN.—Cock—1, A. H. Surtzer; 2 and 3, T. H. King, Appin. Hen—1, A. H. Surtzer; 2 and 3, T. H. King. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. H. Surtzer; 3, T. H. King. Pullet—1 and 3, Geo. Nutticombe, London; 2, A. H. Surtzer.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Cock—1, Geo. W. Rawling, Faling; 2, David Bogue, 3, J. W. Jarvis, London. Hen—1 and 3, David Bogue; 2, J. W. Jarvis. Cockerel—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, Hy. Hoddard, Listowel. Pullet—1 and 2, David Bogue, 3, H. M. Kedwell.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Cock—1, A. E. Doan; 2, David Bogue. Hen—1, A. E. Doan; 2 and 3, David Bogue. Cockerel—1, David Bogue; 2, A. E. Doan. Pullet—1, David Bogue; 2 and 3, A. E. Doan.

HOUDANS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, David Bogue; 3, E. O. Penwarden, St. Thomas. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, David Bogue; 3, E. O. Penwarden. Cockerel—1, D. B. Anderson, Wingham; 2, Hy. Hoddard; 3, David Bogue. Pullet—1, D. B. Anderson; 2, E. O. Penwarden; 3, Hy. Hoddard.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cock—1 and 2, H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll; 3, J. W. Jarvis. Hen—1 and 2, H. W. Partlo; 3, Mrs. Chas. Waters, St. Thomas. Cockerel—1 and 2, H. W. Partlo; 3, Mrs. Chas. Waters. Pullet—1 and 2, H. W. Partlo; 3, W. T. Gibson, Listowel.

DARK BRAHMAS.—All prizes to L. C. Sage, except 3rd on hen, to David Bogue, and 3rd on cockerel (none awarded).

BUFF COCHINS.—1 and 2, on all classes (all prizes awarded), to H. Wyatt, London.

LANGSHANS.—Cock—1 and 3, R. McCurdy, London; 2, John Burgess, Chelsea Green. Hen—1 and 2, John Burgess; 3, R. McCurdy. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. McCurdy; 3, John Burgess. Pullet—1 and 2, R. McCurdy; 3, John Burgess.

BARRED ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 3, McCormick & Wettbury, London; 2, A. Hockin, London. Hen—1 and 2, A. Hockin; 3, McCormick & Wettbury. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, A. Hockin. Pullet—1, Geo. H. Holden; 2, McCormick & Wettbury; 3, A. Hockin.

WHITE ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 3, F. A. Andrewes, London; 2, J. A. Carrol. Hen—1, J. A. Carrol, Hopedale; 2, F. A. Andrewes; 3, H. M. Kedwell. Cockerel—1, F. A. Andrewes; 1 and 3, Geo. Burgess. Pullet—1, J. Lewis, London; 2, J. A. Carrol; 3, John Baskett, London.

BUFF ROCKS.—Cock—1, L. Smith, Leamington; 2, J. C. Hahn, Berlin; 3, J. Lewis, London. Hen—1, Hy. Hoddard; 2, J. Tozer; 3, Geo. H. Holden. Cockerel—1 and 2, John C. Hahn, Berlin; 3, J. Lewis. Pullet—1, L. Smith; 2 and 3, J. C. Hahn.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke, 2, Wm. Cadman, Dereham Center; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1, Wm. Cadman; 2, & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

RED CAPS.—Cock—1, John Cunn-

ham, London; 2, Geo. Wells, London Junction. Hen—1, John Cunningham; 2 and 3, Geo. Wells. Cockerel—1 and 3, J. Cunningham; 2, Geo. Wells. Pullet—1 and 2, Geo. Wells; 3, J. Cunningham.

TURKEYS.—Bronze Gobbler (old)—1, R. Rose, Glanworth; 2, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell. Hen (old)—1, R. Rose, Gobbler of 1909—1, R. Rose. Hen of 1909—1, R. Rose.

GEESE.—Bremen Gander (old)—1 and 2, Miss M. Colwell, Paris. Goose (old)—1 and 2, Miss Colwell. Gander of 1909—1 and 2, Miss Colwell. Goose of 1909—1 and 2, Miss Colwell.

Toulouse Gander (old)—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, Miss Colwell. Goose (old)—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, Miss Colwell. Gander of 1909—1, D. Douglas; 2, A. Reith, Lucan. Goose of 1909—1, D. Douglas; 2, A. Reith.

A. O. V.—Gander (old)—1, Miss Colwell. Goose (old)—1, Miss Colwell. Gander of 1909—1, Miss Colwell. Goose of 1909—1, Miss Colwell.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury Drake (old)—1, Miss M. Colwell, Paris; 2 and 3, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy. Duck (old)—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Miss Colwell. Drake of 1909—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue. Duck of 1909—1 and 2, Bogue.

Rouen Drake (old)—1, Bogue; 2, Miss M. Colwell. Duck (old)—1, Bogue; 2, Miss Colwell. Rouen drake of 1909—1, Miss Colwell. Duck of 1909—Miss Colwell.

Pekin Drake (old)—1 and 2, J. Hills, London; 3, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell. Duck (old)—1, Douglas & Son; 2 and 3, Hills. Drake of 1909—1 and 2, Douglas & Son; 3, S. Abel, London. Duck of 1909—1 and 2, Douglas & Son; 3, S. Abel.

TRADE TOPIC.
DYEING AT HOME.

The process of dyeing garments at home is far from being as difficult as many people imagine it to be. Indeed, if women could only be made to understand how very simple the whole thing is, they would surely undertake it, and not only save money, but at the same time find a most fascinating occupation.

In the first place, not all fabrics that need cleaning and dyeing can be successfully attempted at home. There are certain materials and colors that professionals will accept only at the customer's risk.

When purchasing the dye, it should be stated what kind of material is to be colored—whether wool, silk, a mixture of cotton and wool, or cotton and silk. If not quite certain as to the nature of the fabric, a small piece should be ravelled, and the threads burned. The cotton burns easily, without odor; wool singes, with a very little flame, and gives off a disagreeable odor, as of burning horn or hair; silk burns less easily than cotton, giving an odor similar to that given off by burning wool; mercerized cotton is often used to imitate silk, but may be easily detected, since it burns easily, the same as ordinary cotton.

Having bought the dye, directions should be implicitly followed. Material which is white, or very light in color, may be dyed to almost any color desired, but when the cloth is of a medium or dark shade, the color to be applied must be considered carefully. Suppose one wishes to dye a red material. This will take a darker shade of red or brown; purple may be applied to produce a reddish-purple shade or a plum; brown material may be colored to a darker shade of brown, or a catawba shade may be produced by applying crimson or garnet. Red, when applied over very light greens, will be modified to a crimson or garnet shade; or green material could, of course, be colored darker shades of green or black, or even dark brown.

Fabrics dyed to a solid shade, color better than those showing a pattern, as a stripe or plaid. Whether the design has been in contrasting color or not, the figured effect will show after being dyed. If the design has been in the weave only, the material will be just as pretty after dyeing as before. When fabrics are of two or more colors, the result of dyeing will be combinations of the original colors with the dye applied, and when selecting a dye to apply to material of this nature, it is always best to choose one similar to or darker than the predominating color.

It must be understood that the average

garment to be dyed must be prepared for the process. Stains and spots must be removed, since grease spots, if left in the material, are apt to resist the dye, and show after coloring. Presumably the directions on home dyes, always advising a thorough washing, are given as a precaution.

Silk, as a rule, must be handled very carefully. Crepe de Chine, and other light wash silks, are usually very easily dyed, but when coloring such material as taffeta and some of the heavier silks, care should be taken to keep these stirred constantly while in the dye bath in order that the dye liquor may penetrate to all portions alike, thus avoiding a spotted appearance.

Fine cotton material of a fair quality, such as batiste, muslin, Swiss—plain or dotted—and, in fact, anything sheer, dyes extremely well. This is fortunate, for frocks made of such material, when worn in the bright sun, quickly fade. They can, however, be restored to their original shade by dyeing, or be made another color, providing it is deeper than the original.

Plush is not difficult to dye well, neither is velvet, but the latter, after coloring, and before quite dry, should be brushed carefully, to straighten up the nap or pile.

The silk and wool mixtures dye well, because the same kind of dye is adapted to both wool and warp. Cashmeres, silk poplins, and all such materials, come under this head.

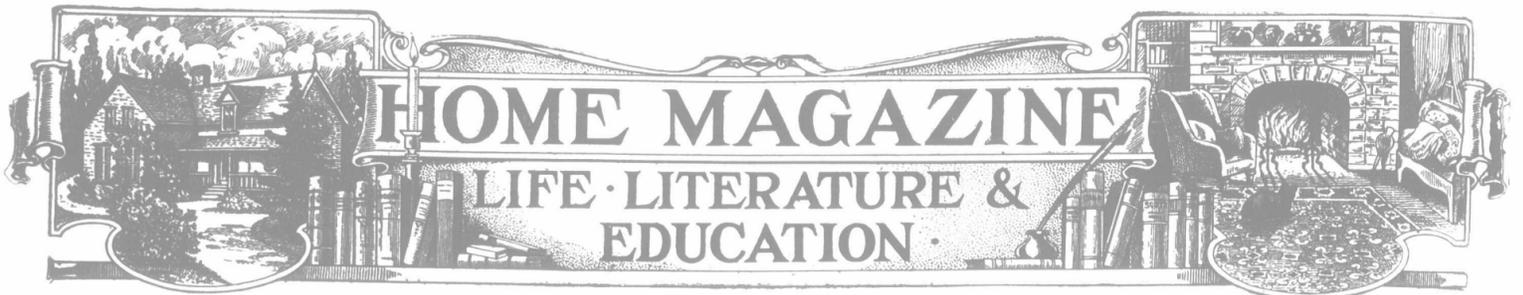
Silk and cotton, and cotton and wool mixtures, are a little more difficult to color, so it is imperative that only the right kind of dye be used, and directions be strictly followed.

Feathers, as a rule, are harder to color satisfactorily than the common textile materials, but if directions are carefully followed, these may be colored successfully with dyes made for coloring wool. In dyeing feathers, they should be held by the quill and dipped into the bath, allowed to remain there for a minute or two, then removed, shaken slightly, and re-dipped, this process being continued until shade is of the desired depth. They should then be kept in motion almost constantly while drying. This gives them the fluffy appearance which they had before immersing. Feathers, before coloring, should generally be soaked for a few minutes in a solution of soap and water to remove the natural grease, which, if not removed, has a tendency to keep the dye from penetrating as it should.

Lace may be dyed satisfactorily. Of course, white may be dyed any color. Dark-colored laces seldom take a good black, unless a good deal of the color can be discharged first by the boiling in clean water. They can, however, be restored to their original tone by applying dyes similar to the original shades, and made to look like new. Good ribbons will dye well, but it is a waste of time and money to attempt the cheaper grades.

The proper pressing of dyed articles is seldom understood by amateurs, so that while the dyeing process appears to be a great success, the final result is not altogether entirely satisfactory, owing to mistake being made in pressing. Very often silk and ribbon will come out either as limp as a rag or as stiff as a piece of paper. Cotton and woollens will bear creases and wrinkles that will prove most obstinate of removal, and laces appear crushed and shabby, when we expected them to look dainty and fresh. In regard to creases, the better plan is to avoid creating them, and this can be done by allowing plenty of room for each article while in the dye bath. They must never be crowded in the least, for creases and wrinkles that are "dyed in" are most difficult to get rid of without harming the fabric. It may be thought that rinsing in plenty of water before drying the garments will cause the wrinkles to disappear, but this is not so. Once they are formed, only a very hot iron (and not always that) will remove them. Silks should be pressed while slightly damp, using a thin cloth between the iron and the silk. The iron placed directly on the silk will result in a fabric entirely too stiff, and showing a "shine" on one side. Ribbon should be pressed in the same way as silk, and to restore the gloss, brush over with a little water to which the beaten white of an egg has been added.

Cotton goods may be thoroughly dried



Mr. W. T. Stead, writing to the Daily Mail (Eng.), takes the following view regarding the era introduced by the invention of the airship, upon which we are now ostensibly entering:

"It is probable that the trade of the armorer was never more brisk than in the decade immediately before the use of gunpowder rendered armor a cumbersome and useless impediment to fighting efficiency. The artificers of bows and arrows probably looked down with supreme contempt upon those who warned them that the battles of the future would be decided, not by the gray-goose shaft, but by villainous saltpetre. Nevertheless, coats of armor must now be sought for in museums, and the long-bow and the cross-bow alike survive only as the toys of the schoolboy.

"It does not require much prescience to foresee that armaments will soon go the way of armor, and that 12-inch guns will soon be as obsolete as the six-foot bow. The coming of the aeroplane will revolutionize everything.

"So long as the decisive element in international combat is naval armament, we must, of course, maintain our 'nearer three than two-to-one' supremacy at sea over the next strongest European Power. That was the inheritance of the present ministry, and we may trust to Mr. Winston Churchill and his colleagues to see that it is handed on unimpaired to their successors. But the most ardent advocate of the two-keels-to-one standard need not hesitate to recognize the fact that this is but the last spurt of a struggle the final issue of which will be decided not on the water, but in the air. So long as the competition is kept up, we must hold our leading position. But the future belongs not to Dreadnoughts, but to aeroplanes.

"Austria, it is said, is about to launch out into a huge expenditure on Dreadnoughts. The King of Italy showed a keener insight into the probabilities of the future when he said, two years ago: 'Why should we spend two millions over a huge ironclad, when there is every reason to believe an aeroplane, costing no more than a motor-car, may reduce it to old iron before it leaves the stocks?' I still have a lively sense of the emphasis with which M. d'Aehrenthal assured me on the eve of the late Hague Conference, that peace apostles could not be more profitably employed than in urging the Parliaments of the world to make grants for the building of airships, for when the airship comes, frontiers, fortresses, fleets—everything goes. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs told me in 1907 that they never for a moment allowed themselves to lose sight of the airship, because, when that comes, it will revolutionize everything. The airship has come, and come to stay. The deliberate judgment of the Italian military aeronauts that in 1912 there will be as many aeroplanes in the air as there are now motor-cars in the streets, bids fair to be an accomplished fact. I have been repeating these things for the last five years. Everyone is beginning to admit that there may, after all, be something in it.

"It is admitted that there may after all be 'something in it.' But what that something is, few persons, save imaginative speculators like Mr. G. H. Wells, have even dimly begun

to perceive. What the airship carries beneath its planes is the most far-reaching revolution that has ever transformed the world. That revolution may be beneficent beyond the hopes of the greatest Utopians, or it may be maleficent beyond the fears of the worst pessimist. The aeroplane may be called the avant-courier of the international world-state, or the herald of the ruin of civilization. 'Be my brother or I will slay thee,' the French Revolutionist's formula, will now be revived, with an infinitely wider application to the forces of destruction, because the airship represents an addition to the forces of destruction so vast, so incalculable, that it places human society at the mercy of any of its component parts.

What this means is that the human race, which has hitherto organized itself for defence from enemies on or below the world's surface, is absolutely unprotected from attack from above. The opportunity which this gives to the anarchist and the desperado was perceived some years ago by M. Azef, when he recommended the Russian revolutionists to resort to the aeroplane as the most effective means of destroying the Government. If the Governments do not cease their absolutely fatuous habit of preparing for war with each other, they may find themselves confronted by forces of disorder armed with new and invincible weapons, against which they themselves will be powerless. Should they let hell loose by making war upon each other, heaven itself would rain hell-fire upon the modern cities of the plain. In sheer self-defence, the instinct of self-preservation ought to compel Governments to federate into one international world-State, with international tribunals interpreting the laws of an International Parliament, whose decisions would be enforced by an Executive, without whose command appeal to force on earth, or air, or sea, would be absolutely forbidden.

"This may read like Utopia. But it is the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. If we refuse to recognize that the aeroplane will soon render war impossible, human society may find itself hurled, with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition, like Lucifer and his hosts in 'Paradise Lost.' The minds of men, especially of ruling men, are slow to perceive the signs of the times. But the aeroplane, which renders armaments obsolete, will probably open their eyes to its significance by abolishing frontiers. The smugglers of the air will have everything their own way. It will be impossible to enforce the payment of customs duties on any goods save those which are imported by the ton. The drying up of the customs revenue may predispose Governments first to reduce, and then to abandon their armaments. But meantime, all the more thoughtful among us will do well to fix our minds upon the supreme question: When the aeroplane comes, and the old order goes, what is to take the place of war?"

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair, at London, continues to hold its own, and draw large crowds; and this year, judging from the number in attendance, and the quality and quantity of exhibits, should prove one of the best in its history. The main building was well filled with displays by various large manufacturing houses, one firm

showing a bewildering variety of cakes, biscuits and candies; agents for different makes of coal and gas ranges, illustrating the advantages of their special stoves by dispensing biscuits, etc., cooked in their respective ovens. Cups of fragrant tea were offered with hospitable impartiality from another booth. The notes of many pianos, all playing at once, mingled with the songs of canaries, the "spiel" of vendors, and the hum and buzz of innumerable voices—all combined to make up that indescribable and inimitable babel of sound which is heard nowhere else but at a "Fair."

An interesting exhibit was that of the London Historical Society, consisting of ancient firearms, cooking utensils, candlesticks, books with "f's" for "s's," and many other relics of the good old times. Some of the sewing machines were displaying a new attachment in the shape of a stocking-darner, which seemed to be very simple and easily handled, and looked as if it might prove a saving of time and trouble, and help to relieve the ever-crowded condition of the family mending-basket, though one woman was overheard saying to her companions, "When I sit down to darn stockings, I want to give my feet a rest." In the department of women's work were some beautiful pieces of hand-made lace, Maltese, Irish crochet, point, and other varieties, some of them almost "cobwebby" in their fineness; but one could not help thinking of the eye-strain necessary to produce such delicate handiwork. The embroidery was very good, the all-white being the most popular, and showing the finest work. Nothing particularly new, either in design or in articles, was noticed, sofa-pillows, tea-cosies, table-mats and centerpieces being in the majority.

The walls of the Art Department were well filled with both oils and water-color sketches, principally amateur work, and some of it very creditable. There was also some fine professional work in portraits, landscapes and still-life, some of the paintings of fruit looking "real enough to eat." Perhaps the largest canvas on the walls, and one which always had a group of spectators in front of it, was "A Fireside Reverie," by A. M. Fleming, of Chatham. A "Sunset," by the same artist, also came in for much admiration. The display of hand-painted china was very large, and some beautiful pieces were seen, decorated in conventional designs, in metallic coloring. The photography exhibit, though not so large as in some previous years, showed some very fine work, both in black and white, and on the sepia paper. In this department was also a large case, sent here from the Canadian National, in Toronto, showing specimens of hand-weaving, etc., done principally by the French-Canadian women of the lower Provinces. Most artistic in design and coloring were some of these materials, which comprised dress-stuffs, portieres, rugs, etc. In this case was also some fine Indian work in weaving, bead-work, etc.

The Horticultural Hall contained a most attractive display of fruits and vegetables, luscious peaches, plums of mammoth size, and bunches of grapes rivaling those of Eschol, tempting one to forget the difference between meum and tuum. The show of vegetables was unusually fine, and all

the different varieties were well represented, extra large in size, and clean, and free from blemish. The flower exhibit was not so large as in some former years, but there were some very fine varieties to be seen: some huge pansies, a tuberous begonia, with blossoms over four inches across, some very large and "Japanese-looking" asters, and a large showing of potted plants, ferns, palms, etc., with others of all kinds, "too numerous to mention," made up a collection to linger over. Some beautiful bouquets and designs for weddings and funerals were much admired, though some of the latter did strike the beholder as rather gruesome.

The tent holding the Cat Show was a popular and much-visited department, and there "puss" reigned supreme. Cats of every variety were there—old cats and young, big cats and little, Persians and Angoras, Siamese and just plain, ordinary mouse-catchers, some of them with their cages adorned with numerous badges and medals, showing them to be the aristocrats of feline society. One huge orange Persian had his cage decorated with twenty or thirty ribbons, badges and medals, captured at various shows, and a handsome Siamese had as many to his credit. We were told that kittens of this last breed were readily sold at \$100 each.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibition was the crowd itself, old and young, the regulation bride and groom, and the omnipresent baby, all on pleasure bent, determined to see everything that was to be seen, and commenting freely upon all—a happy crowd, enjoying itself fully, and carrying home with it pleasant recollections of the Western Fair of 1909.

Links with the Past. (C)

II.

In the introduction to his book, "Collections and Recollections," Mr. Russell tells that the publishing of the little volume has brought him many friends, and some correspondents; among the latter a pauper who had known better days, thanked him for "Enlivening the monotony of a workhouse infirmary." Literary clerks had plied him with questions as to the sources of his information, and he had been told that one of his stories, at any rate, had elicited the gracious laughter of Queen Victoria herself. This latter we may safely take as a guarantee that we shall find running through it a silver vein of humor, which is a good seasoning for any book, and a recommendation to us to turn over a few more of its pages.

Under various headings, such as "Verbal Infelicities," "Flatterers and Bores," "Repartees," "Parliamentary Oratory," etc., we meet with many most amusing allusions. Apropos of a quotation from Leech's "Sketches of Life and Character," in Punch, in which two little chaps, discussing the age of a third, conclude that "Charlie must be very old, for he blows his own nose!" we are told that the existence of "P'enfant terrible," and the somewhat uncomfortable corners into which that ubiquitous child can place his affectionate but unguarded relations, is not confined to any strata of society.

Here is one story: The late Lord —, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. The Royal parents debated

whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of this physical peculiarity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, but they decided to leave it to their own good-feeling. The foot elicited no remark from the children, and the visit passed off anxiously, yet with apparent success, until the next day, when the Princess Royal enquired, "Where is Lord —?" He has gone back to London, dear." "Oh! What a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me his foot." They had caught him in the corridor, and made their own terms with their captive.

In more recent years, the little daughter of one of the late Queen's most confidential advisers, having had the honor of an impromptu invitation to a luncheon, was astonished to see an illustrious lady, who happened to be present, calmly negotiating a pigeon after the German fashion, by taking up one of its bones between her dainty finger and thumb. The little visitor, whose sense of British propriety was stronger than her awe of Courts, regarded the proceeding with wonder-dilated eyes, and then burst out: "Oh! Piggy-wiggy! Piggy-wiggy! You are a piggy-wiggy!"

Just one more story. This time the scene is in an Episcopal palace. The small daughter of a country clergyman, drinking tea in the nursery, and anxious to make an impression, boasted that at the vicarage they had a hen which laid an egg every day. "Oh! that's nothing," retorted the Bishop's daughter: "papa lays a foundation-stone every week!" No wonder that the precious child, even when thoroughly well-meaning, becomes a terror by virtue of its intense earnestness.

Amongst "the things one would rather not have said," Mr. Russell narrates this incident of the late Archbishop Trench, a man of high repute, but of singularly vague and dreamy habits, who, owing to advancing years, had resigned the See of Dublin. Once, when paying a visit to his successor, Lord Plunket, and finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner-table, and gazing across it at his old wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. Trench, "I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures."

I daresay many of our older readers hailing from the Old Land may remember how delightful an entertainer was Mr. Corney Grain. It seems that on one occasion he had been engaged by the Dowager Duchess of S. to give one of his inimitable performances. Late in the evening the young Duke of S. came in, and Mr. Grain heard his mother prompting him in an anxious undertone: "Pray go and say something civil to Mr. Grain. You know he's quite a gentleman—not a common professional person." Thus instructed, the young Duke strolled up to the piano and said: "Good evening, Mr. Grain. Sorry I'm so late, and missed your performance. But I was at Lady —'s. We had a dancing dog there."

Once Sir Henry Irving most kindly went down to one of England's great schools to give some Shakespearean recitations. Talking over the arrangements with the Head Master, he said, "Each piece will take about an hour; and there must be fifteen minutes between the two!" "Oh! Certainly!" was the reply. "You couldn't expect the boys to stand two hours of it without a break!"

The following slips of the tongue, which also really occurred, are amusing enough to read of, but hardly pleasant hearing for those to whom they were addressed: The married daughter of one of the most brilliant men of Queen Victoria's reign had an only child. An amiable matron of her acquaintance, anxious to be thoroughly kind, said: "Oh! Mrs. W.—, I hear that you have such a clever little boy!" Mrs. W.—, beaming with a mother's pride, replied, "Well, yes, I think Roger is rather a sharp

little fellow." "Yes," agreed the friend, "he is"; then thoughtfully, "how often one sees that—the talent skipping a generation."

ON THE ART OF PUTTING THINGS.

There are some very amusing incidents given amongst the "Recollections," illustrative of what Mr. Russell calls the "Art of Putting Things." The following letter actually fell into the hands of those for whom it was not intended: A certain Mrs. M., wife of one of the newly-rich merchants of London, had occasion to engage a new housekeeper for their mansion in Park Lane. The outgoing official wrote to her successor a detailed account of the house and its inmates. The butler was a very pleasant man. The chef was inclined to tittle. The lady's maid gave herself airs, and the head housemaid was a very well-principled young woman, and so on. After the signature, huddled away in a casual postscript came this verdict: "As for Mr. and Mrs. M., they behave as well as they know how."

As incidentally indicated above, a free recourse to alcoholic stimulus used to be, in less temperate days, closely associated with culinary art, and one of the best cooks I ever knew, relates our author, was urged by her mistress to attend a great meeting, which was to be addressed by a famous preacher in the cause of total abstinence. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the Blue Ribbon freely distributed. Next morning the lady asked her cook what effect the oratory had produced on her, and she replied, with the evident sense of narrow escap from imminent danger, "Well, my lady, if Mr. — had gone on for five minutes more, I believe I should have taken the Ribbon, too; but, thank goodness! he stopped in time."

I wonder to how many of us who are politely called "elderly," but who are perfectly well aware what the more correct term should be, the conclusion of the Buckinghamshire laborer might equally apply? On being asked how old was his Rector, for whom he had a genuine respect and affection, his ambiguous reply

was, "Well, he's getting wonderful old; but they do say that his understanding's no worse than it always was."

There is often a greater raciness about rustic oratory, and a broader humor underlying the speech of the more unsophisticated countryman than any amount of city experience can give, the reason being that the one is original, the other but a grafted culture.

Not long ago, a member of a rural constituency, who had always professed the most democratic sentiments, suddenly astonished his constituents by accepting a peerage. During the election caused by his transmigration, one of his former supporters said, at a public meeting, "Mr. — says as how he's going to the House of Lords to leaveen it. I tell you, you can't no more leaveen the House of Lords by putting Mr. — into it than you can sweeten a cart-load of muck with a pot of marmalade!"

My next cullings from Mr. Russell's "Collections and Recollections" shall take a more definite and individual form, his pages offering many interesting records of the lives and sayings of many eminent men, statesmen and philanthropists whose memory is still green, and whose names must ever be closely linked with the history of the British Empire.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Misery of Sin.

It is strange that so many people should be afraid to yield themselves heartily to God's service, afraid that such a step might bring down pain and trouble on their own heads. Why should our wise and loving Father be unkind to His loyal and obedient children? Is it reasonable or likely that Satan, the world, or even we ourselves, can or will make such generous provision for our happiness as One

all-loving and all-powerful? Study history and you will find how certainly misery follows in the wake of sin. Even when pleasure or success seem to be the wages of sin, the short pleasure is embittered by the accusing voice of conscience, and real joy can only be obtained by open confession and restitution. And restitution is seldom possible. A woman once went to a priest and confessed that she had spoken much scandal against her neighbors. She asked him to tell her what she could do to make amends. He told her to take thistle seeds and cast them to the wind. She came back, after doing this, and asked what she must do now. The priest said: "Go, now, and gather up the harvest you have sown." When she answered, "That is impossible," the priest told her that it was also impossible to undo the fruits of her scandalous talk.

If sin only brought misery on the sinner, it would not be so terrible, but no one can sin alone. Others are tempted to follow, lives are ruined, the young and the weak are influenced, and soon form habits of evil which grow and harden, dragging down the soul. A man who sneers at holy things, or who poisons the pure soul of a child by suggestions of evil, may one day be deeply repentant. Can that repentance stop the poison which has perhaps been doing its deadly work for years? Our Lord has declared that a man who makes one of His little ones "to stumble" might better have a millstone fastened to his neck and be drowned in the sea.

The holy mother of Jesus was warned that a sword should pierce her loving heart, but I would rather have been called to endure her sorrow, than be like some mothers whose children deliberately pierce their hearts. She watched her Son suffer—suffer with a high, unselfish courage which must have filled her with wondering joy at the glory of His splendid manhood. The pain of seeing Him suffer must have been sweetened, to some extent, by His loving thoughtfulness for her and for all the world. She could still rejoice, with wondering joy, because God had given her such a Son.

But many mothers are pierced to the heart by their children's rude ingratitude, and shamed by their wickedness. Sometimes the dear, innocent baby that came to be God's blessing to the home, grows up to be its misery and disgrace.



Water Lilies.

I shall have water-lilies then—
White—white as daylight,
Sweet warm gold at heart,
With all cool green in their soft leaves and stems
And flush of rose, deep rose, along the buds.
Flowers should give beauty. Here is beauty, full.
Flowers should give fragrance. These have breath so sweet
One drowns with wide arms and dreams of love;
Flowers should suggest surrounding loveliness;—
And these? Beside sweet odor and white grace

These fill the soul with memories of joy
In water, quiet water dark and cool.
Slow rivers stealing by the velvet rim
Where largest violets with long white stems
Stand in the tender grass. Brown pools—
Clear, clear as glass, with green leaves overhead,
And dark mosaic floor of leaves below.
And lakes, blue lakes, broad-bosomed, swept by winds;
Small lakes, deep-shaded, silent, dimly green;
And the still lily-pools—so thick with these!

"Below the Cross
The holy mother knelt in quivering calm,
Her waiting arms in anguish upward
reached
To take again her Son, her little boy—
Her baby!—while, pale through the
mystic dusk,
Her lifted face in adoration dwelt
Upon her Lord!

"Then, near at hand, there broke
A woman's sobbing, low and wrenched
and fierce,
The cry of one whose hurt is worse than
death;
And Mary, bending sweet within her veil,
Laid her high grief aside, to pray, 'Dear
God!
Ah, comfort Thou the mother of the
thief!'"

Those who yield themselves to be slaves
of sin are not only heaping up certain
misery for themselves, but are also bringing
bitter pain on those who love them
best.

Do you think it is possible to
be independent, neither serving God nor
yielding to the bondage of sin? The
experiment is a terribly dangerous one.
Habits are formed very insidiously. A
temptation may be yielded to again and
again, and felt to be a temptation.
After a while it becomes a matter of
course, and the conscience is "seared with
a hot iron" so that its voice is not
noticed. Then another step downward
becomes easy. Youth starts out with high
ideals, but they fade out by degrees unless
they are fixed by practice.

About a year ago I saw in the paper
that two brothers, aged 60 and 65 years,
were discovered by a neighbor in their
house. One had died of starvation, and
the other was dying from the same cause.
Yet they had more than a thousand dollars
in their possession. If you had told
those men, forty years ago, that they
would ever carry miserliness to such a
pitch of folly—flinging life away that
they might clutch gold, which Death
would deprive them of—they would have
laughed at the absurdity of the sugges-
tion. But they slowly allowed the love
of money to reign in their hearts until
it blinded and enslaved them, and they
were willing to sacrifice everything to
their golden image.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the
love of money to grow, unchecked. Some-
times it leads to murder or dishonesty,
for the sake of growing richer. Some-
times men can "be bought," caring more
for money than for honor. More often
it slowly crushes the spirit; the pursuit
of wealth becomes the one great business
of life, and the love and service of God
and one's neighbor get crowded more
and more into a corner as being of trifling
importance. The busy days have one
object in view—making money. Then
Death steps in, and the worker finds that
he must drop everything he has toiled
so hard to gain. Is it worth while to
spend a lifetime in that fashion, only to
go out into the new and wonderful life,
beyond death, with soul undeveloped and
poor? I am not objecting to a reason-
able struggle for worldly prosperity, but
to the dangerous practice of seeking
"first" the kingdom of this world and
its riches.

Sin is a condition of bondage: "While
they promise them liberty," as St. Peter
declares, "they themselves are the serv-
ants of corruption: for of whom a man
is overcome, of the same is he brought
in bondage." This is a matter of every-
day experience. Those who give way to
sinful self-indulgence have a false promise
of liberty held out to them, only to find
themselves entrapped and held fast in
cruel bondage. God has certainly—in His
love and mercy—made the way of trans-
gressors very hard. On all sides danger-
signals are displayed, beacon lights warn-
ing men to avoid the hidden rocks which
are sure to make shipwreck of happiness
and real prosperity. Go into the slums
of any great city, and you will see these
danger-signals on all sides. They are
written plainly on the dirty walls of com-
fortless rooms, on the hardened faces of
men, and the bold faces of women, on the
swollen features, the shaky hand and the
unsteady walk of the drunkard. Do you
think these wrecks of humanity intended
to fling away the glory of their manhood
and womanhood? It is folly to drift
pleasantly down the swift current of the
Niagara river, intending to pull against
the stream when the rapids are nearly

reached; and it is far more recklessly
foolish to yield without a struggle to
temptation, intending to stop the down-
ward course before it is too late.

Does anyone imagine that the poor
drunkard, the miserable miser, the broken-
down gambler, or the hardened criminal,
had any expectation of falling so low
when he let himself drift without self-
restraint? He saw the danger-signals
as plainly as you do, and had no inten-
tion of becoming a slave to his favorite
pursuit. Sin promised to make him free,
to give him pleasure, money or power,
if only he would disobey his conscience
and God's commandments in a few trivial
matters—"all these things will I give
thee," says the tempter, "if thou wilt
fall down and worship me." It seems
liberal payment for a small sin; but, too
late, the sinner discovers that he is tied
and bound with the invisible but mighty
chain of bad habits. Then he probably
struggles to free himself, makes resolu-
tion after resolution to reform, but the
apparently easy-going master whom he
had willingly obeyed, rises up in his true
colors, and, like Pharaoh of old, refuses
to let him go. It is a dangerous thing
to deliberately choose to do a wrong,
thinking that it is "only for once," and
you will not let it become a habit. Dis-
obedience to our higher instincts is never
trifling. That was the lie told by Satan
to Eve. He persuaded her that the con-
sequences of a small disobedience could
not be terrible. She accepted the subtle,
lying logic—as many have done since—and
found out that shame, disgrace, degrada-
tion and banishment followed swiftly.
They followed, because God is loving and
merciful and will not let a soul die with-
out pain—pain which may draw the sin-
ner to the Saviour, the prodigal in his
misery to the Father's arms.

Strong indeed is the foe, but God is
far stronger—and so are we, if we are
holding fast to Him. Those who choose
His service will find to their joy that
God is dwelling not only with them, but
in them. In His strength they can
climb from joy to joy, finding always
that "the best is yet to be."

God is as merciful in making the way
of sin a way of misery, as in meeting
the repentant sinner with the Father's
kiss of reconciliation. He "makes for us
chances to fight, that we may win"—and
may grow stronger by exercising our
spiritual muscles.

"Fire proves the iron,
And trial proves the gold.
Often we know not what our powers
may be,
But trial shows us what we really are.

Yet must we keep a careful watch to
meet the first approach,
For then an enemy is vanquished with
more ease."

DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Vision of His Face," by the
author of "Hope's Quiet Hour," bound in
cloth, \$1.00, postpaid. The Wm. Weld
Co., London, Ont.

A Devotional Book.

Believing that "Christ's brethren must
not be allowed to think themselves
orphaned and desolate," but that "they
must hear the cheering promise, that if
they seek Him in Galilee—in the familiar,
commonplace, home atmosphere—they shall
see Him there," the author of a new
book, "The Vision of His Face," has
given us a delightful series of medita-
tions on the "invisible things" of the
spiritual life, and what that vision can
do for the one who catches it. The pur-
pose of Miss Dora Farncomb, who, by
the way, is the sister of Rev. Canon
Farncomb, of Toronto, is to make her
fellow men and women feel that Christ
is a reality. She was prompted to the
publication of these meditations, a num-
ber of which had already appeared in
print in the "Quiet Hour" column of
"The Farmer's Advocate," by the receipt
of letters from several persons, expressing
a yearning for peace and rest in Jesus.
Having the opportunity to speak, she
feels it a responsibility to do so, to help
others to feel that "the King of our
hearts is living and always close beside
us, and that He wants to reveal Himself
to His brethren in their daily life at
home."

This volume cannot fail of its object,
and we bespeak it a welcome, for it is
clearly written out of the warm personal
experience of one who knows her Master
and loves Him, and who has also a deep,
loving interest in her fellow-travellers
through this world. Some of the chap-
ter-headings will indicate sufficiently the
comprehensiveness of treatment of the
theme: The Vision an Assurance of Sym-
pathy, The Vision Whitens the Garments,
Transforms into Christ's Image, Calls for
Consecrated Lives, Transforms Drudgery
into Service, Draws Us Near Our Fel-
lows, Deepens Trust, Brightens Dull Days,
Is a Fountain of Joy, A Pledge of Victo-
ry. (William Weld Company, Limited,
London, Ont.)—From "The Globe," To-
ronto.

The Ingle Nook.

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

I read the following—a few words from
"The Monocle Man"—not long ago. Per-
haps the paragraph will not appeal to
you. It did to me; but, you know, we
have not all the same tastes and sym-
pathies:

"This sordid modern world of ours
needs a religion of optimism more than
it does a religion of salvation. Our
people need to be saved now—not in the
next world. Hence the man who drives
the clouds of despair from the mind of
man, woman or child, opens the gates of
possible salvation to them as surely as
the man who preaches his gospel more
directly. We will all of us go in for
salvation hereafter if we can only man-
age to fight our way through this pres-
ent vale of tears. And the big-hearted,
cheery, ever-hopeful, never-cast-down
human being, with the bright face and the
infectious laughter, makes it impossible
to think of failure, and convinces us that
the direst disaster is but a temporary
eclipse."

I can remember times in which I was
just downhearted, perhaps without very
great reason, but that did not alter the
fact that I was for the nonce practically
useless, pen suspended, mind dangling
over a precipice of indecision and blue
forebodings. Then somebody cheery came
in, with a jest and a bit of news and in-
fectious laughter. Now you need not
tell me that that one did not do a bit
of missionary work, for I know how easy
it was afterwards to find my feet and
get down to the business of life.

The world hasn't half enough of such
missionaries. Come to think of it, why
cannot each of us be one? They say a
cheerful spirit can be cultivated, if one
is assiduously resolute in trying to cul-
tivate it, and, at all events, if one does
not feel in the best of humors, why
should one pull a long face before other
people? We owe something to other
folk,—certainly not a wet blanket.

D. D.

Letter from Bernice.

My Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I have
been silent so long that I suppose you
will scarcely recognize me as one of the
old-timers, not even a shade.

After Madame Durden's ingenious "call
to arms" to the membership generally,
seconded by Jack's Wife's cheery hail to
some of the tardy ones in particular—
myself among the number—I did write,
but concluded the screed was rather
lengthy to insure "the glad hand" from
the editor, and as I had not time just
then to whittle off the corners, I left it,
meaning, of course, to write another very
soon, but— Well, really, surely the
months must be shorter than they used
to be!

Firstly, to try and remove the stigma
under which I fancied Jack's Wife includ-
ed me, I must say I only once asked
advice from the Ingle Nook, and I cer-
tainly acknowledged the information re-
ceived by writing at least twice after-
ward.

But as to writing frequently, our
worthy Dame Durden knows my humble

opinion on that matter, viz.: to have
fewer letters by the "rank and file," thus
leaving more space for a write-up by
herself. So you see, I am only practis-
ing what I preach when I keep quiet.

I enjoy the Nook as much as ever, and
read every letter whether of special in-
terest or not, but my idea is that where
the management allows such a very small
corner in which to air so many opinions,
it is only fitting that it should be uti-
lized to the very best advantage. And
who is more capable of dispensing "the
greatest good to the greatest number"
than our own editress?

Her very position keeps her alive to
the interests of women in general, and
her proven good judgment in choice of
subjects and agreeable presentation of
same insures us an interesting write-up
each week.

This involves more work upon her, of
course, but the higher standard of excel-
lence of the department, together with
the approval of its readers, would cer-
tainly be some compensation. For,

"As our lives in acts exemplary, not
only win ourselves good names, but
do to others give
Matter for virtuous deeds by which we
live."

Perhaps some of the recipes might be
omitted (meaning no offence to the
recipes either), for in a case of this kind,
where space means money, it resolves it-
self into a case of "the survival of the
fittest."

"BERNICE."

Bruce Co., Ont.

My dear, aren't you afraid you will
have me puffed up until my head is like
Mr. Cadwallader's (wasn't it?—or was it
Mr. Causabon's?—Never mind, I haven't
the book!), nothing but a vacuum for
"dried peas to rattle in"? But now,
let us reason together. You see, I ap-
preciate "Bernice's" appreciation of me,
—who wouldn't? At the same time, I
realize that while I, perhaps, suit Ber-
nice's fancy very nearly, someone else
might suit some other "body's" better.
Now those pronouns are somewhat in-
volved, but no doubt you understand
what I mean; our pronouns are the bête
noire of the English language anyway.

And, again, the letters from all the
people bring out so many little human
touches, and we get so well acquainted
with one another through them. No, no,
I cannot think of giving up our letters.
We should lose too many of our good
friends if such a thing came to pass,—
and then, after a while, you would grow
so "sick" of me, don't you see? So I
want you all to write whenever you feel
like it, and, friend Bernice, don't be so
shy? Your corner is here also.

On Punishing Children.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am sending you
a clipping on the important subject under
discussion of late. I think there cannot
be too much said about cruel punishment
to children. MAY FLOWER NO. IV.

The clipping is from an article by Mrs.
M. Bittenweiser, a graduate of Heidelberg
University, Germany; wife of a professor
at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; a
college professor herself prior to her mar-
riage, and now the mother of a large
family of children, she is a vigorous pro-
testant against the popular belief that
college training unfits a woman for
motherhood, and insists that her degree
in Teutonic philology at Heidelberg, so
utterly foreign to motherhood, has made
her a better mother.

"Satisfy your child's physical needs,
and he will be an angel. There is no
such thing as an obstinate child. This
is my message to mothers.

"Whatever ethical training a child is
to receive must be when it is neither
hungry, sleepy, sick nor fatigued. These
conditions perfectly satisfied, the child's
inspired mental state should be angelic.

"All such training should be uncon-
scious. The condition we call obstinacy
in young children is brought about by
the poor judgment or inconsistency of
the parent.

"When a child wishes something it can-
not possibly have, there is nothing for
it but peremptory denial. A child soon
learns to be reconciled to the inevitable.

"The trouble comes when the parent is
inconsistent. First, the child is denied
the shiny, ticking watch. The next day
he is given it, to save temporary annoy-
ance. How is he to learn what he can-

not have in this way? Alternate yielding and denial outrage his sense of justice, just as it would in an adult. Never have a prolonged contest. This brings out the "stubborn" tendency. Every baby has an individuality which should be respected. He has his own tendencies, fancies and caprices, and when the mother tries to replace them with hers, it is she who is obstinate.

"If he prefers to take his sheep or little stocking to bed with him, instead of his teddy bear, why not let him?"

"The child must have a reasonable amount of liberty and scope to vent his energy. If there are some things in a room that he may not touch, he can soon be taught this fact, and will readily obey. But if every object is too good to be handled by his little fingers, what then? Can you expect obedience? Whose fault is it if the place he lives in is unsuited to his needs? Is he only there on sufferance, as it were?"

"If you are liberal in what you allow a child, you may be strict in what you prohibit."

"The corrective, and, especially, the educational value of punishment is greatly overestimated by parents. Corporal punishment becomes a physical habit with parents. The arm contracts automatically, as it were, and the child shrinks instinctively also. This is all to be condemned."

"The mother must make her erring little one feel penitent. He cannot do so with his heart full of harsh and bitter feelings. Her tact and her love must call forth from him an answering love that will swallow up perverseness."

"Now, after you have read this, don't conclude that it is simply the expounded theory born of a college woman's Heidelberg degree. I have learned nothing which I have not been able to apply to the training of my children. I only wish I knew more. What knowledge I have I have consecrated to my motherhood."

Points for Debate.

"An interested Reader" asks for points for a debate, to be given at a meeting of the Women's Institute.

Very, very many requests of this kind come to us, but it is against our rule to furnish such points. You see, to do so would be an effectual check on the originality of those appointed to take part in the debates; and, besides, as our paper goes into almost every district, everybody would have the points as soon as the speakers, and so a great deal of the interest would be lost. . . . We hope you will not be disappointed. "Interested Reader." Just put your thinking cap on and write down the points as they come to you. You will be astonished at the number you will think of, and then you will have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that your little speech is all your own.

Lucretia Borgias.

Those who wrote upon our "Bacteria Competition" will appreciate the point of the following despatch from Denver, which appeared recently in some of the newspapers:

"Modern housewives are veritable Lucretia Borgias," declared Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Head of the United States Chemistry Bureau, who is here to attend the National Convention of Pure-food and Dairy Commissioners.

"The modern Lucretia," he said, "hands out poison from the ice-box, from the boiler and the skillet, and the little tins of dinner she buys when breathlessly rushing home after her exciting bridge games at the club."

"It is the duty of every housewife to inform herself on the laws of hygiene. The average ice-box is a charnel-house, which not only holds death, but spreads it. And too many housekeepers allow disorder and uncleanness to prevail in their kitchens and larders through ignorance or indifference."

"They would rather pick out a Beethoven sonata, read an Ibsen play or memorize a bridge rule than trace a ptomaine to its lair and eradicate it in the interest of family safety."

Farmers' wives have not, as a rule, much to reproach themselves with so far as neglecting their work is concerned, but the point in regard to the necessity of understanding the principles of hygienic housekeeping will be appreciated

Our Scrap Bag.

A writer in Harper's says: "To prevent the milk from spattering when using the old-fashioned churn, I invented a simple device; take a tin fruit-can of pint size, cut out the top and bottom smoothly and slip it over the dasher. It will then rest upon top of the churn and protect your apron, also saving you the work of cleaning the floor after churning."

Brown paper dipped in vinegar is an excellent polisher for tins.

A good medium for cleaning a wall is a long-handled broom with a clean duster tied over the bristles.

A good polish for furniture may be made with one ounce of beeswax, half an ounce of yellow soap, and half a pint of turpentine.

Cupboard doors painted white can be kept free from dirty finger marks by sponging with warm water to which a little liquid ammonia has been added.

If, in cleaning a sitting-room stove, the blacklead used is mixed with a little methylated spirit instead of water, the labor of polishing is a good deal reduced and the result is particularly brilliant.

To remove oil stains from wall paper, mix some powdered pipeclay and water to the consistency of thick cream, and put a thick layer on the spot. Leave for about 12 hours and then brush off with a stiff whisk.

The secret of keeping a chamois leather cloth soft is to wash it in warm soap-suds and rinse it in fresh suds (not in clear water), pulling it out periodically while it is hanging up to dry.

In cleaning leather-covered chairs they should be rubbed briskly with a pad dipped in a little spirit and afterwards polished with yolk of egg, well-beaten up and used sparingly, a nice gloss being brought up by a hard rub with a clean duster.

When sweeping carpets use newspaper instead of tea-leaves. Soak a newspaper in water for a few minutes, wring it out, tear it in fragments, not too small, and scatter these over the carpet. The dust quickly adheres to the damp newspaper, and is thus prevented from flying about the room. In this way, too, delicate carpets are not stained, as they are apt to be by the use of tea-leaves.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
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6379.—Princesse Costume: May be made of foulard, linen, pongee, rep, satin cloth, etc.



6408 Tucked Waist,
32 to 42 bust.

6409.—Tucked Waist: To be made with high or Dutch neck, long or three-quarter sleeves.

The above patterns will be supplied at the low price of 10 cents per pattern, i. e., 10 cents to be sent for each number. State bust or waist measure, as required, when ordering. Address, "The Farmer's Advocate," Fashion Department, London, Ont.

The Roundabout Club

"Go to the Ant,
... consider her ways, and be wise."

A colony of ants have their "hill" below the fence at the side of our lane. I had passed that way dozens of times, had noticed the "hill" there, but paid no attention to it; in fact, did not even know what kind of ants they were. But the other day as I was going down the lane, I noticed an army of red ants dashing hither and thither in wild excitement. I stopped and looked at them, and passed on. I came back in a few hours. A battle royal was in progress between the reds and an army of blacks. Already the slain could be counted by scores. The black seemed to be no match for their red foes. The slain among the blacks seemed to be as twenty to one of the reds. Occasionally a black would grapple with a red and fight to the bitter end. Usually the red was victorious. Sometimes the struggle would continue

until both would fall and remain locked in a death embrace. Sometimes the black seemed to be paralyzed with fear, and would grasp an antenna, or leg, of his red antagonist, and hold with a tenacity born of an endangered life. My sympathy was with the blacks, as being the weaker force.

Whether it was a case of a red company attacking a black colony, or a company of black slaves grown mutinous, I was not scientist enough to determine, but subsequent developments have led me to believe that the former was the case.

I passed that way again in the evening. A few belated belligerents were still at it. Next morning as I passed, there were still a few skirmishers at it, but as the day wore on, a new development arose. The reds began busily to transport eggs and nymphæ from this "hill" to another farther down the lane, and kept this up for a good share of a day. Now there are only a few solitary blacks wandering around in their despoiled home. Apparently, that battle was a raid, systematically planned and carried into effect by the reds, I presume, with the object of capturing a lot of slaves in the embryo state of their existence.

Thus are the labors, contentions and wars of humankind exemplified in the insect realm. Thus may the farmer, with eyes to see and heart to appreciate, gain inspiration by communion with nature as he goes about his daily toil.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

[We shall be pleased to hear from others who may have eyes sharp enough to see the comedies and tragedies, the loves and hates of Nature. The contribution sent by Lusius Nature is surely full of suggestion.—Ed.]

A Contribution.

Fritz, Toronto, Ont., kindly writes as follows:

From week to week I read with a great deal of profit and delight the short poems with which you seek to make our lives better, and our love of beauty stronger. The other Sunday our pastor quoted a part of a poem, and he afterwards lent it to me, and I in turn will, with your permission, pass it on to others.

THE CHOICE OF A HOME.

There are timid souls that live withdrawn
In a place of their self content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless Firmament;
There are pioneer souls, who blaze the trails
Where the highways never ran,
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their sighs,
Or their tears,
Both a part of my Infinite plan;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
And the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away into night.
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
As one that dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
While the race of men go by,
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish, and so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat?
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

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I MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX H 821 WINDSOR, ONT.

"Womans Own Medical Adviser"



To Mine Enemy.
A Cry from the Conquered to His Conqueror.

On the hillside that slopes with indolent grade into the valley where the vacillating brook runs in bubbling gushes, or green smoothnesses, turns back in every shade to see the approaching rearguard wave encouragement with its sunny ripples, then, reassured, hurries on; on that hillside and scattering down, as though athirst, to that brook, I find you, Daisies the Proud and Unwelcome!

When you came, long ago, one or two of you, you were so pretty and innocent! Why should I grudge you a blooming-place in a fence-corner? And, year by year, amber-eyed traitress, you have wound me in your toils, until, though I sicken at the sight of your white face, you are supreme in my domains, and arrogantly you trample me under your slender feet. I have sown my clover thick; noble has been its struggle against you; but with what serene mockery you bloom side by side with it! Stand by the roadside where the strawberry vines sprawl wild, and boast to passerby; but the dust from their spinning wheels covers your head as with ashes. "Ox-eyed daisies," they contemptuously call you; yet they, too, fear you.

"Ox-eyed daisies." But with the bride of a summer's day you are Marguerites the Welcome. You go to church before her, and there, with your saintly faces and white ribbons, how sweet and pure you are (said to look)!

To the milliner's clerk, who sells your starched-cotton semblance, life-size thrice over, you are also "marguerites, very much worn this year." She has you, too, in many color-combinations, for when Nature paints her blossoms for a setting of verdure, Fashion dyes hers to set off costumes. Her blue roses are born to blush far-seen on height above height of straw braid. (Such learning can be acquired by a mere man, only by a nervous half-hour's wait for his shopping wife.) But you are just a little white weed, pale beside your radiant brunette cousin, Susan, of the dark eye, with her deep yellow petals.

Your name is gentler among a lowlier race than pert millinery girls. Fu' aft we've heard o' the twain that

"rin about the braes
And pu'ed the gowans fine."

But I hae heard it frae the lips o' ane wha's ae thocht o' oor ain brow blooms was that "they but make me weary for hame," that at hame the word is softened to "cowans."

The poets, too, must needs call you by their own fanciful names; one of them sits down to "play with similes," thus:

"A nun demure of lowly port,
"Or sprightly maiden of Love's court,
"A queen in crown of rubies drest,
"A starveling in a scanty vest,
"Are all, as seems to suit thee best,
"Thy appellations.
"A little Cyclops, with one eye"—

Surely this is not wholly complimentary, but hear!

"May come never to his rest
"Who shall reprove thee."

What is this? No poet's curse, but rather a poet's pity, should be forthcoming for a farmer "perplexed i' the extreme." You, whose sleep over-seas has remained unbroken nearly half a century, can you wish mine wakeful when, how much less than fifty years hence, I am left to slumber under the daisies?

The music of my mower rouses me from my reverie. Ah, here is a new name I have reserved for you, mine enemy. Each summer my mower-knives behold you, and each succeeding summer, you flaunt your false white flag in my face. You are a witch.

—By "A Lesser Spark"

Swinburne on Browning.

Students of our Literary Society who commented last winter on the lack of melody in some of Browning's verse, will enjoy the following, taken from a letter written by H. Chelmsford Percell, to a British weekly.

"Something I read in your paper the

other day recalled a conversation with Swinburne when lunching with me at the Conservative Club shortly after he wrote 'Atalanta in Calydon.' Swinburne described a talk with Browning about his (Browning's) poems, in which he told me he had said to Browning: 'Shelley sings; Keats sings; Byron sings; Tennyson sings; and I sing—but you know, Browning, you don't sing!'"

Look at the date on the label of your paper occasionally to see if your subscription has expired.

The Beaver Circle.



Two Bright Canadian Lassies.

Dear Girls and Boys,—At the risk of crowding out a few of your letters, I want to talk to you for a little while to-day. I have been much pleased all through the summer with the interest which you have shown in the flowers and birds, and I think I can detect among you a growing spirit of protection towards these. "I am glad to see someone sticking up for the birds," "I don't see how anyone can hurt a bird," "I never pull many wild flowers,"—these are quotations from a few of the letters received.

But why not stretch out the spirit of kindness so that it will take in all of the animals as well as the birds and flowers? Of course we take it for granted that you will be kind to all the human "animals."

No boy need be ashamed to be kind to the poor dumb beasts. Indeed, cruelty to animals is a sign of meanness and cowardice in either man or boy; many of the great men of the world have been noted for their gentleness towards the "poor beasts," of whom Burns wrote so affectionately. You have heard of Lincoln, the greatest President our big neighbor over the border ever had?—well, here is a true story to show how he treated them. The words are those of one of the soldiers fighting in the great Civil War:

"His sympathies went forth to animals as well as to his fellow men. Upon one of his visits to Gen. Grant's headquarters in front of Petersburg, just before the Appomattox campaign began, he stepped into the telegraph operator's tent, in company with Colonel Bowers, our Adjutant-General. I was in the tent at the time, and my attention was attracted to three tiny kittens crawling about the floor. The mother had died, and the little wanderers in their grief were mewling piteously. Mr. Lincoln picked them up tenderly, sat down on a camp chair, took them on his knee, stroked their soft fur and murmured, 'Poor little creatures! Don't cry! You will be taken good care of.' Then, turning to Bowers, he said, 'Colonel, I hope you will see that these poor little motherless waifs are given plenty of good milk and treated kindly.' 'I will see that they are taken in charge by the cook of our mess and well cared for,' Mr. President," replied Bowers. Three times I saw the President go to that tent during his short visit, and fondle those little kittens. It seemed a strange sight on the eve of battle, when everyone was bending only of the science of destruction, to see the hand that by a stroke of the sword had loosed the shackles

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N. B.—If you buy from us you purchase from a company that is familiar with soil conditions in every part of Canada and a company whose policy is to give you the greatest value for your money.

of 4,000,000 of bondsmen, and had signed the commission of every officer of that gallant army, from the general-in-chief to the humblest lieutenant, tenderly caressing three stray kittens."

Perhaps you have not heard of Thoreau, but if you had lived when he did, and happened to be near him, I am sure you would have loved him, for he was a fine captain on the huckleberry expeditions, and had so many capital stories to tell that the children flocked after him as though he had been the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Now here is what he wrote about hunting:

"But, on more accounts than one, I had had enough of moose-hunting. I had not come to the woods for this purpose, nor had I foreseen it, though I had been willing to learn how the Indians maneuvered; but one moose killed was as good, if not as bad, as a dozen. The afternoon's tragedy, and my share in it, as it affected the innocence, destroyed the pleasure of my adventure. It is true, I came as near as is possible to come to being a hunter and miss it, myself; and as it is, I think that I could spend a year in the woods, fishing and hunting, just enough to sustain myself, with satisfaction. This would be next to living like a philosopher on the fruits of the earth which you had raised, which also attracts me. But this hunting of the moose merely for the satisfaction of killing him—not even for the sake of his hide—without making any extraordinary exertion or running any risk yourself, is too much like going out by night to some wood-side pasture and shooting your neighbor's horses. These are God's own horses, poor timid creatures, that will run fast enough as soon as they smell you, though they are nine feet high. Joe told us of some hunters who, a year or two before, had shot down several oxen by night, somewhere in the Maine woods, mistaking them for moose. And so might any of the hunters, and what is the difference in the sport but the name? In the former case, having killed one of God's and your own oxen, you strip off its hide,—because that is the common trophy, and, moreover, you have heard that it may be sold for moccasins,—cut a steak from its haunches, and leave the huge carcass to smell to heaven for you. It is no better, at least, than to assist at a slaughter-house.

"This afternoon's experience suggested to me how base or coarse are the motives which commonly carry men into the wilderness. The explorers and lumberers generally are all hirelings, paid so much a day for their labor, and as such they have no more love for wild nature than wood-sawyers have for forests. Other white men and Indians who come here are for the most part hunters, whose object is to slay as many moose and other wild animals as possible. But, pray, could not one spend some weeks or years in the solitude of this vast wilderness with other employments than these—employments perfectly sweet, and innocent and ennobling? For one that comes with a pencil to sketch or sing, a thousand come with an axe or rifle. What a coarse and imperfect use Indians and hunters make of Nature! No wonder that their race is so soon exterminated. I already, and for weeks afterward, felt my nature the coarser for this part of

World's Best

"World's Best" is exactly what we mean. No "ifs" or "ands" about it.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are entirely different in construction from all others.

This difference is the only known way of overcoming very serious faults all other separators have. This difference is patented and no other maker can use it. Consequently, all other separators still have these serious faults, which do not exist in the Tubular. Our fully illustrated catalog No. 193 tells clearly about this difference. Sent free. Write for it.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.



The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

BETTER and LARGER than EVER

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

December 6th to 10th, 1909

Over \$13,000.00 in prizes for:
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY, SEEDS, JUDGING COMPETITION.

\$50,000.00 is being spent in order to give more space for live stock and poultry, and to provide accommodation for an exhibit of HORSES. Single Fare on all RAILWAYS.

For prize list or programme of lectures apply to:
A. P. Westervelt, Secretary
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

my woodland experience, and was reminded that our life should be lived as tenderly and daintily as one would pluck a flower."

Some other time I may tell you a little about a very ardent lover of animals, Geo. T. Angell, and also a little about humane legislation and how it started. If the younger ones of you do not know what "humane legislation" means, just look it up in a dictionary, will you? A

dictionary is a pretty good sort of book to keep about, I can tell you.

Just now I must stop, to leave room for a few letters. Yours cordially,
PUCK.

Our Letter Box. A Partridge's Nest.

Dear Puck,—One day in June I was walking through a wood with a few of my friends when we were startled by the appearance of a brown-and-white animal. It was about the size of a hen and very fat. It was a partridge. We went down where it came from and found a nest with seven light-brown eggs in it. The eggs were about the size of a bantam hen's egg. The nest was made out of dead birch leaves. We ran up to the school to tell our teacher, Mr. Webb, who said he never knew a partridge would build in such an exposed place, for it was in amongst a lot of old dead branches in the open. We went down nearly every day, and one day found the nest empty and the birds gone.

Besides this, I have also found three song sparrows' nests, and have seen both nest, egg, and baby-birds of each.

Your loving little Beaver,
INA COLWELL (age 12).

Jubilee, N.E.

My dear Ina, I am so sorry that your letter could not appear sooner. You see the competitions crowded it out for a while, but you don't mind, do you? By the way, wouldn't it be better to call a partridge a bird?

Dear Puck,—My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and we like it very much. I always turn to the Beaver Circle first, but sometimes I get fooled when it isn't there. We have four horses and one colt. We did have five horses, but the best one died. I have a pet dog named Sport. He is a good dog for hunting rabbits.

I like my town very much. It is very pleasant where we live. I go to Mount Slaven school, and I am in the Senior IV. I am eleven years old. I forgot to say that we have two milking cows and three calves.

W. HOWARD LANGMAN.
Orillia, Ont.

Your town is a beautiful one, Howard. If you will send me a picture post card of your lake sometime, I will have a print of it put in the paper.

The Junior Beavers.

Dear Puck,—This is the second time I have written to the Beaver Circle. Our bush flowers are nearly all past now, but I haven't been out to the bush for about two months, so I am not sure whether they are or not. I am in the Junior III. class now. I think I told you that I had a dog and cat for pets the other time I wrote, but it is so long since the last time that it will be forgotten. I have six brothers, five of whom are out West and one at home. I have one sister. My mother is dead, and my aunty is staying with us. I guess I will close. Wishing this to be in print, if it is interesting enough, as I want it as a surprise to my friends.

WINNIE McNALLY (age 9).
Blair, Ont.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for six or seven years, and we all like to read it. I thought I would like to write a little letter too, but I guess it's easier for the other little girls to write than me, because I am lying flat on my back. This is the first time I have written a letter to Puck, and I hope to see it in the paper. One night I went out in the field to see the colt, and it kicked me so hard that it broke my right leg. The colt is a pretty one; he was two months old and weighed 480 lbs. I have been in bed nearly five weeks. At first I had 20 lbs. of sand tied to my foot, but now I have only 5. I had a happy birthday in bed, everyone was so good to me. I had nine bouquets and lots of fruit brought me that day. My papa and mamma gave me a pretty ring and bracelet, and I got books and lots of other things too, so it wasn't so hard lying in bed after all. I guess I won't have many holidays this year. I passed into the junior second at the examina-

Steady as a Rock THE MAGNET

The Cream Separator of
To-day and the Future.



BECAUSE it has square-gear construction, made twice as strong as is required to do the work, and that is the only way to make durable a fast-running machine like a cream separator.

BECAUSE it has a special skimmer in one piece, easily cleaned, which takes out all the butter-fat, besides separating all impurities from the milk and cream.

BECAUSE its large steel bowl is supported at both ends (MAGNET patent), which keeps it in balance.

BECAUSE its brake (MAGNET patent) circles the bowl, stops in eight seconds, and prevents wear on machine after separation is finished.

BECAUSE its frame is strong and rigid, and so firmly put together that it will skim perfectly on the rough ground or any floor.

BECAUSE all parts are covered, no danger of accident in operating.

BECAUSE all parts in the machine are designed mechanically correct, and built of the best material by workmen who are specially trained to turn out perfect work.

BECAUSE it is the only cream separator that will continue to take out all the butter-fat, no matter how long it is run, be it one or fifty years.

THE PROOF is in your own hands; try your machine by setting your milk in your dairy, and you will find that the MAGNET continues to take out all the butter-fat as it did at first. If you have a cheap machine, you will find it is wasting your money every day, because it has lost its grip, and does not skim as it did at first.

Buy a MAGNET and stop that waste.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED
Head Office and Factory:
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

Get More Money For Your Hay

Because of the light hay crop there will be a big demand for well cured and neatly baled hay. Dain-baled hay is preferred by City Dealers, and brings topnotch prices, because the Dain All Steel Pull Power Press compresses hay into smoothest, most compact bales—straight-edged and dust-proof. By selling direct to City Dealer or Exporter you save Middlemen's large profits and expenses. You save freight, too, because perfectly-shaped Dain bales load the car to full capacity—10 tons or more. Only about 8 tons of irregular or ragged bales can be loaded on average car, but railway never charges for less than 10 tons per car.

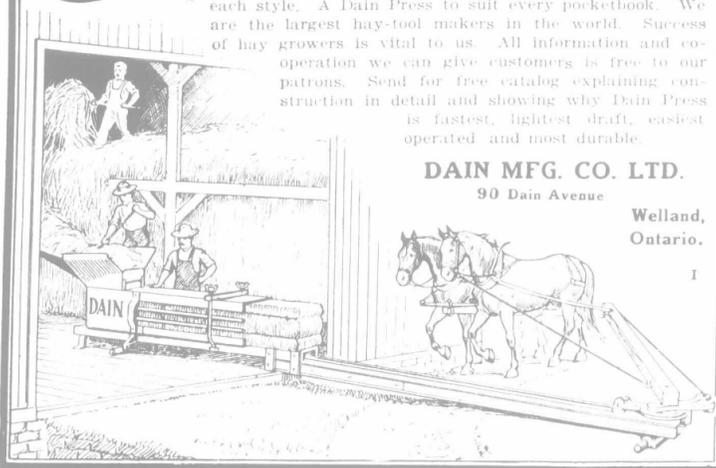
Write to-day and learn about our co-operation plan, free to users of Dain Hay Presses, by which you can secure maximum profits from your hay. Answer following questions so we can advise you intelligently: 1—How many tons of hay have you, and in what condition? 2—How far from railway? 3—Would you like to own Dain Press and bale neighbors' hay as well as your own, or would you prefer some one else to buy press and bale your hay?

Dain Pull-Power Press

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

DAIN MFG. CO. LTD.
90 Dain Avenue

Welland,
Ontario.



tion. Please, Puck, put this letter in the paper. BERNICE BREESE (age 8), Chatsworth, Ont.

How would the Beavers like to give Bernice a letter party? If you would like to, send your letter directly to her at Chatsworth.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Minnie Werden (age 14), Alvinston,

Ont., would like some correspondents of her own age.

A letter from "An Interested Beaver" is not published, because name and address were not given. "Auburn" was the post-office mark on the envelope.

Never let an opportunity pass to say something cheerful and uplifting. The current of many a life has been changed by a passing word.

TRADE TOPIC.

Continued from page 1527.

before pressing, if desired; then, if a little starching is necessary, the directions for general laundering may be followed.

Woolens and mixed goods should be pressed on the wrong side while they are damp, but if wrinkles are obstinate, then the garment may be turned right side up on the ironing-board, and be covered with a thin, clean cloth, wrung out of hot water, and a very hot iron be used for the pressing.

Study directions found on the package thoroughly, and make quite sure that the right "setting" is used. Sometimes salt is the agent, and sometimes, especially when the dye is for application to woolen material, the use of vinegar is advised. Dry in the shade if possible, never in the sun; the hot sun shining on a dyed fabric is apt to create streaks and blotches which only a second bath can obliterate.

GOSSIP.

C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Mo., has been chosen by the management of the National Dairy Show Association to judge the Jerseys. The judging of Jerseys will take place on Tuesday, October 19th.

Thos. J. Patten, St. George, Ont., advertises in this issue an important auction sale of Jerseys. The breeding of this stock is the very best, and those desiring to get high-class Jerseys at their own prices, should not fail to attend the sale, which will be held on the farm at St. George, Ont., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1909. Everything will be sold, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont., officiated as judge of Shorthorn cattle at the Iowa State Fair, at Des Moines, and at the Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, in the first two weeks of the present month. He also placed the Polled Durhams at the latter show. The comments on his work by the press have been of a very complimentary character. There are few, if any, more competent judges of beef breeds than the Captain on this continent.

Geo. Gier, Grand Valley, Ont., reports the sale, during the Toronto and London Exhibitions, of the following young Shorthorns: To R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., the red senior bull calf, Royal Lad, by Mildred's Royal, dam Emmeline 9th (imp.). This grand young bull was first in his class at the Western Fair, London, and third at Toronto, where he was favorite with many for first place. To the Manitoba Agricultural College, the roan senior yearling heifer, Superba 2nd, by Mildred's Royal. This heifer won third award in her class at the Western Fair, and sixth at Toronto, and is of splendid type and quality. To J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., the roan heifer calf, Matchless 38th, by Mildred's Royal, dam by Imp. Scottish Beau, granddam by Royal Sailor (imp.), great-granddam by Barnpton Hero, dam Matchless 35th.

When Irving S. Cobb, the well-known humorist of the New York World, was a reporter in Paducah, Kentucky, he was sent to do the story of the hanging of a negro.

The sheriff couldn't read or write, and Cobb volunteered to read the death warrant to the negro, which he did.

The negro had worked for Cobb's father and, as Cobb finished, the condemned man peered through the cell door and said, "Thank yeh very kindly, Massa Irvin. I allus knowed of th' time come for yeh all to do me a favor, you all w'ard do it."

AUCTION SALE

AT ST. GEORGE, ONT.,
October 1st, 1909,

Jersey Cows and Heifers

Also 3 bulls in the lot: Brampton Sweet Brier, by Blue Blood of Dentonia; Minette of Brampton, Brampton Electra, by Brampton Monarch; Brampton Lillian, by Nameless King. All from the herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton.

Everything on the farm will be sold on account of the impaired health of the proprietor.

Thos. J. Patten, St. George, Ont.



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

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

FOR SALE—A new secondhand Campbell oil engine, 9 H.P. Burns cheapest lamp oil. Absolutely safe. Jones & Glassco, Montreal.

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

WANTED—Situation as stockman; used to all farm work; life experience; highest reference. Apply: Stockman, care Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Girls to work in large hosiery knitting mill in attractive Ontario town. Highest wages paid. No experience necessary to start. Apply: Box P, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

150-ACRE farm for sale. Choice, nearly level clay loam; no stiff soil; very rich and productive. Situated in Oxford County, West Zorra Township, 2½ miles from Embro. 125 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture. One-story brick house, with cellar and furnace. Large new stone basement barn 56 x 76, another barn 35 x 65. Never-failing water, pumped by steel windmill into elevated tank, piped to house and barnyard. Fine cheese-factory section, where some land is selling at \$100 an acre. A genuine bargain at \$9,000; \$2,000 down, balance at 4½%. Also 100-acre farm, 3 miles from Paris; best of clay loam; loamy easy to work; 80 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture. Fine crops this year. Barn 55 x 75, metal roof; barn near buildings; pigpen and henhouse; flowing spring near buildings. One-story brick and stone house; new furnace. 12 acres of wheat in. \$6,800; \$2,200 down, balance at 4%. Apply to R. Waite, Canning P. O., Ont.



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

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

A sentry while on duty was bitten by a valuable retriever, and drove his bayonet into the dog. His owner sued him in the County Court for its value, and the evidence given showed that the soldier had not been badly bitten after all. "Why did you not knock the dog with the butt end of your rifle?" asked the judge. The court roared with laughter when the sentry replied, "Why didn't he bite me with his tail?"

Two men whose office were on the second floor were on the first floor waiting for an elevator.

"You're not looking extra well, London," remarked the lawyer.

"No, Rangle," replied the real estate man. "Think I'll join an athletic club. I need the exercise."

"Me, too."

Still they waited for the elevator.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused. Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" some one asked, finally.

"Because," he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an' it's bad enough here where it's done by hand."

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

Copyright, 1897, by L. C. Page & Co. (Inc.)

[Serial Rights Secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.]

CHAPTER XXXV.—Continued.

"This vial," continued she, lifting up another from the casket and replacing the first, licking her thin lips with profound satisfaction as she did so—"this contains the acrid venom that grips the heart like the claws of a tiger, and the man drops down dead at the time appointed. Fools say he died of the visitation of God. The visitation of God!" repeated she in an accent of scorn, and the foul witch spat as she pronounced the sacred name. "Leo in his sign ripens the deadly nuts of the East, which kill when God will not kill. He who has this vial for a possession is the lord of life." She replaced it tenderly. It was a favorite vial of La Corriveau. "This one," continued she, taking up another, "strikes with the dead palsy; and this kindles the slow, inextinguishable fires of typhus. Here is one that dissolves all the juices of the body, and the blood of a man's veins runs into a lake of drowsy. This," taking up a green vial, "contains the quintessence of mandrakes distilled in the alembic when Scorpio rules the hour. Whoever takes this liquid—"La Corriveau shook it up lovingly—"dies of torments incurable as the foul disease of lust, which it simulates and provokes."

There was one vial which contained a black liquid like oil. "It is a relic of the past," said she, "an heirloom from the Untori, the ointners of Milan. With that oil they spread death through the doomed city, anointing its doors and thresholds with the plague until the people died."

The terrible tale of the anointers of Milan has, since the days of La Corriveau, been written in choice Italian by Manzoni, in whose wonderful book he that will may read it.

"This vial," continued the witch, "contains innumerable griefs, that wait upon the pillows of rejected and heart-broken lovers, and the wisest physician is mocked with lying appearances of disease that dole his skill and make a fool of his wisdom."

"Oh, say no more!" exclaimed Angelique, shocked and terrified. However inordinate in her desires, she was dainty in her ways. "It is like a Sabbat of witches to hear you talk, La Corriveau!" cried she. "I will have none of those foul things which you propose. My rival shall die like a lady! I will not feast like a vampire on her dead body, nor shall you. You have other vials in the casket of better hue and flavor. What is this?" continued Angelique, taking out a rose-tinted and curiously-twisted bottle sealed on the top with the mystic pentagon. "This looks prettier, and may be not less sure than the milk of mercy in its effect. What is it?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the woman, with her weirdest laugh. "Your wisdom is but folly. Angelique des Meloises! You would kill, and still spare your enemy! That was the smelling-bottle of La Brinvilliers, who took it with her to the great ball at the Hotel de Ville, where she secretly sprinkled a few drops of it upon the handkerchief of the fair Louise Gauthier, who, the moment she put it to her nostrils, fell dead upon the floor. She died, and gave no sign, and no man knew how or why! But she was the rival of Brinvilliers for the love of Gaudin de St. Croix, and in that she resembles the lady of Beaumanoir, as you do La Brinvilliers!"

"And she got her reward. I would have done the same thing for the same reason! What more have you

to relate of this most precious vial of your casket?" asked Angelique.

"That its virtue is unimpaired. Three drops sprinkled upon a bouquet of flowers, and its odor breathed by man or woman, causes a sudden swoon from which there is no awakening more in this world. People feel no pain, but die smiling, as if angels had kissed away their breath. Is it not a precious toy, Mademoiselle?"

"Oh, blessed vial!" exclaimed Angelique, pressing it to her lips, "thou art my good angel to kiss away the breath of the lady of Beaumanoir! She shall sleep on roses, La Corriveau, and you shall make her bed!"

"It is a sweet death, befitting one who dies for love, or is killed by the jealousy of a dainty rival," replied the witch; "but I like best those draughts which are most bitter, and not less sure."

"The lady of Beaumanoir will not be harder to kill than Louise Gauthier," replied Angelique, watching the glitter of the vial in the lamplight. "She is unknown even to the servants of the Chateau; nor will the Intendant himself dare to make public either her life or death in his house."

"Are you sure, Mademoiselle, that the Intendant will not dare to make public the death of that woman in the Chateau?" asked La Corriveau, with intense eagerness; that consideration was an important link of the chain which she was forging.

"Sure? yes, I am sure by a hundred tokens!" said Angelique, with an air of triumph. "He dare not even banish her for my sake, lest the secret of her concealment at Beaumanoir become known. We can safely risk his displeasure, even should he suspect that I have cut the knot he knew not how to untie."

"You are a bold girl!" exclaimed La Corriveau, looking on her admiringly. "You are worthy to wear the crown of Cleopatra, the queen of all the gypsies and enchantresses. I shall have less fear now to do your bidding, for you have a stronger spirit than mine to support you."

"Tis well, La Corriveau! Let this vial of Brinvilliers bring me the good fortune I crave, and I will fill your lap with gold. If the lady of Beaumanoir shall find death in a bouquet of flowers, let them be roses!"

"But how and where to find roses? they have ceased blooming," said La Corriveau, hating Angelique's sentiment, and glad to find an objection to it.

"Not for her, La Corriveau; fate is kinder than you think!" Angelique threw back a rich curtain and disclosed a recess filled with pots of blooming roses and flowers of various hues. "The roses are blooming here which will form the bouquet of Beaumanoir."

"You are of rare ingenuity, Mademoiselle," replied La Corriveau, admiringly. "If Satan prompts you not, it is because he can teach you nothing either in love or stratagem."

"Love!" replied Angelique quickly, "do not name that! No! I have sacrificed all love, or I should not be taking counsel of La Corriveau!"

Angelique's thoughts flashed back upon Le Gardeur for one regretful moment. "No, it is not love," continued she, "but the duplicity of a man before whom I have lowered my pride. It is the vengeance I have vowed upon a woman for whose sake I am trilled with! It is that prompts me to this deed! But no matter, shut up the casket, La Corriveau; we will talk now of how and when this thing is to be done."

The witch shut up her infernal casket of ebony, leaving the vial of Brinvilliers shining like a ruby in the lamplight upon the polished table.

The two women sat down, their foreheads almost touching together, with their eyes flashing in lurid sympathy as they eagerly discussed the position of things in the Chateau. The apartments of Caroline, the hours of rest and activity, were all

YOU CAN'T FAIL WITH Diamond Dyes

There isn't any mystery, any magic in home-dyeing. It's just as simple as can be—positively no reason on earth for failure.

Yet lots of people won't try to dye anything at home. They've heard of so many people who failed—spoiled the garments they tried to dye.

But they failed simply because they used the wrong dye. With Diamond Dyes you can't possibly fail.

Simply follow the directions given in our Direction Book, or fully explained on every package of the dyes, and you can't help getting the best, most satisfactory results imaginable.



USED BY A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

"Sometimes I have to laugh," writes Mrs. Harriet E. LeFevre, of Ottawa, Ont., "when I remember how hard I used to think dyeing was. But, you see, that was just after I had spoiled a winter dress with another kind of dyes. And, naturally, I was afraid."

"When my sister persuaded me to try Diamond Dyes, I was perfectly dumb-struck. It was so surprisingly easy."

"I have used Diamond Dyes now for the last two years, and I haven't had one failure. Why, my twelve-year-old daughter, Marie, even uses them. Only the other day she dyed several of her waists and one of my skirts. And she got the best results I have ever seen."

"I don't know what we'd do if we didn't have Diamond Dyes to fall back on, for they supply us with practically half of our 'new' clothes."

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed:

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the world, and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the real Diamond Dyes and the kind of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk or Cotton ('all fab les') equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

Diamond Dye Annual—Free Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes) and we will send you a copy of the famous Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book and samples of dyed cloth, all FREE. Address

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED.
200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P. Q.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
132 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name

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An old farmer was noted for his skill in guessing the weight of hogs, both live and dressed. He had a great reputation, and was very jealous of it; so jealous, in fact, that as he grew older he would rarely venture a guess, fearing he might make a mistake. He lived on his reputation.

One fall he raised a very large hog and killed and dressed it. A neighbor came along just then.

"Jim," he said, "did that there hog meet your expectations? What did ye put him down for, anyhow?"

"Well," replied the old farmer, with vast conservatism, "that hog didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I hardly thought it would."

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In recent years scientists have proved that the value of food is measured largely by its purity; the result is the most stringent pure food laws that have ever been known.

One food that has stood out prominently as a perfectly clean and pure food and which was as pure before the enactment of these laws as it could possibly be is Quaker Oats; conceded by the experts to be the ideal food for making strength of muscle and brain. The best and cheapest of all foods. The superiority of Quaker Oats over all other oatmeals is due to two things; the greatest care in the selection of the finest oats obtainable and the special machinery by which this oats is cleaned, rolled and packed. The Quaker Oats Company is the only manufacturer of oatmeal that has satisfactorily solved the problem of removing the husks and black specks which are so annoying when other brands are eaten.

well known to Angelique, who had adroitly fished out every fact from the unsuspecting Fanchon Dodier, as had also La Corriveau.

It was known to Angelique that the Intendant would be absent from the city for some days, in consequence of the news from France. The unfortunate Caroline would be deprived of the protection of his vigilant eye.

The two women sat long arranging and planning their diabolical scheme. There was no smile upon the cheek of Angelique now. Her dimples, which drove men mad, had disappeared. Her lips, made to distil words sweeter than honey of Hybla, were now drawn together in hard lines like La Corriveau's—they were cruel and untouched by a single trace of mercy.

The hours struck unheeded on the clock in the room, as it ticked louder and louder like a conscious monitor beside them. Its slow finger had marked each wicked thought, and recorded for all time each murderous word as it passed their cruel lips.

La Corriveau held the casket in her lap with an air of satisfaction, and sat with eyes fixed on Angelique, who was now silent.

"Water the roses well, Mademoiselle," said she; "in three days I shall be here for a bouquet, and in less than thrice three days I promise you there shall be a dirge sung for the lady of Beaumanoir."

"Only let it be done soon and surely," replied Angelique—her very tone grew harsh—"but talk no more of it; your voice sounds like a cry from a dark gallery that leads to hell. Would it were done! I could then shut up the memory of it in a tomb of silence, forever, forever, and wash my hands of a deed done by you, not me!"

"A deed done by you, not me!" She repeated the words, as if repeating them made them true. She would shut up the memory of her crime forever; she reflected not that the guilt is in the evil intent, and the sin the same before God, even if the deed be never done.

Angelique was already an eager sophist. She knew better than the wretched creature whom she had bribed with money, how intensely wicked was the thing she was tempting her to do; but her jealousy maddened her, and her ambition could not let her halt in her course.

There was one thought which still tormented her: "What would the Intendant think? What would he say should he suspect her of the murder of Caroline?" She feared his scrutinizing investigation; but, trusting in her power, she risked his suspicions, nay, remembering his words, made him in her own mind an accessory in the murder.

If she remembered Le Gardeur de Repentigny at all at this moment, it was only to strangle the thought of him. She shied like a horse on the brink of a precipice when the thought of Le Gardeur intruded itself. Rising suddenly, she bade La Corriveau begone about her business, lest she should be tempted to change her mind.

La Corriveau laughed at the last struggle of dying conscience, and bade Angelique go to bed. It was two hours past midnight, and she would bid Fanchon let her depart to the house of an old crone in the city who would give her a bed and a blessing in the devil's name.

Angelique, weary and agitated, bade her be gone in the devil's name, if she preferred a curse to a blessing. The witch, with a mocking laugh, rose and took her departure for the night.

Fanchon, weary of waiting, had fallen asleep. She roused herself, offering to accompany her aunt, in hopes of learning something of her interview with her mistress. All she got was a whisper that the jewels were found. La Corriveau passed out into the darkness, and plodded her way to the house of her friend, where she resolved to stay until she accomplished the secret and cruel deed she had undertaken to perform.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Broad, Black Gateway of a Lie.

The Count de la Galissoniere was seated in his cabinet a week after the arrival of La Corriveau on her fatal errand. It was a plain, comfortable apartment he sat in, hung with arras, and adorned with maps and pictures. It was there he held his daily sittings for the ordinary despatch of business with a few such councillors as the occasion required to be present.

The table was loaded with letters, memorandums, and bundles of papers tied up in official style. Despatches of royal ministers, bearing the broad seal of France. Reports from officers of posts far and near in New France lay mingled together with silvery strips of the inner bark of the birch, painted with hieroglyphics, giving accounts of war parties on the eastern frontier and in the far west, signed by the totems of Indian chiefs in alliance with France. There was a newly-arrived parcel of letters from the bold, enterprising Sieur de Verendrye, who was exploring the distant waters of the Saskatchewan and the land of the Blackfeet, and many a missive from missionaries, giving account of wild regions which remain yet almost a terra incognita to the government which rules over them.

At the Governor's elbow sat his friend, Bishop Pontbriand, with a secretary immersed in papers. In front of him was the Intendant, with Varin, Penisault, and l'Estébe. On one side of the table, La Corne St. Luc was examining some Indian despatches with Rigaud de Vaudreuil; Claude Beauharnais and the venerable Abbot Piquet overlooking with deep interest the rude pictorial despatches in the hands of La Corne. Two gentlemen of the law, in furred gowns and bands, stood waiting at one end of the room, with books under their arms and budgets of papers in their hands, ready to argue before the Council some knotty point of controversy arising out of the concession of certain fields and jurisdictions granted under the feudal laws of the Colony.

The Intendant, although personally at variance with several of the gentlemen sitting at the council table, did not let the fact be visible on his countenance, nor allow it to interfere with the despatch of public business.

The Intendant was gay and easy today, as was his wont, wholly unsuspecting the foul treason that was plotting by the woman he admired against the woman he loved. His opinions were sometimes loftily expressed, but always courteously, as well as firmly.

Bigot never dropped a feather in face of his enemies, public or private, but laughed and jested with all at the table in the exuberance of a spirit which cared for no one, and only reined itself in when it was politic to flatter his patrons and patronesses at Versailles.

The business of the Council had begun. The mass of papers which lay at the left hand of the Governor were opened and read seriatim by his secretary, and debated, referred, decided upon, or judgment postponed, as the case seemed best to the Council.

The Count was a man of method and despatch, clear-headed and singularly free from prejudice, ambiguity, or hesitation. He was honest and frank in council, as he was gallant on the quarter-deck. The Intendant was not a whit behind him in point of ability and knowledge of the political affairs of the colony, and surpassed him in influence at the court of Louis XV., but less frank, for he had much to conceal, and kept authority in his own hands as far as he was able.

Disliking each other profoundly from the total divergence of their characters, opinions and habits, the Governor and the Intendant still met courteously at the council table, and not without a certain respect for the rare talents, which each recognized in the other.

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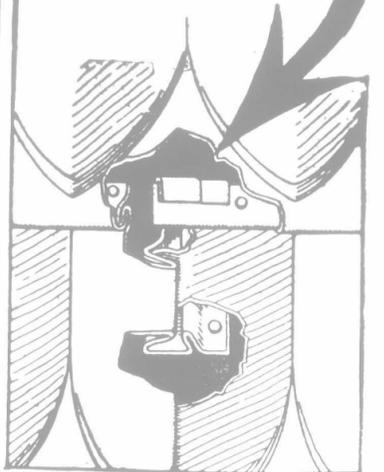
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Many of the papers lying before them were on subjects relating to the internal administration of the Colony—petitions of the people suffering from the exactions of the commissaries of the army, remonstrances against the late decrees of the Intendant, and arrests of the high court of justice confirming the right of the Grand Company to exercise certain new monopolies of trade.

The discussions were earnest, and sometimes warm, on these important questions. La Corne St. Luc assailed the new regulations of the Intendant in no measured terms of denunciation, in which he was supported by Rigaud de Vaudreuil and the Chevalier de Beauharnais. But Bigot, without descending to the trouble of defending the ordinances on any sound principle of public policy, which he knew to be useless and impossible with the clever men sitting at the table, contented himself with a cold smile at the honest warmth of La Corne St. Luc, and simply bade his secretary read the orders and despatches from Versailles, in the name of the royal ministers, and approved of by the King himself in a Lit de Justice which had justified every act done by him in favor of the Grand Company.

The Governor, trammelled on all sides by the powers conferred upon the Intendant, felt unable to exercise the authority he needed to vindicate the cause of right and justice in the Colony. His own instructions confirmed the pretensions of the Intendant, and of the Grand Company. The utmost he could do in behalf of the true interests of the people and of the King, as opposed to the herd of greedy courtiers and selfish beauties who surrounded him, was to soften the deadening blows they dealt upon the trade and resources of the Colony.

A decree authorizing the issue of an unlimited quantity of paper bills, the predecessors of the assignats of the mother country, was strongly advocated by Bigot, who supported his views with a degree of financial sophistry which showed that he had effectively mastered the science of delusion and fraud of which Law had been the great teacher in France, and the Mississippi scheme, the prototype of the Grand Company, the great exemplar.

La Corne St. Luc opposed the measure forcibly. "He wanted no paper lies," he said, "to cheat the husbandman of his corn and the laborer of his hire. If the gold and silver had all to be sent to France to pamper the luxuries of a swarm of idlers at the court, they could buy and sell as they had done in the early days of the Colony, with heavier skins for livres, and muskrat skins for sous. These paper bills," continued he, "had been tried on a small scale by the Intendant Hocquart, and on a small scale had robbed and impoverished the Colony. If this new Mississippi scheme propounded by new Laws"—and here La Corne glanced boldly at the Intendant—"is to be enforced on the scale proposed, there will not be left in the Colony one piece of silver to rub against another. It will totally beggar New France, and may in the end bankrupt the royal treasury of France itself, if called on to redeem them."

The discussion rolled on for an hour. The Count listened, in silent approbation to the arguments of the gentlemen opposing the measure, but he had received private imperative instructions from the King to aid the Intendant in the issue of new paper money. The Count reluctantly sanctioned a decree which filled New France with worthless assignats, the non-redemption of which completed the misery of the Colony, and aided materially in its final subjugation by the English.

(To be continued.)

Client—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army?" Lawyer—"Why?" Client—"By the way you charge, there would be little left of the enemy."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTESTATE'S ESTATE.

Suppose a man dies without a will, owning a farm, and leaving a wife and child not yet of age.

- 1. Is she obliged to go through a course of law before she can do business?
- 2. What portion will belong to the child?
- 3. Could she alone be guardian for the child, or would she be obliged to give security that the child, on arriving at his majority, would get his lawful portion?

A. B.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes, she should apply to the Surrogate Court for grant to her of Letters of Administration of her late husband's estate, and also for grant of Letters of Guardianship of the person and estate of the infant child.

2. Two-thirds of the whole estate.

3. Yes; but she would be required to furnish bonds to secure to the child his just share of his father's estate.

CICADA, OR HARVEST FLY.

Kindly identify the inclosed insect.

J. R.

Ans.—The insect sent by J. R., Maple, Ont., is a specimen of a Cicada, or Harvest Fly. It is a large and striking insect, being nearly two inches long, with a broad head and triangular body. The wings are transparent, and crossed with a network of veins. The general color is greenish-black above, but beneath the body is covered with a white, powdery substance, resembling flour. From this peculiarity it gets the name of the Frosted Cicada. The specimen sent is a female; the males possess a musical apparatus, with which they produce a loud trilling sound, which may often be heard on a hot day in August proceeding from one or more of the insects perched on the limb of a tree. The sound has been compared to the noise of a scissors-grinder's wheel, beginning slowly, and gradually rising to a high pitch, and then rapidly descending and ending in a prolonged note. It is produced by a pair of round membranes, each attached by the middle to the underside of the body, and which vibrate through the action of muscles controlled by the insect.

The female lays her eggs in twigs of trees and bushes, which break off and fall to the ground. The larva, hatched from these, bury themselves in the earth, and live upon the juices of roots, spending probably two or three, perhaps more, years in this state. The pupa crawls up out of the earth when its time comes, and fastens its claws in the bark of a tree trunk; then it splits down the bark and the mature winged fly comes forth. In this country it is never numerous enough to do any damage, but in many parts of the United States immense swarms appear every seventeen years, or in the South every thirteen years, and injure trees and shrubs very severely.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

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TRADE TOPIC.

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Wife—"Well, doctor, how is my husband?" Doctor—"Getting along finely. He is not in a critical state at all." "Sorry to hear that." "Well, that's queer." "Indeed it isn't; it's a sign he's pretty sick." "Why, madame, in what way?" "When he's well he's mighty critical, I can tell you."

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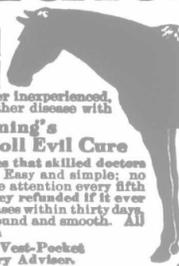
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ENLARGED GLANDS.
The glands of my mare's throat are swollen, and she discharges a little from her nostrils. She eats well.

S. N. S.
Ans.—Rub the glands well twice daily with an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Give her three times daily 2 drams chlorate of potassium and 20 grains quinine. V.

SKIN TROUBLE.
Two of my cattle have some skin trouble. The skin loosens on ears and back, dries up, and, after a while, drops off. I had one the same way last summer. I enclose samples of the skin that drops off. Light colored cattle only are affected.

G. K.
Ans.—I am of the opinion the trouble is due to the action of the sun. Some white or roan cattle have very fine skin, that is particularly susceptible to heat and cold, and the direct rays of the sun on such, day after day, is liable to cause the trouble spoken of. Dress the parts three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 25 parts, and keep the cattle in the stable during the day time. V.

ECZEMA.
Cow became sick, switched her tail, stamped with her hind feet, and showed pain generally. I gave her salts, and she got better in two or three days, but failed in milk supply. Now she has broken out in scabs about nose, back and teats, and fluid escapes from her eyes. She has regained her normal milk supply.

P. C.
Ans.—This is eczema. Isolate her and dress the affected parts three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 25 parts. Put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye three times daily, viz.: Sulphate of zinc 10 grains, fluid extract of belladonna 20 drops, distilled water 2 ounces. V.

SEQUEL TO OPEN JOINT.
Horse cut his fetlock joint last winter. Joint oil escaped from two openings. He is still lame at times, and the joint is very much swollen.

J. K. McB.
Ans.—Open joint is usually followed by an enlargement, which is very hard to reduce. If the joint has not become stiff by a union of the bones, the lameness should be curable and the enlargement reduced some. Repeated blistering is the best treatment. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the joint. Tie his head so that he cannot bite the part. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil, and turn him loose in a box stall. Oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister once every four weeks as long as you can leave him idle. V.

WIND SUCKER—WART.
1. Horse puts his chin on manger, presses and grunts. He is in poor condition.
2. Colt has a large wart in front of hock joint.

V. BROS.
Ans.—1. He is a wind sucker. This is a vice, and is liable to induce digestive trouble by the repeated introduction of large quantities of air into the stomach. The habit is very hard to check. The most successful treatment is to buckle a strap tightly around the throat. Of course, it must not be sufficiently tight to interfere with respiration or swallowing, but so tight that the neck cannot expand, as it must, in order that the vice can be practiced. This may, eventually, cure him, but in many cases the practice is again noticed, if the throat strap be left off in the stable or field.

2. This should be carefully dissected off, and the raw surface dressed three times daily until healed, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in sweet oil. V.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS
Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to: Andrew Dinsmore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

At Dominion Exhibitions, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1906; Sherbrooke, Que., 1907; Calgary, Alta., 1908, our Aberdeen-Angus herd won all the champion and grand champion prizes. Out of a possible of 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.

Show Cattle The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year. H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Of the right modern kind, and fashionably bred. 5 bulls from 8 to 24 months of age, 3 of them fit for service—imp. sire and dams; also 12 heifers 1 and 2 years of age, all sired by Heatherman and imp. Pride of Scotland. JOHN WATT & SON, SALEM P. O., ONTARIO, ELORA STATION. Phone connection.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchesses of Glosters, Broadhooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Road. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS?

A Modern Fable

"Glimpses of Thrift-Land"

THIS is the name of a clever, attractive little Souvenir Book just published by the International Harvester Company of America. It is a fascinating story told in rhyme wherein a strange fairy unexpectedly calls on Farmer Brown and entertains him with an astounding tale that beautifully pictures the Land of Wealth and Happiness.

This fairy, Prosperity, or "Prospsy," as he calls himself, is such a strange-looking, half-human, half-elf personage that Farmer Brown stares in open-eyed wonder at his visitor. And "Prospsy" is a remarkable creature—a big golden-yellow ear of corn constitutes his body which is covered by a green coat and vest of corn husks. He wears a red-clover military cap surmounted by a combination plume of alfalfa and oats. In his right hand he carries a long spear which Farmer Brown notes is a gigantic stalk of bearded wheat.

In his left hand this bold Emissary of Thrift-Land carries a big yellow shield. He has an extra supply of shorter timothy arrows strapped to his back. This make-up, together with his broad, bland smile, makes "Prospsy" truly a curiosity to Farmer Brown, as indeed he would be to anybody. "Prospsy" plays the role of a titled Son of the Soil, who generously offers to show Farmer Brown the short, straight road to Prosperity.

We can't do justice to the beauty of this little book, "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Nor does the picture of the outside cover begin to do it justice. Unfortunately the color scheme and numerous illustrations cannot be shown in this publication.

In one place "Prospsy" says:
 "Wouldst have a glimpse
 Of Thrift-Land fair—
 The smiling land
 With promise rare?
 Take my right hand,
 Your eyes shall see
 Less toil and true
 Prosperity."

But Farmer Brown, sweating and working in the hayfield, is very skeptical at first—doesn't take much stock in such a tale.

"Lead on! Lead on!
 Said Farmer Brown;
 If you're no faker
 From the town,
 For I would learn
 What you suggest—
 I'm almost dying
 For a rest."

Then "Prospsy" goes on and fulfills his promise to show Farmer Brown the way to "Thrift-Land."

We wish all of our readers who appreciate anything light, interesting and artistic, had a chance to enjoy

"Glimpses of Thrift-Land" and see "Prospsy," the little fairy.

If you want to write the International Harvester Company of America, they will send you, free, one copy of the booklet, "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Then you will be able to see "Prospsy" in all of his four-colored glory and hear the talk he puts up to Farmer Brown. It is certainly a striking little story, most cleverly told in rhyme and picture.

A pretty souvenir in the shape of a monogram tie or stickpin or in lapel button form accompanies each copy of "Glimpses of Thrift-Land," provided you write "Prospsy," care International Harvester Company of America, and send the names and address of some one or more persons whom you think might want a Cream Separator, Manure Spreader, Gasoline Engine, Wagon, Feed Grinder, Hay Press, Auto Buggy or Disk Harrow. In writing, our readers should be sure to state whether they want silver, gold or bronze finish. If you prefer a lapel button in gold finish, instead of a stickpin, you may have it.

The Monogram Stickpin, together with "Glimpses of Thrift-Land," are such attractive souvenirs that we are printing a small coupon this month for the benefit of the many who will want them. These presents will undoubtedly go fast, so if you really want one, now is the time to send in the coupon.

Then "Prospsy" will be pleased to call on you with his illustrated pictures of "Thrift-Land" and the entertaining story of how to get there. You should address him, "Prosperity," Room 230, care International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Ill.



Souvenir-Bringing Coupon

To "Prospsy," care of International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated), Room 230, Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly call on me at once with your "Glimpses of Thrift-Land?" I prefer Monogram Pin to be bronze, silver, gold finish, for name(s) of prospective buyers I enclose.

Name.....
 Address.....
 R. F. D.....

Please check kind of pin wanted.
 Would you prefer lapel button to stickpin?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYMENT OF A LEGACY.

My father died in June, 1890, leaving one hundred acres of land, which was to become mine at the death of my mother (which occurred in March, 1907), subject to the following legacies:

Three years after my mother's death, \$400 to my married sister; four years after my mother's death, \$400 to my unmarried sister, and \$25 yearly so long as she remain single. My unmarried sister died in August, 1909. Am I liable for her legacy, and what part of yearly income will I have to pay? F. F. Ontario.

Ans.—Yes; you will have to pay the legacy to your deceased sister's personal representatives, but not until the time at which it is made payable by the terms of your father's will. The amount of the annuity which you will have to pay will probably be about five-twelfths of \$25; that is for the portion of the year elapsed since the anniversary in March, 1909, of your mother's death, assuming, of course, the due payment thereof in previous years.

DIPHTHERIA.

I have a lot of hens, in good condition, apparently, but they have some disease among them; they lose all power of their legs and the comb turns black, and they have great difficulty in breathing, and generally die in less than a day. Could you suggest anything that would prevent the disease? J. G.

Ans.—Symptoms described point to diphtheria, which is so fatal, so infectious, and in most cases so troublesome to treat, that all sick birds should be killed, and their bodies carefully burned. The well birds should be removed to new and comfortable quarters, free from draft, fed on nutritious food, and, for medicine, given one of the roup powders that are mixed in their drink water. The vacated premises should be thoroughly disinfected, and afterwards whitewashed. In the whitewash, four per cent. of carbolic acid should be mixed. If a bird shows sign of the disease, it should at once be killed and buried deeply, or burned. Diphtheria may be detected by white patches which show in the throat, or, sometimes, in roof of the mouth. Immediate action should at once be taken if the remainder of the birds are considered worth the trouble of saving. A. G. G.

COWS' MILK SMELLS STRONG.

I have eight cows on good second-crop clover-and-oat stubble, and all the salt and spring water they want, and their milk smells strong. Please give cause and remedy. BEGINNER.

Ans.—The strong smell in the milk may be due to several causes, but most probably in this case it is the clover, especially if it be of rank growth, and the cows not gradually brought on to it. When cows first get fresh clover in abundance, the milk is of a very strong flavor. It is best to turn them into the pasture for a few hours only, after the morning milking, until their systems become accustomed to the new food. There may be rank weeds in the pasture which are causing the trouble. Cows near to freshening will often give milk with a disagreeable odor and a bitter taste, or if they are in ill health it will affect the milk. Lessening the clover and substituting corn or other green food and giving a little meal will help the flavor of the milk. A mixed ration gives a better-flavored milk. Pasteurizing the milk or cream—that is heating to 175 degrees, and quickly cooling to 50 or 70 degrees—will, in a measure, control the objectionable odor and flavor. LAURA ROSE.

TRADE TOPIC.

Branches of the Bank of Toronto have been opened at Calgary and Lethbridge, in the Province of Alberta; at Kennedy, in Saskatchewan, and at Benito, in Manitoba.

Could Not Sleep in the Dark

HEART AND NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE, SO THE DOCTOR SAID.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.35, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070. Also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Imported Bull!

To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytan Victor = 60093 = (8737), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:

John Brydson, Milverton, Ont.



ROCK SALT for Stock. \$10 PER TON.
 Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St., E., Toronto, Ont.
 G. J. Cliff, Manager.

1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

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

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

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

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

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

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

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

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

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

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prize-winning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate.

ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

Cattle Labels \$2 and \$1.50 for fifty tags.

Sheep Labels, \$1 for fifty tags. With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write today. Sample free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Two red bulls, 12 and 16 months, by imp. Protector, at low prices. Lincoln and Oxford Down ram lambs, choicely bred, sired by St. Louis prizewinners. McFARLANE & FORD, Box 41, DUTTON, ONTARIO.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

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

John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

CLYDESDALES

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

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

Milk and Water



CAN BE HONESTLY MIXED WITH
WOODWARD
Water Basins

Just test them and you will soon notice increase in milk. **SAVE TIME AND LABOR.** Your stock always watered at the right time. No worry. **PREVENT DISEASE CONTAGION.** We have thousands in use on the best farms in Canada.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor—64218—(96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor.

The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.
London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

Geo. Amos & Sons,
MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.

Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = 190065; 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 28380; A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING

Shorthorns

For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840 =. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706 =.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ontario

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES.

Young bull, heifers and calves of good type and breeding. Dams all from a milking strain. Shropshire shearing rams and lambs.

JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.

GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STA., ALSO WALDEMAR STA.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Would you please let me know where I can procure a book on growing strawberries? Would also like to know if there is any paper published that deals with the same subject.

D. S.

Ans.—The Orange-Judd Company published a book on Small-fruit Culture, by A. S. Fuller, which would probably contain the information desired. Price, \$1.05, postpaid. Can be ordered through this office. There are no papers published that we know of dealing exclusively with strawberry culture.

Veterinary.

ENLARGED LEG.

Mare sprained her leg four months ago. I blistered the leg and used Absorbine and the lameness has disappeared, but there is still a slight enlargement.

J. H. S.

Ans.—Get a Liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well into the enlargement once daily. Swellings of this nature are hard and tedious to reduce.

SUPPURATIVE MAMMITIS.

Six-year-old Clydesdale mare had one foal. Last week her mammary swelled as large as the udder of a cow. I bathed it and applied camphorated oil. It broke, and is discharging large quantities of pus and tissue. What caused the trouble, and how should it be treated?

D. A.

Ans.—I assume that the mare is now neither nursing a foal nor pregnant. Mammitis in non-pregnant mares is not unknown. It occasionally follows oestrus. In some cases the abscesses of strangles or distemper form in the mammary, and in some cases it is not possible to give the cause. Flush the cavity of the abscess out well three times daily with a 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid. If any fresh abscesses form, lance them and treat as above. Give her, three times daily, 10 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench.

GOSSIP.

THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA.

"For a whole day we crept through the skirts of the Hoima forest, amid an exuberance of vegetation which is scarcely describable. I had travelled through tropical forests in Cuba and in India, and had often before admired their entertaining yet sinister luxuriance. But the forests of Uganda for magnificence, for variety of form and color, for profusion of brilliant life—plant, bird, insect, reptile, beast—for the vast scale and awful fecundity of natural processes that are beheld at work, eclipsed and, indeed, effaced all previous impressions. One becomes, not without a secret sense of aversion, the spectator of an intense convulsion of life and death. Reproduction and decay are locked, struggling in infinite embrace. In this glittering Equatorial slum, huge trees jostle one another for room to live; slender growths stretch upwards as it seems, in agony—towards sunlight and life. The soil bursts with irrepressible vegetation. Every victor trampling on this rotting mould of exterminated antagonists soars aloft only to encounter another host of aerial rivals, to be burdened with masses of parasitic foliage, smothered in the glorious blossoms of creepers laced and bound and interwoven with interminable tangles of vines and trailers. Birds are as bright as beautiful, butterflies are as big as birds. The air hums with living creatures, the earth crawls beneath your feet. The telegraph wire runs northward to Gondokoro through the vegetable labyrinth. Even its poles had burst in bud."—Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, in "My African Journey."

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMP. SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

One Cruickshank Butterfly (red), 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhocks (roan), 14 months old; two Marr Roan Ladys (reds), 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd headers and show prospects; also will sell one of my imported stock bulls, and one choice rich roan, 14 months old, imp. sire and dam. Females all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington station. Long-distance phone.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

PRESENT OFFERING Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition. We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance phone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs 1- and 2-yr.-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STATION.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 60 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. **S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale P. O. and Sta., C. P. R.**

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

DON'T Buy a **HOLSTEIN BULL** till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

MAPLE HILLS For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/2 to 26 1/2 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.85 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

World's Champion Bred Bull **GRACE FAYNE 2ND'S SIR COLANTHA** WILL HEAD THE HOMEWOOD

HOLSTEINS!

Fairview Herd offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.
NEAR PRESCOTT.

Holsteins FOR SALE; COWS AND HEIFERS All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthide Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's Corners, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. **J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS! Head of herd, Pietertje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPPSVILLE, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins Herd headed by the **ONLY BULL** in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.**

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercenac's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

Holsteins For Sale: Ten females. Cows winter. Cows and heifers bred to Calamity Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd. **DAVID RIFE & SONS, HESPELER, ONTARIO.**

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale: Our stock bull, Earl Denton, 5 years old; large, vigorous and a good sire. Sired by Arthur's Golden Fox. Also a yearling sired by Earl Denton, out of good young cow. **WM. WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.**

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (2489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Good advertising does not necessarily require that every bit of the space be filled. Many of our most successful advertisers demand a good deal of blank space between lines and in margin.

The Graham-Renfrew Company, of Bedford Park, North Toronto, have just landed a new importation of twelve Clydesdales and three Hackneys, selected by Robert Graham, one of the most discriminating judges in the business. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que., had shipped on the same boat, seven choice Clydesdale stallions and fillies.

MANY PRIZES AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

One prize to be awarded at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, Oct. 11-24, which ought to create considerable interest, will be a Herdsman's Prize Medal, to be awarded to the Herdsman in each breed whose cattle are best fitted, best handled, and which get into the ring most promptly, and whose stables are best kept.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

Madame Dot 3rd's Princess Pauline De Kol (3708), mature class 12,743.1 lbs. milk and 487.2280 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat 3.82. Owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.

Lady Grey of Ormstown (7617), two-year class 9,432.6 lbs. milk and 312.7917 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat 3.31. Owned by N. Sangster.

Boutje Paul (2660), mature class 13,011.7 lbs. milk and 415.8117 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat 3.43. Owned by N. Sangster.

Verona (6419), three-year class 10,080.1 lbs. milk and 310.2777 lbs. fat in 322 days; average per cent fat 3.07. Owned by N. Sangster.

Vida Princess 4th (2775), mature class 18,482.75 lbs. milk and 602.61025 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat 3.26. Owned by J. M. VanPatter, Luton, Ont.

Netherland De Kol Witzde (7665), two-year class 11,907 lbs. milk and 385.3345 lbs. fat in 322 days; average per cent. fat 3.23. Owned by J. M. VanPatter.

Anggie De Kol Schuiling (7666), two-year class 10,831.5 lbs. milk and 354.629 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat 3.27. Owned by J. M. VanPatter.

Johanna Netherland De Kol (4290), four-year class 14,043.25 lbs. milk and 473.816 lbs. fat in 340 days; average per cent. fat 3.37. Owned by G. E. Peacock, Mt. Salem, Ont.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

A NEW CLASS FOR DAIRY COWS.

It has been said that the great trusts and railway combinations would not be possible were it not for the modern systems of bookkeeping, which show actual cost of every detail of production. Competition has made this necessary. The same economic laws are at work in the farming business. The study of costs has begun. Dairy men must find out what their cows produce. All the great cattle registry associations now recognize yearly records of performance as a vital factor in improving their respective breeds, and now the National Dairy Show Association announces that it will give recognition to this class by offering a premium for cows which have completed a year's record under the supervision of a State Agricultural Experiment Station or College.

It is proposed that 100 points be allowed for conformation, as ordinarily judged in the show-ring; that to this shall be added one point for each 20 pounds of fat produced more than the minimum of 250 pounds for the cow that is two years old when her test begins; the minimum requirements to be increased one-tenth of a pound for each day the cow is over two years old, which would make a minimum requirement of 360 pounds at five years of age. Thus, the cow that has produced 560 pounds would have an excess of 200 pounds above the minimum requirement of 360, which

would give a credit of ten points to be added to her allowance on conformation. The cow with the highest total score to be awarded the first place.

While the system may need improvement and correction, the making of this class is a recognition of the importance of yearly records of performance and cannot but be an added interest to the careful student of breeding problems. Breeders in attendance when this class is judged, will watch with no little interest to see how far great performance accompanies desirable conformation.

As yet, investigation has not been conducted to determine accurately the relation of form to function by the taking of careful measurements. The accumulation of authentic records in increasing numbers is the first step, and is going to afford data for study of this kind. The National Dairy Show is rendering a service in thus stimulating an added interest in the subject.

BOOK REVIEW.

"POPULAR FRUIT-GROWING."—Prof. Samuel B. Green, of the Department of Forestry and Horticulture in the University of Minnesota, is the author of a new work, bearing the above title. It is the outcome of his work as a teacher and investigator of fruit-growing, and a worthy companion book for the farm library to his splendid little work, "Vegetable Growing." In view of the increasing attention to fruit culture in more northern latitudes, and from the fact that to be successful and profitable it must cease to be regarded as a haphazard side-issue, literature of the sort Prof. Green has given us is indeed welcome, and is to be heartily commended. Growing really fine fruit makes special demands on expert knowledge and skill over a wide range of subjects, and in some 300 pages we find packed a very complete fund of information on the factors necessary to success; insects and diseases, spraying, cultural methods, harvesting and marketing. Each of the 13 chapters is followed by a useful set of questions, whereby the student can test his knowledge of what he has read. It is issued in good cloth binding, by the Webb Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and may be ordered through this office, at \$1, or be secured easily by obtaining two new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate."

MAKING IT HOT FOR THEM.—"Twenty Years in Hell with the Beef Trust" is the rather torrid title of a book by Roger R. Shiel, of Indianapolis, Ind., widely known in the American live-stock commission and meat trade as "Rhody," who for some 40 years was one of the largest buyers of cattle, hogs and sheep, handling from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth annually. In his 20 years' fight for independence with that giant oppressor, the Beef Trust, he is said to have spent over \$300,000. He is an uncompromising advocate of improved live stock for meat purposes, and such public measures as will compel slaughterers and packers to supply the people honestly with meat of good quality, and the making unlawful of combinations to force prices up on the consumer and down on the producer. By means of biography and correspondence, he brings out in a most guileless and bare-handed fashion the malevolent and crushing methods of ten great concerns, first of all the Pennsylvania Railway Co., which he describes as "the greatest trust in the world"; The Holis Hides, Tallow, Dressed Lambs and Sheep Co., Boston; Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Hammond & Co., Armour & Co., and the National Packing Co., Chicago; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis; St. Clair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Cudahy & Co., Milwaukee. Feeders and anyone interested in the meat trade, on hoof or dressed, would find this book more readable than a romance. Copies are obtainable, cloth bound, at 50 cents, or 30 cents, paper, postpaid, from Mr. Shiel, and he advises us that a revised and stronger edition, if that be possible, will be published "the autumn before the next session of Congress. It ought to make them sit up and do something." The book suggests the propriety of Canadians "keeping their eyes skinned" if they do not wish to be skinned themselves by the growth of similar organizations here.



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Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



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D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Stonehouse Ayrshires.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We have two choice August and September, 1908, bulls on hand, also some just dropped. FEMALES any desired age. Young pigs of both sexes; good ones ready to ship. As we expect to exhibit at the leading fairs, we will be pleased to meet with intending purchasers and others, and let them examine our herd.

Phone in residence. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write: W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont. Trout Run Stock Farm.

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO =15798= AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires

Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Shannon Bank Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Am now offering young bulls and heifers, true to type and high in quality. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. Tran & Son, Locust Hill P. O. & Sta., Ont.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk-Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Turns Food Into Poison.



People who have stomach disorders are never in good health. They are continually suffering from one thing or another.

As long as your food digests properly the machinery of the body works in harmony, but put the stomach out of commission and the whole machinery goes to smash. You know that, if you are a sufferer from weak stomach or dyspepsia.

When your food fails to digest, it ferments and creates poisons, which are absorbed into the blood. Then the organs dependent upon the stomach for nourishment receive poisonous matter instead. Disease is the result. You can't cure it until you cure the stomach, and you can't cure the stomach until you restore its vitality.

The stomach fails because its vitality is overtaxed—too much work and not enough motive power to do it. Renew this power and the stomach will work as nature intended. Drugs won't do it, because they tear down vitality. You can force the stomach with strong stimulants, but they won't cure it.

Electricity is the power that creates vitality and energy. If you want to restore the activity of a weak organ you must restore electricity where it is needed.

My Electric Belt is a device for saturating the body with a powerful stream of electric life for hours at a time. It fills the nerves and vitals with new energy, and gives new strength to every part of the body.

This appliance is different from any appliance you have seen. It makes its own power, and requires very little attention. It cures while you sleep.

My method of electric treatment has cured thousands of cases of stomach trouble and many other chronic complaints after doctors and druggists have failed. I have the evidence to prove it.

Dear Sir,—I am well satisfied with your Belt, as it had a wonderful effect upon me, as is shown by the fact that at the time I bought it I was in such poor health that my recovery was almost despaired of, but the wonderful effect of your Belt was felt before I had it one week. It has given complete satisfaction, and I consider the expenditure I made is a mere trifle as compared with the wonders it has worked in my case. I hope your Belt will prove such a help to others as it has to me. I never neglect the opportunity to recommend your Belt at any and all times.

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The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

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Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST **SHROPSHIRE** YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!

Our D. J. Campbell intends placing a selection on exhibition at Toronto. Intending purchasers are cordially invited to inspect our lots, believing we can show first class stock and quote tempting prices.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.
Fairview Farm. Buy now of the **Champion Cots-Stock** flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

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I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.
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Large White Yorkshires

Am offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Monkland Yorkshires
We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

Willowdale Berkshires!
Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS.
Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

Please Mention this Paper.

LEICESTERS FOR SALE!

Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs in show fit. Sired by Ulysses 5th. Also B. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Embden geese, Bronze turkeys. Apply to:

G. A. GREER, "TROUT CREEK FARM," 1/2 mile from LUCKNOW, ONT.

Linden Oxford Down Sheep.

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.**

and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.
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Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from imported and Canadian-bred stock, show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.**

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

DOCKING HORSES—TUBERCULOUS HORSES.

1. Is there a law passed against docking horses or not?
2. Do horses take tuberculosis?
3. If mares are bred to a horse that has tuberculosis, will they be in danger of getting it, too?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. None in this country that we know of.

2. Yes; but the disease is much more rare in horses than in cattle.

3. There would practically be no danger, though, of course, there is just a remote possibility of it.

STONE SILO.

1. I intend building a silo, and would like to know if it would be cheaper to build it of stone or cement, the stone being quite handy. The dimensions of the silo will be fifteen feet diameter by thirty feet high.

2. Would cement do in place of mortar for plastering crevices? Could small stones be placed in all spaces between the large stones?

3. Would it be advisable to begin the wall 1 1/2 feet thick at bottom, tapering to a foot at top?

4. How deep is it necessary to dig for foundation?

H. L. C.

Ans.—1. If you could obtain the use of the steel curbs for building a cement silo, and have gravel reasonably handy, cement would probably be cheaper than stone, as so much less material is needed, walls being thinner, and no high-priced mason is required for the work, but stone silos have been built and used successfully.

2. Cement mortar would be preferable to ordinary lime mortar. Great care should be exercised to have all spaces filled. Small stones certainly can be used as fillers.

3. Stone silo walls should not be lighter than what you suggest. It will be needful also to have hoops of 1-inch iron imbedded in the walls, not more than four feet apart, to strengthen against outward pressure.

4. Down to solid earth. Have broad footing.

SPIDERS.

My wood-shed windows have been infested all summer with numerous large and small spiders (the latter by the hundreds), which continually cover the windowpanes and inside the whole window-frame with thick cobwebs. I have repeatedly killed all I could find, and destroyed their work, only to see them increase in numbers and size in a few days, and continue their work. The wood-shed joins on to the summer-kitchen, but I have never seen a fly caught in the webs, so I wonder what the spiders live and increase so well on. Please give some simple home exterminator.

Ontario. A. C. C.

Ans.—We usually look upon spiders as useful creatures, inasmuch as they destroy large numbers of insects that are more or less injurious or annoying, and, therefore, we do not, as a rule, advocate their destruction. The only method that we know of by which our correspondent could get rid of them in his wood shed, would be to continue sweeping them off from the windows and crushing them under foot. Spiders lay an immense number of eggs, which they enclose in a silken cocoon. After some time the eggs hatch out, and the immediate neighborhood of the cocoon becomes covered with minute spiders. Like many other creatures whose food supply is precarious, they seem to be able to live for a long time without any nourishment. This may perhaps account for the absence of flies in the webs observed by our correspondent. If the building could be made airtight, fumigation would destroy all the spiders, but that would be a troublesome and rather unnecessary operation. We do not think that at this late period in the year there will be any further increase in the numbers of the small spiders.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

The Dangers of Summer.

Many dangerous and distressing diseases prevail in summer and fall, and as they occur suddenly, often terminate fatally before aid can be had.

Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Morbua, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, etc., are quickly cured.

This wonderful remedy has been on the market for 64 years and it has been used in thousands of homes throughout the country during this time.

You do not experiment when you buy an old and tried remedy like this. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's, and insist on getting what you ask for. Do not take some substitute which the unprincipled druggist says is "just as good." These cheap imitations are dangerous to your health.

Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, Belfountain, Ont., writes:—"In the month of September, last, my youngest child took Summer Complaint and the doctor had very little hopes for her. My neighbor told me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so that night I sent my daughter to get it, and when she came home I gave the baby one dose, and in half an hour there was a change for the better, and after the third dose she was completely cured. We feel it is far and beyond any other remedy for Summer Complaint and besides it saves paying a doctor. I advise everyone to use it. Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Fowler's. The original and only Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., Price 35 cents.

"Mornin', sah! Mornin'," said the aged darkey to a gentleman visiting the South. Then he added, "He you the gentleman over yonder from New York?"

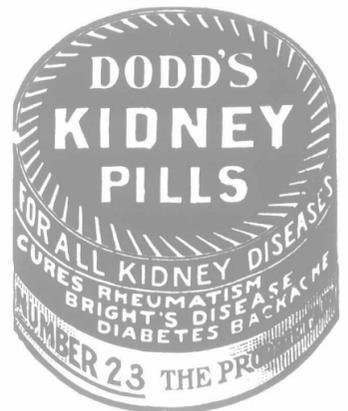
Being told that such was the case, the old darkey said, "Do you mind telling me something that has been botherin' my old haid? I have got a grandson—he runs on the Pullman cyars—and he done tells me that up thar in New York you all burn up youah folks when they die. He is a powerful bar, and I don't believe him."

"Yes," replied the other, "that is the truth in some cases. We call it cremation."

"Well, you suttently surprize me," said the negro, and then he paused as if in deep reflection. Finally he said, "You-all know I am a Baptist. I believe in the resurrection and the life everlastin' and the comin' of the Angel Gabriel and the blowin' of that great horn, and Lawdy me, how am they evah goin' to find them folks on that great mawwin'?"

It was too great a task for an off-hand answer, and the suggestion was made that the aged one consult his minister. Again the negro fell into a brown study, and then he raised his head and his eyes twinkled merrily, and he said in a soft voice:

"Meanin' no offense, sah, but from what Ah have heard about New York, I kinder calculate they is a lot of them New York people that 'doun' wanten be found on that mornin'."



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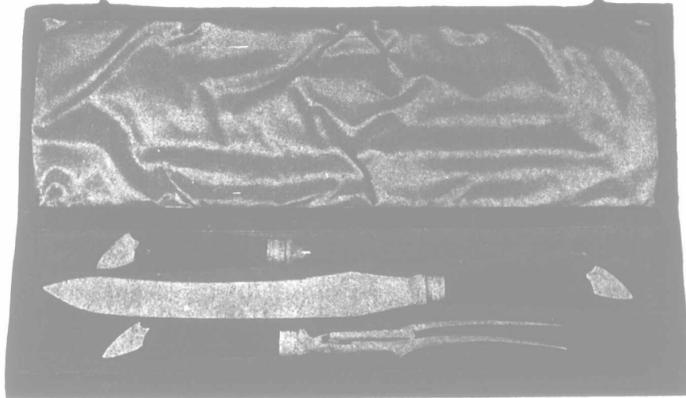
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is a safety fence for the farmer's use. It is built the way an iron fence is built. It is made of No. 9 steel wire, galvanized and has lots of spring in it. It is free from rust and will last for years. It is free from sharp points and is safe for the stock. It is the best fence for the farmer's use. Write for free catalogue.

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On receipt of a rough plan of your home, we will make up a complete heating system—give you the size of furnace and pipes required—with an estimate of the entire cost. This is absolutely free of charge.

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Fifty Dollars Spent for My Shingles

ADDS \$500 TO THE VALUE OF ANY HOUSE OR BARN

ANY building good enough to be roofed right is too good by far to be roofed with wooden shingles. No building worth carrying fire insurance on deserves any roof less good than "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Simply because—

"Oshawa" Shingles, of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel, make the only roof that absolutely and actually will be a good roof for a hundred years. If any "Oshawa"-shingled roof shows the least sign of leaking in twenty-five years, this company will replace that roof with a new roof, free. That's the kind of a written guarantee you get when you buy "Oshawa" Shingles—and there's \$250,000 back of the guarantee.



Thousands of "Oshawa"-shingled roofs cover farm buildings, residences, public edifices, churches, all over Canada.

They make a roof handsome enough for any building whatever—and it is the most practical of roofs—for the simple reason that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof can NOT leak.

It can't leak, because, to start with, it is made of extra-heavy, extra-tough steel, special galvanized. The galvanizing makes these shingles wholly proof against rust—and rust is the only enemy steel has when it's used for roofing. That Pedlar-process galvanizing makes it needless to paint an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. Long years of weather-wear won't show on these shingles. That one item of paint saved—of the need for painting entirely done away with—saves you the cost of an "Oshawa" shingled roof in the first few years it's on any of your buildings. And just remember—it will be a good roof for a hundred years.



Such a roof is not only rain-proof, snow-proof and fire-proof, but it is wind proof. It makes any building it covers warmer in winter and cooler in summer—because—

The Pedlar four-way-lock—every shingle locked to adjoining shingles under-



G. A. Pedlar

neath, on all four sides—makes an "Oshawa"-shingled roof practically one solid sheet of steel, without a crevice or a crack.

That keeps out the slightest suspicion of moisture—it keeps out the winter winds and keeps in the warmth—and in summer it wards off the sun's rays—won't let them get through.

Shingles are sure to last a hundred years, and are good for a century.

Another thing about these shingles—They make a building lightning-proof—insulate it far better than any lightning-rod system ever could. Last year lightning destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of farm property. Not a cent of that loss could have happened if the buildings that were struck had been roofed right, which means roofed with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles.

Maybe you think the first cost of these shingles is so high as to outweigh all the savings they make and all the merits they have? Would it surprise you to know that you can "Oshawa"-shingle any roof for \$4.50 a square? A "square" means 100 square feet—an area 10 by 10 feet.)



Just about the price of Art cedar or cypress shingles—and they'll be rotted to dust before even the first ten years of the Pedlar guarantee have passed. An "Oshawa"-shingled roof will outlast ten wood-shingled roofs—and be a better roof every minute of the time, in every way a roof ought to be good.

Anybody can put on these shingles—a hammer and a tinner's shears are all the tools necessary. It is impossible to get them on wrong—you'll see why when you send for a sample shingle and a book about "Roofing Right." Suppose you send for the book and the sample to-day—now. Ask for "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 16. It will pay you to get at the real facts about the right roof.

Pedlar products include every kind of sheet-metal building materials—to o many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?



"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934.

And "Oshawa"-shingled roofs are fire-proof—as a matter of course. How could you set fire to a roof of solid sheet steel? The fire-insurance people will make lower rates on a building protected by "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. That saving alone will pay for the roof within ten years.

Some think a corrugated iron roof is fire-proof and about as good as an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. That isn't so. We make corrugated iron roofing—and it's all right, for its kind. Nobody makes any better. But corrugated iron isn't the roof for a farm building—nor for any building that is meant to stand a long while. It is a good enough roof for structures that are meant to last only a few years—but only "Oshawa"

The **PEDLAR PEOPLE** of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE

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11 Colborne St.

LONDON
11 St. John St.

CHATHAM
100 King St. W.

WINNIPEG
107 T. and St.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.
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