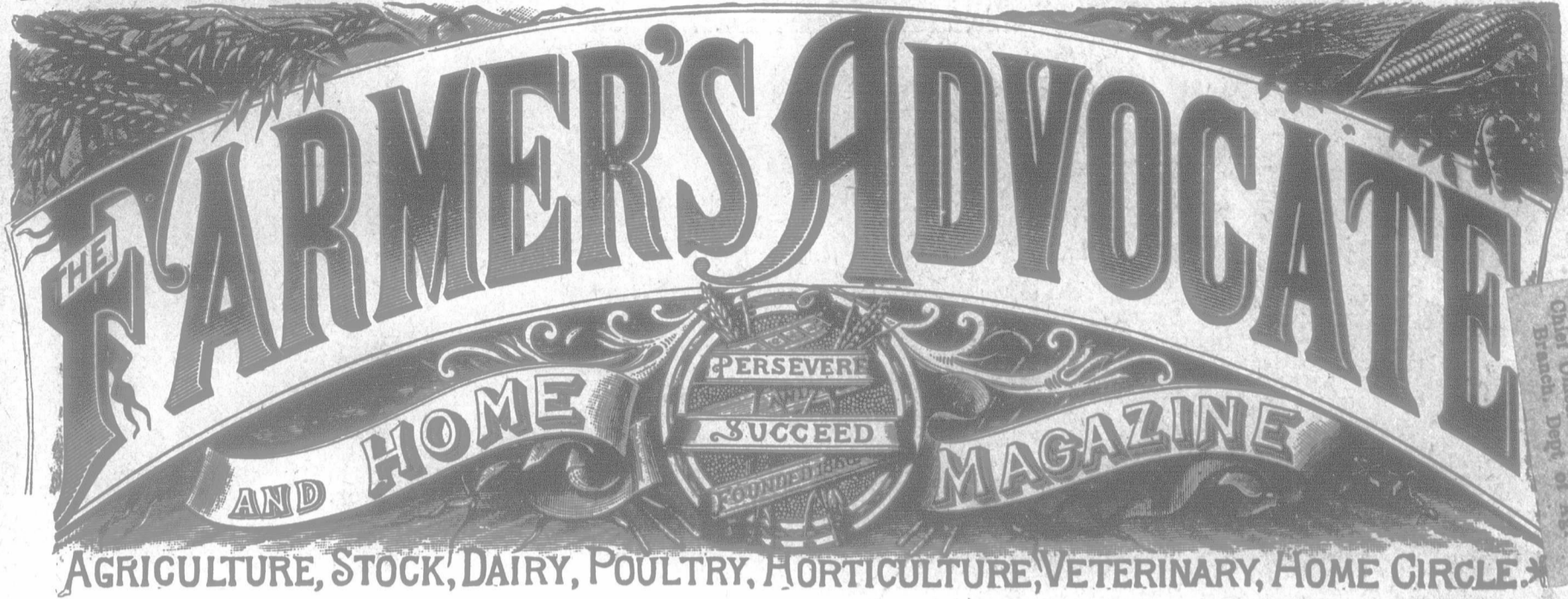


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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913.

No. 1093

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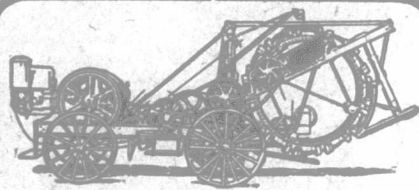
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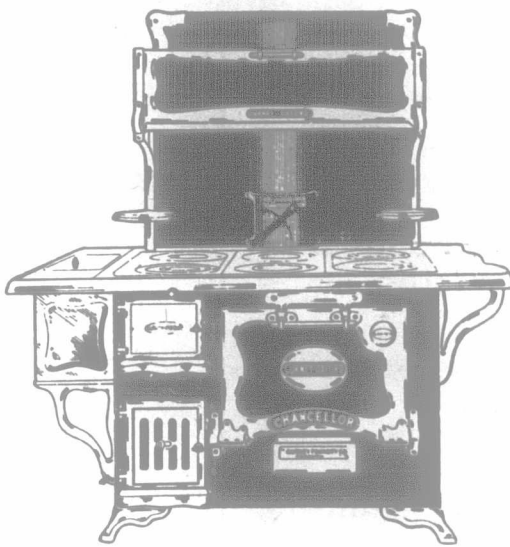
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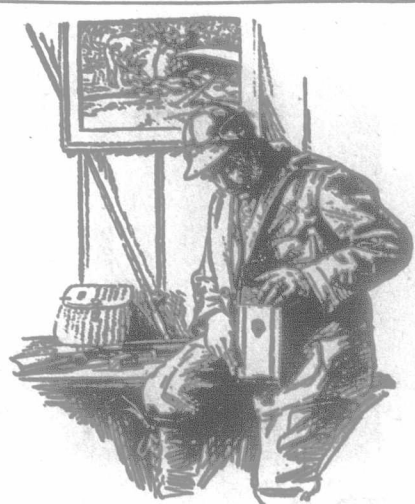
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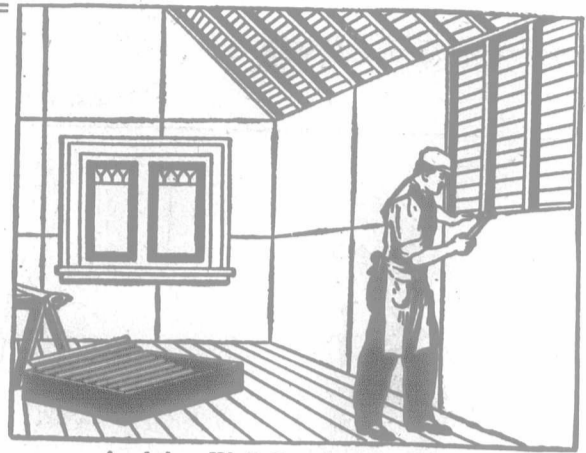
A portion of the cost during the first year is defrayed by work on the farm and the various departments of the College.

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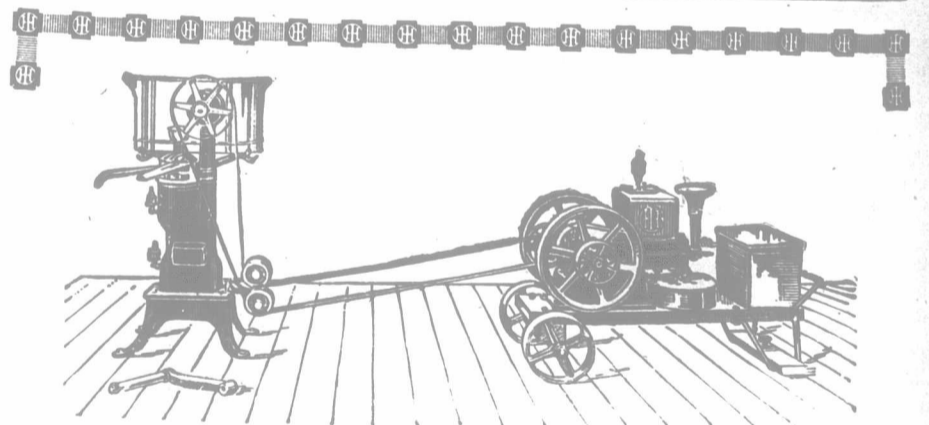
The first cost of Bishopric Wall Board is less than that of lath and plaster—it never falls off, so costs nothing for repairs—and it saves on the fuel bills every winter.

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When Writing Please Mention this Paper



VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913.

No. 1093

EDITORIAL

Advice, to be valuable, should be well masticated and digested, but seldom swallowed whole.

How vain would all our sweat and toil in field and garden have been, but for the heaven-sent rains!

There is hardly any section of the country, however unattractive, but has some good feature, even if it is only landscape beauty, which, indeed, is not to be despised.

A good many of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers have lately been proving the worth of summer silage for dairy cows, and the silos will be emptied just in time for refilling.

If the people now-a-days are the heirs to a host of good things from the foresight and self-sacrifice of those who lived before, are they not in duty bound, to leave the country's natural resources as well preserved or even better than they found them?

From a numerical point of view, the harvest excursions to the West have been a success, but the bulk of the travellers are reported not to have been experienced farmers or farm workers, but unemployed bookkeepers, factory hands and tradesmen. To the thoughtful young men of the farm, the moral is self-evident.

The Ontario crop report for August records yields of fall wheat, peas and bran in advance of 1912, while the yields of spring wheat, oats, barley, and rye are lower. Hay and clover is much lower, being placed at 1.09 tons per acre against 1.5 for 1912 and 1.46 the average for the past 31 years.

Even well-sprayed orchards have a good deal of apple scab this year, very few appearing to have escaped. It is not yet demonstrated that lack of thoroughness was, in all cases, responsible for imperfect results, although it is indisputable that much spraying is not very well done. May it not be, however, that the particular time when the spraying was performed has had a good deal to do with it? It is believed that application at just the right stage of development of the scab fungus is important. We may yet have to take biologists and meteorologists into our orchards to tell us the critical moment at which to spray for best results.

Recent dry weather cut heavily into Canadian cheese production. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario was quoted lately in an interview to the effect that the decline in Ontario cheese production would amount to \$2,210,000, and that, in the 880 factories of Eastern Ontario, the falling off had been one cheese or 80 pounds a day. Frank Hearn, Chief Instructor in Western Ontario, thinks the make of cheese up to date in his territory will run twenty per cent short, though he points out that there are still two good months during which the mid-summer shrinkage may be partially offset. In Montreal they have been figuring on a shortage of ninety thousand boxes for the whole of Canada. In the Western part of Ontario the make of creamery butter has increased. The Chief Instructor is of opinion that every creamery in his territory is having a larger make than last year.

What Is Missing?

Why is it that with all our magnificent and liberally-aided system of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, our farmers' institutes, judging courses, county instructors, conventions, exhibitions, and many valuable books and bulletins, not to mention the constant and effective influence of the agricultural press, so little use comparatively speaking should be made of these sources of information and help?

Allow what you will for the failure of the public school to awaken an early interest in farming. Allow too, for the exhausting nature of the farmer's work, which leaves him with little leisure or energy to read and think, and which ties him down so that he can only with difficulty get away from home and thereby experience the quickening effect which comes of travel, seeing new scenes and meeting new people. Allow for the difficulty of keeping farm accounts in such a way as to really show what does and what doesn't pay, and for the loose indefiniteness of thought and action resulting from the lack of such illuminating information. Allow for the enervating effects of detail and routine, which in other businesses seldom engage the constant attention of the proprietor, whose mind is at times left free for a comprehensive survey of the business in its large general aspects with perhaps one steady eye upon detail.

Allow for all these influences and there is still something to explain. What?

The Man Who Takes the Other Man's Price.

Did it ever occur to you that the farmer is the last man in the row? After everybody else from the banker, the railroad man, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the speculator, down to the trade unionist, has taken what he can get, the farmer takes what's left. He has no recourse, short of nation-wide or world-wide organization, and that is so difficult to effect and hold together that it seems chimerical to try. The way it all works out would be a revelation if only it could be unfolded. But it cannot, for the whole story would fill encyclopedias by the stack. The best we can do is to suggest a few illustrations. Here is a city merchant paying four thousand dollars a year for rent, amounting perhaps to four per cent. of his turnover. Up the street is a better stand commanding eight thousand a year. In this stand he figures that he could sell enough more goods to make up the difference in rent. He moves. Perhaps his increased volume of sales justifies the change, and perhaps it does not. In any case the rental, whatever it is, becomes a first charge on the business. The continual competition for favorable locations enables landowners to force rentals ever higher and higher. The more business flourishes the higher the rentals, which are paid, of course, by customers, so instead of prices coming down as they otherwise might, they are kept up, and, in some lines, increased, partly owing to land rentals accruing to non-producers who happen to be in possession of the real estate.

Last winter while visiting the Windsor Corn Show, the writer crossed the river one evening to Detroit and strolled up the main business street, which is wide and long, and flanked with many fine stores. For some reason we began to in-

dulge a casual speculation as to the value of the land along this street. No figures were obtained, but certain it is that the aggregate would be enormous. On every dollar of it rental is paid by the customers of these stores. Prices are affected thereby. The department-store customer three thousand miles away buying a tablecloth from one of these stores is helping to enrich owners of Detroit real estate. Every article manufactured in the city is similarly affected in cost not only by the rental of the factory site, but through the effect of land rentals in adding to the cost of living, which influences wages. Thus the effect spreads out in endless waves, to the circumference of which no man can set limits. It is one among many factors tending to keep up and raise the cost of living.

As with the merchant, so with other classes. The manufacturer who isn't making so much money as he thinks he should persuades the Government to raise tariffs on his goods. Also he often secures municipal bonuses and sometimes tax exemptions. The railroad company is likewise let off easy by the Canadian tax collector, and, furthermore, receives huge subsidies from federal and provincial tax payers. The banker enjoys special charter privileges, including the profitable function of note issue without any taxation of that privilege, as in some other countries. The trades unions battle effectively for higher and higher wages to meet the increasing cost of living.

Every important class, except the farmer, has more or less to do with naming the price of his product. The farmer has to take what is offered or let his produce spoil. So it works out that both the cost of production and the price of the product is beyond the farmer's control. His chief hope of increased profits lies in thinning of his numbers through stress of circumstances. Because of an innate love of the land, an instinctive spirit of independence and in some cases a lack of fitness or preparation for other life, men cleave to the business even when profits are meagre. Eventually, however, enough drift away from it to lessen competition, prices for farm produce advance a peg and another factor among many is added to the citizens' high cost of living. Then there is Governmental extravagance, which wastes revenues collected through customs and excise taxation; the growing demand for leisure, and for a multiplicity of creature comforts. All these things exert their influence, which ramifies in this direction and that, producing effects from which people suffer without knowing why. Where will it end?

Some big problems are suggested, the solution of which will be anything but easy. They loom up mountainous on the horizon of the future, and some day they will have to be faced.

The Ambassador's View.

In the State of California where climatic conditions are peculiarly favorable for an enjoyable rural life and the soil is exceedingly productive—there as elsewhere—the drain of population has been so steadily city-ward that two great centres San Francisco and Los Angeles, have about two-fifths of the whole population of the State, and grow faster than the State grows. In one of the published addresses of Hon. James Bryce, who for several recent years adorned the position of British Ambassador to the United States, there are some sensible observations upon the

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Paper

The Farmer's Advocate

HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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causes leading to such a condition, which he naturally regards as most unfortunate. Few men are as conversant with the leading portions of this civilized world as Mr. Bryce, or as capable of giving an enlightened opinion upon what he has observed. His counsels should be heeded for they are the words of wisdom. We must surely all agree that it is better for the health and physical stamina of a people that the bulk of them should live in the country and work there with plenty of fresh air about them. It is also better for the national mind and character that men should be in contact with nature rather than cooped up in streets. It is better for the stability and character of Government that town dwellers should not out-number the country dwellers and that there should not be vast aggregations of men huddled together and more liable to be moved by sudden excitement or passion than are country folk. Men in large numbers cultivating their own land constitute an element that gives strength and stability to a nation—because they have a permanent interest in good order and the regular administration of public affairs. One of the causes of rural depletion Hon. Mr. Bryce very aptly describes as the "restless passion for amusement," which though dangerous in its tendencies to the individual and the State, as history grimly proves, is not easily rectified, except by the patient processes of education and the growth of saner ideals. "How are you to check this growth of cities at the expense of the rural areas?" asked Mr. Bryce in speaking before the University of California and his answer was in part as might be expected from one who had looked into the root of things, by the improvement of the rural schools to the end that the youth would be interested in the nature lying about them, and, furthermore, that in due course pleasure and satisfaction would be found in the application of science to the calling of the farm. He concluded his observations with the further suggestion of a larger measure of co-operative effort among cultivators of the soil, not only in relation to the business outcome of the farm, but for social and intellectual ends.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

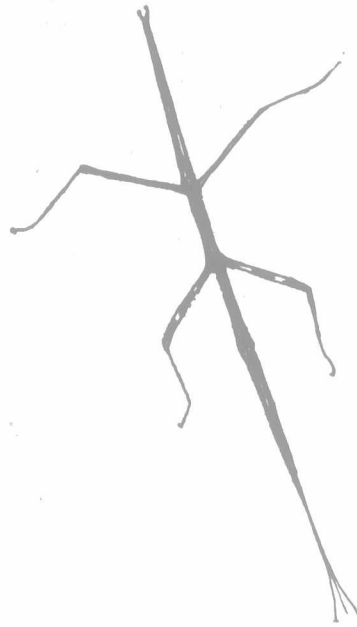
A familiar insect in our fields in summer is the Bumble Bee. These bees belong to a group known as the "social bees," though their colonies are neither as large nor as perfect as those of the Honey Bee.

At the approach of winter the old colonies fail, the workers and drones die and only a few fertilized females remain over. These hide themselves away in protected places and pass the winter in a dormant condition. In the spring each one starts out to found a new colony. She collects grass, moss, and pollen, seeks out a depression in a field and begins to build a waxen cell under the grass and moss. Old nests of field mice are sometimes used for this purpose. In this cell, which is stored with honey, an egg is laid and the formation of another cell is at once begun.

In July the nests will be found to contain a queen, workers of various sizes, larvae, and eggs. The larvae are fed by the workers on a mixture of pollen and nectar.

The larvae when full-grown spin a silk cocoon and change into pupae, in which stage they remain from two to three weeks and then become perfect Bumble Bees. As soon as the bee has left, the other workers cut away the upper half of the cell and remove the debris. Then they build up the part which is left into a receptacle for nectar and honey as it is brought into the nest.

We have in Canada a good many kinds of wasps, and they build nests of four very different types. The common Yellow-jacket builds the large paper nests which we frequently find in bushes and small trees. This paper they manufacture from the frayed wood-fibres of old fences and the sides of unpainted buildings. These wood-fibres are macerated with their saliva and a pasty pulp is thus formed with which their nests are constructed.



The Walking Stick.

Another type of nest is that consisting of a single comb, without any envelope, often attached in barns and to the lower surface of stones which are raised slightly from the ground.

A third kind of nest is that built by the "Mud-dabbers." These wasps carry mud from the muddy borders of streams and ponds and construct mud nests under the eaves of barns and in other sheltered places. These nests they store with spiders, and upon the last spider packed in they lay an egg. The larva which develops from this egg feeds upon the spiders.

The fourth type of nest is a burrow in the ground, usually in sandy ground. It is most interesting to watch these digger-wasps at work. They dig extremely rapidly into the sand, and when their digging has thrown up a pile of sand behind them they run backwards, scratching as they go, thus sending the sand to a considerable distance. When the burrow is completed the wasp hunts up caterpillars, stings them so as to paralyze them and places them in the nest as food for the larvae.

The common Milkweed is a great gathering place for insects. Among its purple, sweet-scented flowers we see the Milkweed Beetle, a red, four-spotted species with black antennae, and hosts of butterflies, flies, bees, and wasps. On the stems and leaves we are pretty sure to find the black and yellow-banded caterpillar of the Monarch Butterfly.

A most peculiar insect may be found in our

woods, particularly in oak and beech woods. It is known as the Walking-stick, and its name gives some indication of its appearance. The adults of this species are about three inches in length, brownish in color, with a long, very narrow body and long slim legs. The two front legs are as a rule held out in front along with the slender antennae as shown in our illustration. The resemblance of these insects to twigs is very strong. The eggs of the Walking-stick are laid singly in September. They are shining black with a bright stripe on one side. They remain on the ground all winter and hatch the following spring. The young are about three-eighths of an inch in length by about the end of June. The young are green in color and are found most frequently on the leaves of the oak. They have a habit of sitting on the undersides of the leaves with the body parallel with the mid-rib and the legs spread out in the direction of the veins which run from the mid-rib to the margin of the leaf, and in this position they are extremely difficult to see.

We find in nature many cases in which forms are either colored or shaped so as to be inconspicuous in their surroundings, and the Walking-stick is a good example of both of these means of protection.

The International Congress of Medicine.

The Old Country papers are now arriving containing extended reports of the recent Congress of medicine, which appears, by universal agreement, to have been the most important, most successful and most largely attended assembly of the kind ever held. The full text of the papers and addresses would fill a large volume.

Among the points that strike a layman in reading the newspaper reports, are the attention given to the treatment and prevention of the most serious venereal disease, and the defence of animal vivisections. Statistics were quoted to show that in Great Britain—and it is not worse than in other European countries—about half a million fresh infections of venereal diseases occur annually. Now that the new remedy, salvarsan, discovered by Prof. Ehrlich, has been found efficacious in the diseases alluded to, the Congress was very emphatic and almost unanimous in calling upon governments everywhere to institute notification of the disease to sanitary authorities, and to provide for treatment of those unable to pay for it.

Animal vivisection was defended on all hands. It was shown that the animal world itself has benefited as well as man; that, for example, the effective treatment and cure of two fatal canine diseases has been discovered incidentally to vivisectional investigation of dogs.

The continued world-wide increase of lunacy was commented upon. Sir James Crichton-Browne said that in fifty-four years the number of insane "notified" persons had, in the United Kingdom, increased 276 per cent, while the increase in the whole population had been only 87 per cent. The present asylum system of coping with lunacy came in for severe criticism.

Dr. Bashford, the director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, reviewed the progress made in the treatment of cancer. He denied that there is such a thing as cancer parasite. Some form of irritation is traceable in every form of the disease. Heredity may possibly be a factor. The real nature as well as the cure of cancer, except by surgical excision where that is possible, seems still to be shrouded in darkness.

Among the marvels of modern surgery discussed in the Surgery Section was an example of an artificial gullet. Surgeon Evans exhibited a woman of forty-three whose larynx and a large part of the gullet had been removed for cancer four years ago. She now breathes through a tracheotomy tube, and swallows by a rubber tube passed from the back of her mouth by an opening in the neck outside the body to an opening made in her stomach. She keeps in good health.

Sir William McEwen exhibited a patient whose left lung he had entirely removed eighteen years ago. At that time the right lung was also slightly suffering from the same disease—tuberculosis—but it recovered. The man, who had been brought from Glasgow to the Congress, seemed to be strong and healthy, although his left side was hollow and fallen in.

Professor Abel, of Baltimore, exhibited what was practically an artificial kidney as used on an anaesthetized animal; and Dr. Ernest Jeger, the transplantation of the kidney of a dog from its natural abdominal position to the neck of the same animal. He had joined up the kidney artery to the carotid, and the kidney vein to the jugular. The function of the kidney was continued unimpaired.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held in Munich in 1917.

THE HORSE.

The large autumn fairs offer unequalled opportunities for the study of all the best types and classes of horses. Make the best of them.

It is a great satisfaction to lovers of any breed of horses to see long lines of their favorites forward at the exhibition. The love of a breed of horses is what draws many a visitor to see the fair.

If you have seen the first fall show in your district, and have gone home convinced that your colt is just a little better than any at the fair, why not plan to take him to the remainder of the shows in your district if it is not too late to enter?

Study judging closely. While the best of judges often disagree as to placings they always, when working systematically, agree in the main, and in strong classes there is always something for the amateur horsemen to learn from their work.

Scotland is encouraging the small breeders of Clydesdales to improve their stock, they being aided in getting the service of best stallions in the country. A large number of small breeders of high-class horses means breed improvement in any country.

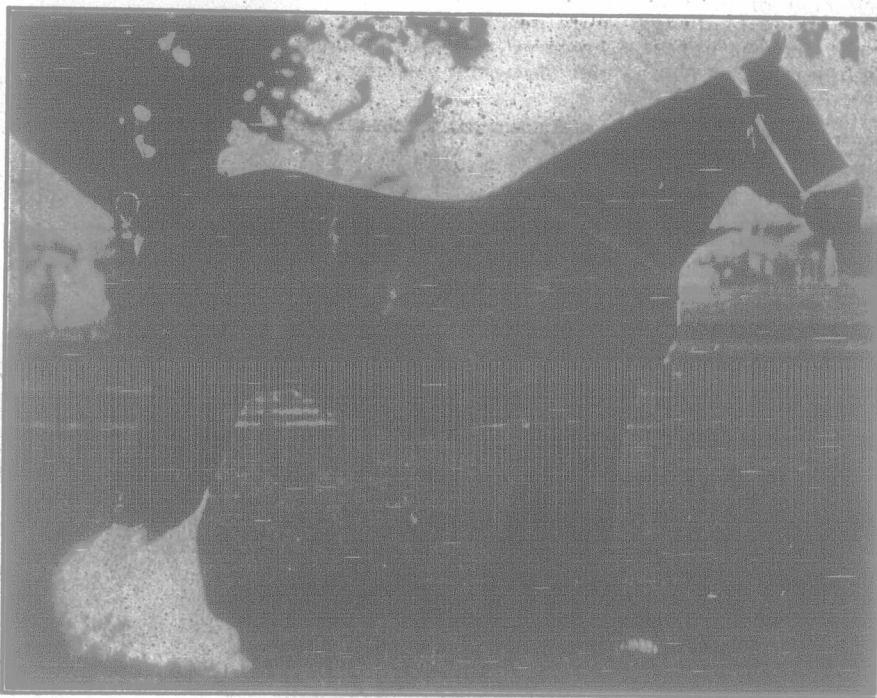
Separating the Mare and Colt.

The time is fast approaching when a large percentage of the foals that were born this year will be weaned. Some of the dams will be required for work, and others, having been bred again, will do better by having their foals weaned. The question is often asked, "At what age should a foal be weaned?" This depends upon circumstances. If the services of the dam in a team or singly are required, it is well to commence to wean the foal at about four months of age, but if the dam be not required for work and is in good condition it is well to wait a couple of months longer, as the longer the foal can be supplied with milk, the better so far as it is concerned. Hence we say any time after four months of age a foal can be weaned without danger of its failing too much in condition.

The question then arises, "How should the weaning process be conducted?" The idea should be to wean the colt with the least possible loss from want of milk, fretting, etc., to the foal, and the least possible loss and danger from fretting, mammary trouble, etc., to the dam. We think the ordinary manner of weaning, (viz., when it is decided to wean a foal, it is separated from the dam and not allowed to nurse any more) is irrational and wasteful. At weaning time the lacteal apparatus of the dam is still largely active, hence a reasonable quantity of milk is being secreted. This activity will not cease suddenly, and it is necessary for the groom to milk the mare two or three times daily for a considerable time in order to prevent mammitis, and this does not always succeed, as all breeders and all veterinarians know that mammary trouble in mares after their foals have been taken from them is quite common, notwithstanding the precautions mentioned. Then, of course, under this system the milk that would be very helpful to the foal is wasted. The mare frets for the foal, and is in a more or less irritable condition, and does not thrive well until the secretion of milk ceases and she has become accustomed to the enforced total separation from her foal. The foal frets for its dam, and hence, suddenly deprived of the milk which so far has supplied its principal nourishment, must necessarily fail more or less in condition. It is generally acknowledged that these conditions exist, but cannot be avoided. We think they can. In the first place, before weaning commences, the foal should be taught to eat grain. It has, no doubt, acquired the habit of eating grass and hay, but, in many cases, has had no grain. We prefer rolled oats to whole, and it is a very simple matter to teach the foal to eat them. In fact if it gets the opportunity it soon is noticed helping its dam when she is fed, but it is a better practice to have a box for itself. Either have one that the dam cannot reach or have the dam tied during the time of feeding grain, in order that the foal may have the opportunity of eating its own share.

Then once the foal knows how to eat and has reached the proper age, the weaning process may commence. We say, "commence" as we do not consider it wise to do it all at once. We are aware from experience that sudden changes in habits and diet are dangerous for any animal of any age, and this should apply particularly to young animals. The plan we advise and also adopt is as follows: Have a comfortable, and, if possible, a roomy box stall for the foal. Have it so arranged that the little animal cannot get into trouble by rearing into mangers or getting its feet fast over low doors in its attempts to

get out. If practicable, have another box stall for the dam. It will be better if the stalls are close together, so that they may be near each other but still cannot get together. The foal should be supplied with all the first-class hay, clover preferred, or, if in season, green clover, and all the rolled oats and bran it will eat and, of course, an unlimited supply of good water. For the first week the foal should be led to its dam's box and left with her ten to fifteen minutes or longer three times daily. The second week twice daily, and after that once daily until the secretion of milk is entirely suspended. By following this method, the dam and foal gradually become accustomed to absence from each other, the foal receives the benefit of the milk that would otherwise be wasted, and the danger of mammary trouble in the dam is avoided. The foal gradually becomes accustomed to getting along without the milk, gradually eats more, and should not fail in flesh or spirits. Besides this the foal is receiving its first lessons by being led back and forth from stall to stall, and, unconsciously both to itself and its attendant, becomes halter-broken and accustomed to being controlled. Of course, where cow's milk can be procured, it is good practice to give the foal a liberal supply. The longer it can be given this the better. At all events it should be well fed and cared for during the winter. We like to mix rolled oats and bran, pour boiling water on it, cover the vessel and allow it to stand a few hours before feeding. The average colt can with safety be given all of this it will eat three times daily in addition to good hay, and a carrot or two daily. In addition plenty of good water should be supplied, and, when possible, daily exercise in the yard and paddock. WHIP.



Morden Peach.
First-prize Shire brood mare at the Royal.

LIVE STOCK.

Avoid the cow or the bull with a "steery" appearance. Such seldom make valuable breeders.

The breeding pens are a poor place for excitement. Gentleness always makes for animal thrift.

Fruit plantations, to be the greatest success, must be severely, systematically, and regularly pruned. Such is also true of the herds and flocks. The unprofitable must be discarded.

If there is any one branch of agriculture in which it pays to "make haste slowly" more than another, it is live-stock husbandry. Breeders must weigh carefully every move before making it.

Classify the Stock.

If there is one thing which appeals to a prospective buyer more than another, when he visits a herd or flock to make purchases with which he hopes to raise the standard of his own herd or flock, it is uniformity—not only uniformity of type but uniformity of size and age in the different lots seen. It pays the seller to make it a point to show his stock to the would-be-purchaser to best advantage. Show him something which cannot fail to captivate his eye. To do this it is necessary that the animals of different ages and different classes be in separate enclosures when at grass, and in different sections of the stables when inside. Stock does not show

to advantage when the aged cows, three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling heifers all run together, some fat and some thin, and all making a motley herd unattractive and never showing to do themselves justice. Of course it is only the larger breeders who have stock enough to keep all classes separate, but the calves in one plot, the yearlings in another and so on through the herd is certainly a good system to follow, especially where prospective buyers are coming and going from time to time. When the time for stabling comes there is no reason why all breeders, the smaller as well as the more extensive, cannot arrange the stock inside so that animals of each age are stalled together. Often also a part of the herd only are fitted for sale, the others being kept in lower condition. It would be well, where possible, to have some arrangement which would show these to best advantage. These little things often serve to add dollars to the sale price, and help to make sales. They are worth considering.

Prepotency and Character in Breeding Stock.

Breeders of pure-bred live stock, no matter what the class or breed, they are interested in recognize what, in common live-stock parlance, is called "character." We must agree with a writer in the Farmer and Stockbreeder, that it is a term which is somewhat difficult to explain to anyone who has not the breeder's eye or instinct. This writer says: "Character may briefly be described as individuality in an animal as indicated by the round, prominent eye, stately carriage, general high-bred look, and beautiful quality, which are only to be found in highly-bred animals. Character applies equally, and is just as essential in pure-bred sheep and horses as in cattle, and breeders speak of their rams and ewes being possessed of nice character, just as one would describe a first-rate specimen of a Shorthorn. Character may also be said to include, to a certain extent, 'breed type.' That is to say, in describing a ram as 'being possessed of beautiful character,' it would also mean that, not only was he of high-bred appearance, but was in every way typical of the breed to which he belonged, and bore, in a marked degree, those features for which the particular breed was noted."

All followers of pure-bred live stock see at a glance the outstanding features which they call character. Two bulls may be equally straight of top and underline, may have, so nearly as it is possible to get it, an equal depth of smooth mellow fleshing; in fact they may be almost the duplicate of one another in scale, and yet one may show a marked superiority in certain respects. This superiority would not likely be readily distinguished by a drover, a breeder of scrub or grade cattle, or one not familiar with type and individuality in the particular breed to which the bulls belong. The animal lacking this individuality or character is "common," no matter how rich the blood which courses through his veins is in the breeding of the great stock of his breed. An animal without breed character is not a very sure proposition as a breeder; that is, no breeder can use him or his cows with any degree of assurance that the calves are each and all going to be indelibly stamped with his strong characteristics.

It is difficult then to separate "character" and "prepotency." The writer previously referred to says: "If a well-bred animal has no character then he is common, and his qualities would give no indication of prepotency or the power to impress his qualities on his offspring. Therein lies the power and the importance of character. Without it there is not much likelihood of prepotency, and, moreover, a male animal possessed of strong character will not only impress upon his offspring his own likeness, but will also impress upon them the good qualities of his ancestors, and any good points that may be lying dormant if not exposed in himself." It requires some skill as a live-stock man to tell from the appearance of the animal, from his head and countenance, whether or not he will prove a prepotent sire or whether he has in him a superior influence to be exerted in determining the character of his offspring. It is a well-established fact that prepotency exists in breeds. "Everyone knows that certain pure breeds have the power

of placing their mark on all their offspring. Breed prepotency is important and valuable, but individual prepotency is still more valuable in that it offers opportunities for the expert breeders to improve the already pure breeds which they are breeding.

Character is never prominent in anything but pure or highly-bred stock. One could not expect a cross-bred animal to possess it, and yet some of these show a certain amount of individuality, perhaps scarcely enough to call it "character", and certainly they are not to be relied upon as breeders, from the very fact that two or more breeds are combined in the make up to the exclusion of prepotency. Crossbreeding, as far as breeding up "character" is concerned, is guess work. It is not always that the "character" sire is the best type or the most nicely-finished animal. There might be an absence of recognized form in the animal, and still that impressiveness which stamps him as an animal of character and shows him able to pass on to his offspring his individuality might be well marked. Whether he be a high-class show animal or not he must, at least, be impressive, for no common-looking individual is likely to become a sire of note. The animal should look like an aristocrat. Good breeding may, and nearly always does help, but breeding alone is not enough. The animal's appearance must be the cornerstone of the foundation.

Breed character or the character of the individual animal must not be confused with sex character or masculinity and femininity. In every case the male animal must show that indefinable, something which stamps him clearly and distinctly as a herd header. Nothing effeminate should be noticeable in a male animal. He must have that notable carriage which denotes his sex, and, at the same time, is a fair criterion of his usefulness as a breeder. The female must always show a breedy appearance, but never appear masculine. She must have the opposite sex characteristics to those of the male. These cannot well be explained, but the experienced breeders understand them readily, and the inexperienced can only learn them by familiarizing themselves with live-stock husbandry through practical experience.

THE FARM.

The White Grub Pest.

The white grub plague which devastated corn fields, grain fields, and meadows in certain sections of Ontario last year, and renewed its attack in the early part of the present season seems to have been shared by us in common with a large area in the Northern and Eastern United States.

A recent Washington bulletin by John J. Davis, of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, says: "Probably the most serious outbreak of white grubs in the history of American Agriculture occurred in 1912, following an abundance of beetles in 1911. Injury was reported from almost every section of the country north of the Ohio river and westward to South Dakota." Southwestern Wisconsin, Northeastern Pennsylvania, and Southeastern New York appeared to be centres of abundance, as it were. It is estimated that the damage to the corn, timothy, and potatoes was not less than \$12,000,000. Strawberries, nursery stock, lawns, and miscellaneous crops also sustained injury.

A THREE-YEAR-LIFE CYCLE.

From observations and rearing experiments it is deduced that the total life cycle of the more injurious species is three years, but one species has a life history of two. The bulletin suggests that in the central parts of Canada it may possibly extend over a period of four years. The closely related European white grub has a four-year cycle in Northern Germany, but a three-year in Southern Germany.

It will be readily recalled how numerous were the May beetles, or June bugs in the early summer of 1911. Myriads filled the air and swarmed about the trees, defoliating some kinds and eating the blossoms of others. These big, brown, clumsy beetles deposited eggs which hatched a few weeks later. The young grubs fed the first summer on decaying and living vegetable matter in the soil. As winter approached they protected themselves from the cold by burrowing deeper into the ground, remaining inactive until the following spring (1912), when they returned to a position near the surface, feeding on the roots of such crops as were available. In this second year they did the maximum amount of damage. In the fall they again went deep into the soil to return near to the surface in the spring of 1913, when they were supposed to feed as before on the plant roots until about June, which they apparently did. According to the bulletin, which is dated April, 1913, they should then have prepared oval pupal cells in the ground, become more or less inactive, and later changed to the pupal, or true dormant stage. The adult

beetles will remain in the pupal cells over winter and emerge in the spring of 1914 to feed and mate in the foliage of trees and shrubs, and to deposit their eggs for another generation. A swarm of beetles in 1914 and serious injury by grubs in 1915 is therefore anticipated and should be zealously guarded against by means outlined below. It is recalled that the beetles were abundant in 1908, and that the grubs did much damage in 1909 and again in 1912.

When in the beetle stage different species have different food preferences. Some feed on the oak, others upon the ash, and some indiscriminately. In 1911 forty-acre tracts of timber were completely defoliated in Southwestern Wisconsin. The following year numbers of dead and dying trees were found in these tracts.

The species also differ in dates of emergence, some appearing early and remaining throughout the season, others appearing about midseason and remaining only a few weeks.

The beetles prefer to deposit their eggs in ground covered with vegetation, in the immediate vicinity of timber, usually choosing the more elevated parts. The grubs are usually found most abundant in the higher portions (especially near wooded tracts) of fields of timothy, bluegrass sod, and small grains, or in ground which during the previous season was in one of these crops.

CROPS LEAST SUBJECT TO INJURY.

The very young grubs seem to prefer decaying vegetation, although when very numerous they may attack living roots. There are no authentic records of injury to such crops as clover, alfalfa and buckwheat, says the bulletin, and from all observations small grains are less attacked and injured than corn, timothy, strawberries, and potatoes. On this point of clover immunity, however, we should like to raise a question. In our own new seeding last year (which was with

grubs in one or two minutes. It ate apparently all it could hold and then gathered some in its beak and flew away. Skunks are important allies in reducing their numbers, while a number of predaceous and parasitic insects, as well as fungus and bacterial diseases, have been reported as attacking the pest.

ARTIFICIAL METHODS OF CONTROL.

Artificial methods of control are preventive in nature. Once a field of corn or other crop is affected there is no known method of protecting that particular crop from damage. The aim must be to prevent attack by reducing the numbers of the grubs. An infested field may be pretty thoroughly cleared by pasturing it with hogs, which will root to a depth of a foot or more in search of them. Such pasturing may be done any time during the summer, but should not be delayed later than the middle of October nor earlier than May in the latitude of Wisconsin, since at other times the grubs will probably be in their winter quarters deep in the ground, and a large number may escape the hogs.

It should be noted here that the giant thorn-headed worm, an intestinal worm attacking swine, passes over one of the early stages of its life within the white grub, and hogs become infested by feeding on infested grubs, which in turn, had been infested through the excrement of infected swine. In the grub-infested localities of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, this intestinal worm is quite prevalent.

During the years of great abundance of the beetles, hogs should be turned into orchards and timber lots during the period of flight (May and June), since a majority of the beetles pass the day just below the surface of the soil beneath or near the trees, upon which they have been feeding the night before, and will be eagerly sought and eaten by the hogs. Much good can be done by rather late fall plowing, which, however, should

not be delayed until cold weather sets in, or the grubs will have gone down into their winter quarters below the reach of the plow. October 1-15th is ordinarily the best time.

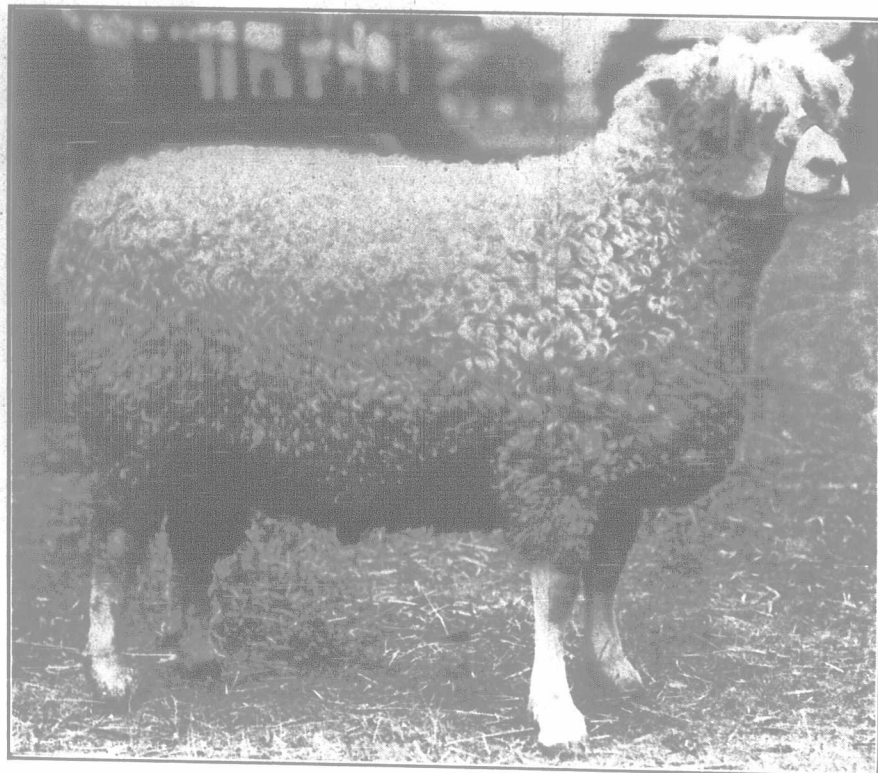
This fall, deep plowing at any time, but especially early plowing, will be of special value in those regions where the grubs were so destructive in 1912, for the grubs will have changed to pupae and adult beetles and these will be destroyed if the pupal cells are disturbed. Care should be exercised in the selection of a crop to follow sod or old timothy ground.

In Europe beetle collecting has proved of value because of organized co-operative effort. Individual action to this end would be of no apparent avail. As a rule beetles are most abundant on the oak, walnut, poplar, hackberry, willow, ash and elm.

Light traps have not as yet proven satisfactory as a means of destroying almost exclusively. Spraying trees upon which the beetles feed would be effective, but is hardly feasible.

The bulletin advises that in 1914 a maximum acreage of such crops as corn and potatoes be planted and kept thoroughly cultivated during the flight of the beetles. Land which is planted to small grain, timothy, and other crops which cover the ground with vegetation at the time of the flight of the beetles should be planted in fields farthest from trees, and the next year should be under crops least susceptible to grub injury, viz., clover, alfalfa, small grains, and buckwheat.

In the hurly-burly of present-day life, the farmer would appear to be a scarcely-considered factor, although, without him and his produce, the wheels of commerce would not revolve for a single day, while, if farming operations throughout the world were suspended for but one week, our whole commercial and industrial fabric would fall to pieces, and it is best not to think what would happen to the so-called giants of finance. DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.



Cotswold Shearling Ram.
Winner of first at the Royal.

oats following corn for which the land has been spring-plowed out of old pasture in May 1911, after many eggs had been deposited) a great many patches of clover were completely cleaned out by some insect, presumably the grub, which was known to be present, and which had damaged the oats seriously. In the spring of 1913 the injury seemed to spread till it included many large patches of a quarter acre or more with scarcely a spear of anything left, although in midsummer of 1912 the field had as fine and even a catch as one could wish to see. The area of injury extended until some time in June, when it appeared to cease, and later to be repaired in part. A ton and a half of hay per acre was cut from a field which should otherwise have yielded two or two and a half tons. Even the sprinkling of alfalfa was cleaned out in the worst patches of this field, though seemingly more resistant than the clover.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

The white grubs and May beetles are preyed upon by numerous birds, mammals, and insects, all of which are more or less useful in reducing the numbers. Perhaps most important are the birds, particularly crows and crow blackbirds. Fields of timothy sod have been literally overturned by crows in their search for grubs. Crows and blackbirds follow the plow in great numbers. A single blackbird was seen to destroy twenty

Saving Seed Corn.

The immense importance of the corn crop in the United States accounts for the great stress which American agricultural journals lay upon the field selection of field corn. As one writer puts it:

"Corn with deep, well-filled kernels and small cobs has a high shelling percentage and tends towards the production of a high yield of shelled corn per acre. It should be selected as far as possible without danger of late maturity. The shallower kernel indicates earlier maturity and judgment must be used in deciding just how far to go in saving kernels of the type that we would like to be able to mature, but that the frost may catch. The only way to be safe is to select ears that have matured before the time at which killing frosts may be expected in ordinary years."

Now, these well-bred ears with deep kernels compactly set in the ear, require more care in drying and stoning than do coarse long ears with shallow kernels in rows some distance apart, for the simple reason that the cob cannot dry out so readily in the deep-grained compact ears. Hence it is important not only to carefully select in the field good ears borne on stalks of desirable character, but it is equally important, especially in our Northern climate, to dry the corn carefully after it is gathered.

Because a corn field requires such a small quantity of seed per acre, and because each stalk bears an ear with so many kernels, a little work directed to this end goes a long way. To quote again:

"One acre of corn checked 3ft. 8in. contains 3,240 hills. If your ear has 600 good kernels, it will plant 200 hills, 3 kernels per hill. At that rate it would require about 17 ears per acre. Remember, however, that in selecting the corn in the field, you go over it rather hurriedly. When winter comes, and you look the ears over carefully, you will find many that will not suit you. Of those that do suit, a number may not grow strong, unless the corn is properly dried and stored. A good rule is to select twice as many ears from good plants in the field as are needed to plant the required number of acres next year. This allows a very close selection to be made during the winter."

"The best time to gather is before the first killing frost. Seed gathered early in the season in the proper way contains a very heavy percentage of moisture, therefore requires much care in curing or it may mold and spoil. The day corn is gathered it should be husked and put where there is free circulation of air. The ears should be so placed that no two are touching. This method of storing can be accomplished in several ways. The old-fashioned way of storing was to braid the ears in long strings and hang them in the attic. This method is very satisfactory. Another method that is sometimes used is to strip the ears entirely of their husks and tie them through the middle with binding twine, placing from ten to twenty ears to a string. The strings of ears are then hung in some place out of the sun and rain and where there is free circulation of air. Still another method that is sometimes employed is to hang poultry netting on the wall and place the ears one in a mesh. This gives free circulation all around each ear and is a very satisfactory method of drying. Sometimes finish-nails are driven in the wall and one ear placed on each nail. Where wall space is plentiful, this method is conducive to good results."

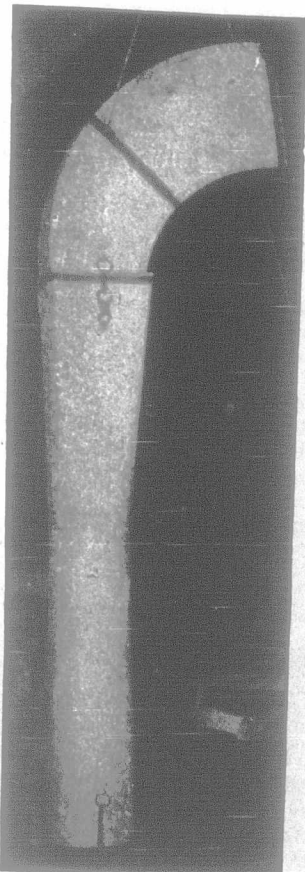
"After hanging in any of the above-described methods for two months, the ears should be dry enough for storing. At this time they may be taken down and stored in a bin, providing they are not piled over two or three ears deep, or better they may be left hanging until ready for snelling in the spring. In either case they must not be exposed to a damp atmosphere as the dry ears readily absorb moisture from the air. During the cold weather freezing will injure the germ if it is damp, but not if it is thoroughly dry."

We saved a bushel of Longfellow seed corn this way last year, hanging the ears up by twine and brads, beside a stove pipe in an upstairs room. Ear testing this spring showed that for uniform, strong vitality, this corn was a little ahead of the best Bailey seed which we bought from Essex County, Ont., and noticeably better than any of the other varieties, though the percentage of all was high. When planted, an excellent stand was obtained. It pays to take pains with seed corn.

Foxes are the general topic of conversation at the present time on the Island. Nearly all the young foxes sold for delivery this autumn were in their new homes before the first of September. This has caused some little excitement and tended to increase the prices, which now range from \$10,000 upwards.

Pipe for Distributing Corn in Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":



Pipe for Distributing Silage.

I saw a description of a pipe that distributes the corn in the silo, and last year it was so dirty in our silo, while filling I decided to have one of those pipes in another year, but have lost the paper that had the cut in. I thought I would write to you. In putting it up how is it fastened so that it does not clog and still turn all round the silo, and how do you fix it to shorten it as the silo fills up? Will there have to be a funnel at the top, and how big in diameter the pipe, and what weight? I am like the man and the bear. The man did not pretend to be a Christian, and one day he met a bear, and then he said, "Oh Lord, I never asked you for help and I won't this time, but don't help the bear, and I will help myself." So I will try and not bother you either. Do you use one in your silo, HENRY WOLFE.

and do you like it?

This pipe is a most excellent device, and as so many new readers will wish to know about it, we have decided to republish an illustration. The hood, which fits over the end of the blower, has an opening fourteen inches square, and is reinforced with two bands of iron, each provided with a pair of ears placed near the upper corners. Through these pass the ropes by which the pipe is suspended. The second length tapers from square to a round shape eight inches in diameter, and is five feet long, as is every length below that. The regular length of pipe are about nine inches in diameter at the upper end, and eight inches at the lower end, thus giving free play at the joints. The various lengths of pipe are coupled with rings, chains and snaps as indicated. After the two upper joints they are placed on the quarter turn, so as to make it easy to bend the pipe in any direction desired. Of course, the bottom end of each length fits loosely into the top of the one below it. The hood is constructed with an extra-heavy thickness of galvanized iron, most of it being No. 24, while the back was No. 22. The round sections of the pipe were constructed of No. 26.

To erect this pipe attach ropes to the hood and draw up to top of silo, hooking on length after length. The lower one may hang about ten feet clear of the floor, and may be pulled around for a time by means of a rope until the silo has been filled a few feet, after which it may

be conveniently led around by a man holding it with the opening shoulder-high or lower. We think it would be better perhaps to have the mouth of the hood only twelve inches square instead of fourteen. The cost of the whole pipe was fourteen dollars. It is in every way a great success. We have one at Weldwood.

Life History of Winter Wheat.

A Kent County Ontario correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently asked some questions regarding the life history of winter wheat. His letter was referred to the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and the following answer given:

In answering such a question, we must always bear in mind that in different regions a plant may show different details in its method of growth. In this particular region, when the winter wheat comes up in the fall, of course no stem is formed above the ground. The very short rudimentary stem remains below the surface of the soil, and only a few foliage leaves are above the surface. These leaves are of course frozen during the winter and may apparently be dead, but upon the return of warm weather in the spring, at least some of the leaves revive and may persist as green leaves until the stem begins to form above the soil. These leaves do not continue to grow in the spring, but simply remain green and functional until about the middle of May. New growth takes place from the growing point which has remained below the soil, and will eventually run up rapidly to form the stem and head. The life history, as I have outlined it above, is the usual thing in this section. In the dry region of the West where there is less snow, I have seen the leaves apparently dead in the winter but the plants continue growing in the spring when the growing point, which has remained below the soil, starts again in the warm weather. R. E. S.

Wilt Sappy Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Harvest is over, and, after having put away my binder with greatest care to have all the bright parts greased to prevent them from rusting, I started to haul in the grain. We had excellent harvest weather, so the grain was quickly under cover. Having plenty of time to spare I went at the after-harvest tillage. It happened that the first gang furrow was drawn alongside of the corn patch, because here was no fence and the cattle could not be left running on, to pick up the lost grain and other grass that generally grows along fences, as in the other fields. The above, however, is not what I want to tell about. I only thought about the corn, which shall be my subject, because it is a sight of beauty. It is doing remarkably well this year; at least, in this locality. Soon there will be the usual rush for the few ensilage cutters in the neighborhood. All farmers are anxious to let their corn grow as long as possible. It is generally said that the best time to cut corn is as soon after the first frost as possible, but, as there are not so many ensilage cutters out yet, some must cut before their time, or else their corn freezes too much.

To get the best corn silage, it certainly may not be cut while green, because, in this state, it becomes too sour and contains too much water; neither will good silage result from badly frozen corn, because this is generally too dry



Quarto. Champion Hereford bull at the Royal, Bristol.

unless wetted. I found that when necessary to cut corn when it is green, it is best to cut two days before filling. This makes the corn just the proper state for making good silage.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

S. K.

Europe Through Canadian Eyes - II.

It is small wonder that people from the old land when they come to America should feel like criticising our ways as careless and wasteful. From the first glimpse one gets of Scotland to the very last look of the old place its neatness and trimness are what most impress the visitor from this side of the Atlantic. Our party were taken out from Edinburgh by rail to see the Walter Scott country, and had the privilege after arriving at Melrose of being driven in coaches to Dryburgh Abbey to Abbotsford and back to Melrose and its great Abbey, a distance of twelve miles. Everywhere it was the same. No, leaning gate-posts or tumble-down fences, nor anything even approaching dilapidation was to be seen anywhere. The excellent macadam roads were not straight, to be sure, but they were neat—neat right to the trim stone fences on their side. The fields also followed in their contour the line of streams or the round of the steeper hills, but there were no ragged edges or corners. The Scotch are, no doubt, poetical and admirers of beauty, but their love for the bawbees is so outstanding a characteristic that they must think it pays to be orderly or they would be less careful of appearances.

At regular distances apart there are "neuks" in the stone fences on the roadside. The fence is made to turn at right angles and run into the field for twelve or fifteen feet, then making another right-angle turn runs parallel to its proper line for 30 or 40 feet where it again turns and is brought back to the true fence line. These nooks are where stone is broken and piled for use in repairing hollows that get worn in the macadam surface.

When one reflects on the naturally hard and barren nature of most of the soil on those hills and slopes, and thinks of the enormous labor that has been spent in trenching and afterwards tilling and manuring these now productive fields his admiration for the resolution and patience of the dour Scot rises. We are also made to think less complacently than usual of our own impatience and fretfulness over difficulties small in comparison with theirs.

Conservation of resources is everywhere noticeable. On fields too steep for cultivation sheep are pastured. The only spots we saw left unused were the rocky tops of the three Eildon hills, and probably honey was being gathered by industrious bees from the heather bloom there.

At the time we passed through grain was not headed out. The crops looked only fairly good. The season of 1912 was one of immense yields of straw, and we saw more last year's straw stacks than ever we observed in a like area in Canada. But our impression of the grain crops of this year was that they would not be extra rank. Haymaking was just beginning, and the crop seemed heavy; thick, rather than tall. To our eyes the absence of timothy and the leafy, grassy character of the hay were its most noticeable features. Turnips are a great mainstay. Large fields of them are everywhere to be seen. "Singling" was being done in some fields. In many others the plants were but in the first leaf.

The one thing that vexed the soul of a Canadian farmer was landlordism. We had a view of a grand house whose kennels alone were kept up at a cost of £4,000 a year. This was told by our driver with some pride. To us it seemed intolerable that one family should be privileged to take such toll from the labor on a whole countryside. Rabbits, fat and even lazy, were to be seen in scores in some places, but they must not be touched. They are sacredly reserved for the pleasure of the gentry when the shooting season begins.

Conversing with Scotch people of various grades the idea grows upon one that the civilization of the country rests on a moral base. Behind the intense commercial activity of Glasgow, the grandeur of Edinburgh, the excellence of the pure-bred stock of the country and the full productivity of its farms lie the traditions of the patriotism of its people, their achievements in poetry and learning, but especially their sufferings for conscience's sake. Even a renegade Scotchman takes pride in his kinship with the martyrs and Covenanters. John Knox, "the man who never feared the face of man," is still the national hero, still wields mighty power. If you but scratch a Scotchman, impassive and glum as he may appear on the surface, you find him full to the bursting point of these traditions.

Leaving Edinburgh on the third day our tour led to York by way of the east coast through Berwick-on-Tweed and Newcastle-on-Tyne. York is a charming old town. It has not grown much in the centuries. There are but 80,000 inhabitants and only one industry of special importance

in the town, a cocoa manufactory. But its very freedom from modern rush and bustle constitutes its charm. Its famous old cathedral, York Minster, is a grand structure, well kept, and much prized. A walk around the city on the old wall, which with entrance gates and outer moat, is still largely intact, is a delightful experience.

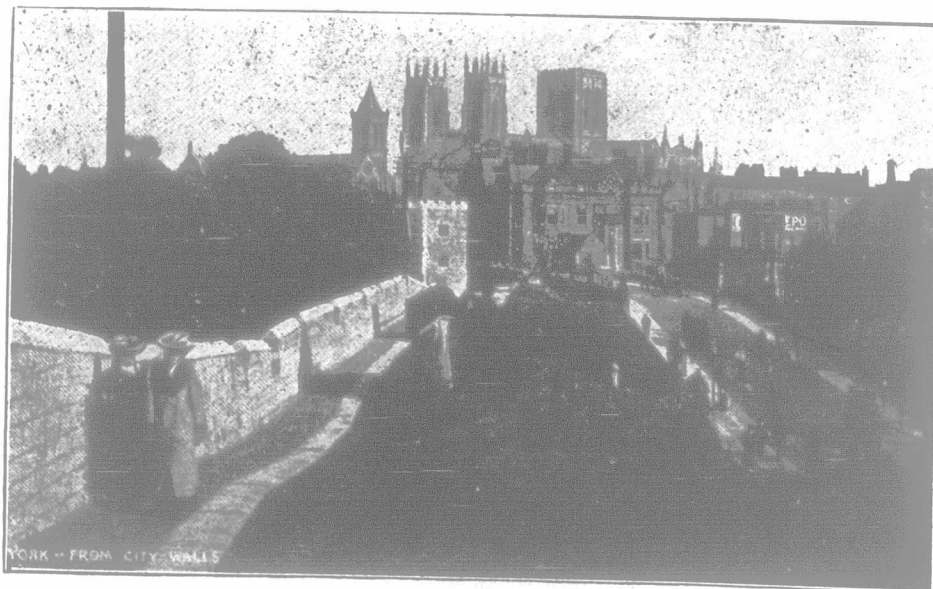
Not coming in contact with farmers in England and seeing the country only as we passed through on the train we do not feel justified in passing opinion on the state of agriculture there. Probably the parts seen from the train on the way from Edinburgh to London were not nearly equal to other farming districts of England, for while the farms on the whole seemed well tilled they did not appear superlatively good. Our ride from York to London was very pleasant. The day was fine, and the cars were comfortable. We all, to our surprise, liked the British and European compartment cars. If the truth were to be admitted, we liked them better than our



Mr. Zyp and His Best Cow.

own. Each compartment holds six or eight persons, three or four on each side facing each other and the arrangement conduces to sociability and coziness. And since corridors along one side of the cars are now almost universal there is no hindrance to going the length of the train and chatting with friends in other compartments.

Four days in London; two of these were spent in being driven around in coaches, accompanied by a local guide who pointed out places of interest as we passed, and showed us through several art galleries, the British Museum, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other places of note. We saw many wonderful sights, many of them recalling the most stirring or moving scenes in our history (English history is Canadian history also, is it not?) For instance, the Magna Charta, the room in which Lady Jane Grey was confined, and where she inscribed her name on the



York City Wall: Minster in the Back Ground.

wall, the Gateway of the Bloody Tower so called because of being the entrance through which political criminals passed on landing from boats in the Thames, and because so few ever got out alive), the original headsman's block and axe, the armor of many of the kings, and the statues and tombs of the most famous men of the race.

We like London. We would gladly have stayed there a month, but instead we boarded a train for Folkstone on the evening of the fourth day, and took steamer for Flushing, where we landed about 3.30 a.m., and whence we went by rail to The Hague, arriving in time for breakfast. After a drive through this, the cleanest city in the world, we went to Amsterdam for a two-day's stay.

Holland, of which we used to read in our geo-

graphies in school days long ago, with its windmills, its canals and dykes, and its flat fertile fields dotted thick with Holstein cattle, impressed us greatly. In spite of what we had read and heard of the cleanliness of the Dutch there was an idea away back in our heads that they were a podgy, greasy kind of folks. We are so much inclined to think that any people other than our own must be outlandish. We know better now. The Dutch characteristics are really extreme cleanliness first, and neat industry and economy, also in the extreme. The Dutch cities are the cleanest, and the people in them the handsomest men and women we have seen anywhere. We are glad to think that they look enough like us to be cousins. It is the common practice in the cities to scrub the outside of the houses twice a year with soap and water and scrubbing brush. The farms have no fences. Ditches with water in them answer the purpose. In some sections where the water is not kept more than fifteen or eighteen inches below the surface there are narrow ditches through the fields four or six rods apart. When we passed through the country the grain was not ripe, and the Dutch thrift was shown in their having cut the narrow strip of grass on each side of these ditches and tied it up in sheaves and set these in little stooks astraddle of them, until the grain crops should be harvested. All admired the freedom from weeds so noticeable. But occasionally what seemed like a specially thick and thrifty field of wild mustard could be seen. We, of course felt grieved that any farmer should fall so far below the standard set by his fellows. Our pity was wasted. The fields that we had mourned over had been planted the previous year with Scotch kale and the leaves having been stripped off to be used in soup, the stalks were left standing over winter and had blossomed out for seed. It was the yellow bloom of kale that we mistook for mustard. The "koolgaad" to give the Dutch name for it, when ripe is used for seed, at home and for export, for birds, and in great part is ground and a valuable oil for table use and for cooking expressed from it, the residue forming an oilcake for cattle. To "beat the Dutch" means to be pretty smart.

One section of Holland is devoted to the growing of flowering bulbs. The soil here is quite sandy. Ordinary grain, hay and root crops are, however, grown over the largest proportion of the land. But the one outstanding branch of farming is dairying. Everywhere are to be seen large herds of dairy cows, and all evidently pure bred Holsteins. Not so much emphasis seems to be laid on color as among us, however, for nearly every herd could be observed a few individuals in whom a rusty red took the place of black.

In company with our genial host at Amsterdam, a rancher from Colorado, and the writer took a run out to a genuine Holland farm. The owner, Mr. Ary Zyp, has 54 hectares of polder land, that is about 135 acres of land below sea

level. This land seemed to be dry to a depth of three feet, was of deep black color, and was drained and fenced by three ditches, one on each side and one lengthwise in the middle. There was, of course, a ditch along the roadside in front also. The rotation adopted, which had been followed for many years, was the simplest and shortest imaginable. One-half of the farm was in pasture, the other half in hay. Next year the pasture will be where the hay was, and hay where the pasture had been this year.

After the hay crop is harvested the manure and manure water is hauled and spread on the stubble. Later in the season this is also pastured. No grain or root crops are grown. In winter, grain and oilcake are purchased and fed in addition to hay. Mr. Zyp keeps eighteen cows and the milk is sent winter and summer to the cheese mill, or cheese fabriek (factory, we call it). He receives six Dutch cents per litre, or about 2.75 cents per quart, with a rather higher price in winter. Six hired men are kept in summer and two in winter. Wages average \$4.80 per week without board.

The amount of stock kept in summer on this farm is surprising. At the time of our visit there were 18 cows, seven calves, 46 young cattle and heifers bought in spring to fatten on pasture, 250 sheep, 70 lambs, six breeding sows, each

bringing forth about 20 pigs per year, four horses, and one bull. A total of 402 animals, not counting in the little pigs.

The land is valued at \$480.00 per acre. The polder tax (tax for pumping) amounts to about \$1.50 per acre yearly. This farm lies fourteen feet below sea level.

The Scotch have wrought wonders in bringing into fertility a barren, hilly country and making of it one of the finest farming regions in the world. The Dutch have shown equal resolution and courage in wrestling and holding from the North Sea vast tracts of their country and making of these a land fertile almost beyond belief.

Both countries have a history largely similar. Both people fought stubbornly for political freedom. In both the principles of religious liberty were held with intense tenacity. Holland in the 16th and 17th centuries was a refuge for rich Jews from Portugal, for French silk weaving Huguenots, for Scotch Covenanters, and for English Puritans. These people coming in richly blessed the land that protected them. They were the cream of the peoples from whom they were driven out. The moral base referred to earlier in this article is no myth. Every country that has given refuge to those religiously oppressed in other lands, England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States seems to have prospered in material things ever since.

Spring vs. Fall Plowing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There has been so much said and written as to the advisability of plowing land for certain crops in the spring or fall, that it is not for me to say which is the better policy. However, I have always had an opinion that when land was plowed in the fall, the winter had some kind of fertilizing effect upon the cultivated ground. This year I have changed that opinion. We had a seven-acre field upon which we are growing corn this year. Four acres of this had corn on last year, and both this year and last was manured twelve loads to the acre. A manure spreader was used. Three acres had hay on last year, and was manured just the same as the other.

The corn ground and about one acre of sod was plowed last fall, and the remaining two acres were plowed last spring.

When we were plowing in the spring the sod was white with grubs, but the blackbirds and barn hens made a clean job of them. We expected that the blackbirds would also make a clean job of the corn. We took the precaution, however, to tar the corn, (about one and a half tablespoons to two gallons). This prevents blackbirds and crows from eating the grain, but, of course, does not protect it from wire-worm and grub. While tarring the corn, if a few sifted ashes are mixed with it, the tar will not clog the drill.

The corn was sown on the 28th of May. The ground worked well, though the sod was a little the better. The corn on the spring-plowed land came up ahead, and stayed ahead, and is ahead now. The season may have had something to do with it, but the fact remains that, in this case, the spring plowing turned out the better.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. A. PHILLIPS.

Cause of Gasoline Explosion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed some time ago that a barn and stables were burnt near Ingersoll by the explosion of a gasoline engine which was running a milking machine at the time. As gasoline engines are being largely used it would be interesting to many of your readers to learn whether the accident was caused by inexperienced or careless handling of the engine, or the gasoline or whatever the cause might have been. J.E.

We have been at pains to secure the facts bearing upon this misfortune, and are indebted to Col. T. R. Mayberry, M.P.P., for the following statement:

"I have tried to get the real facts regarding the cause of the fire which destroyed the barn of William Butler, of the township of Dereham, which, I believe, is the one to which you refer. The facts as I get them are that the engine which was in the basement, was in use operating a milking machine when the supply of gasoline ran out. The engine had been running some time and was quite warm. The men proceeded to fill the supply tank, which, I believe, was a part of the engine, and it is supposed that the fumes of gases came in contact with a spark and the result was an explosion which caused the destruction of a very fine barn. Mr. Butler says there was no carelessness as they had done the same thing many times before without any harm resulting. This is very simple, but the result was very serious, and should be a warning to those using gasoline to keep in mind always the nature of the substance they are handling. The engine was almost directly under an opening leading to the barn above where hay and other inflammable material took fire at once."

The Corn Harvest.

The corn harvest is hard work and not overly clean so far as clothes and hands are concerned, but there is something pleasant and interesting about it all the same. No other crop furnishes such a plethora of feed at one cutting, and no forage is more safe and wholesome. This is true of the grain, stalks and silage. In Eastern Canada a large percentage of the corn crop is ensiled, and silo filling is the big job of the fall, ranking with threshing in importance and number of men required. A good silo-filling gang consists of four or five teams, depending upon distance of hauling, four pitchers in the field, two men with the outfit, two men in the silo using a distributing pipe, or three otherwise, and, as a rule, an extra man at the cutting box assisting the teamsters to unload. This will expedite matters, though some doubt the advantage of it. With loose, crooked corn an extra man at the silo is certainly necessary, and can keep loose stalks and cobs gathered up, busying himself between the time one man drives away and another comes up. For speed in filling the operation at the machine is the key to the whole situation. The speed of the whole force is regulated by the rapidity with which the corn is put through the box. Most, if not all the corn, should have been cut in advance. For neat stubble and saving of feed, the short-handled hoe beats any other means of harvesting. A good man can cut and lay in bunches two acres of stout hill corn per day, and where enough men can be hired at two dollars or less this method is economical, but loaders do not like to handle loose corn, and it does not feed through the machine so fast as sheaves. Considering this fact and also the other one that enough men can hardly be hired at any wage to put a big field down in reasonable time, we believe the corn binder is to be recommended. In these days of scarce help, it probably does not pay to let teams stand in the stable while the

Feeding may be commenced at once if there is a pretty full stov on hand, but care must be taken in throwing out the silage to keep the surface level and to lower it at a pretty good rate for the first few weeks, otherwise air will penetrate the loose surface layer and cause rapid deterioration from day to day. With sufficient stock and proper care, immediate feeding may be practiced with perfect satisfaction.

HORTICULTURE.

Apples etc.

By Peter McArthur.

In spite of the short crop of apples and the unusual demand for them there may be considerable difficulty about the marketing. No one questions the justice of grading clean fruits according to the Fruit Marks Act, but such grading will reduce the output to almost the famine line. Of the orchards I have looked through none have more than twenty-five per cent. of last year's yield, and at least half of the apples in sight are scabby. The spraying did not seem to check the scab this season. Now these scabby apples are altogether too good to be wasted, especially in a year when fruit is scarce. Most of them are really No. 1 apples as far as their eating and cooking qualities are concerned. Although the scab hurts their appearance it is only skin deep. It does not hurt their flavor or keeping quality. Yet all the apples affected in this way must be culled and the problem is how to market them at their true value. Last year I had twenty-three barrels of Spies of this kind, and as I did not want to lose them I packed them, labelled them "Defective Spies" and shipped them to Edmonton with the No. 1

apples, intending that they should be sold for whatever price they would bring. My returns show that five barrels were sold for \$5.50, and the rest for \$7.00 a barrel. As the apples were sound and mature, and free from all defects but scab and ink-spot the demand for them was just as great as for No. 1's. In fact, I have been told that they were really better than my No. 1, because they were of a better size. Many of the first grade weighed from a pound to a pound and a quarter, and were not so well flavored as the smaller apples. The indications are that this season more than half of our Spies and Baldwins will be of the same kind—good apples that must be culled on account of scab. Anyone who gets them for home use will find them as good as those that are graded No. 1, but the question is

how to get a fair price for them. I feel sure that half the Spies in this district will be of the same character, and the problem of marketing them is important. They are altogether too good to turn over to the evaporator, but there is no way of grading them according to their true values. They are culls, and when that name is fastened on them few will want to buy them. As yet the Associations have been unable to suggest any way of overcoming the difficulty.

The experience we are having with the scab this year makes it quite clear that the experts still have some work to do before we can be sure of having clean fruit. It is quite evident that the lime-sulphur spray does not control the scab for I am told that orchards that have been sprayed for years are almost as badly affected this year as those that have never received attention. I have heard it suggested that there are several kinds of scab fungus and that the kind that is troubling us now is one that has not been plentiful before. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact remains that although orchards were sprayed thoroughly they are more seriously affected by the scab than ever before. The Ben Davises in particular look as if a special affliction had been wished on them. They are not only scabby, but in many cases they are misshapen and even cracked open. In most orchards it will be hard to find a barrel of clean Bens though last year we were over-loaded with them. I do not know that anyone will regret it very



A Dutch Cow Stable.

farmer and his men lay a corn crop with hoes. Circumstances alter cases, however, and the hoe has much to commend it where help is available to swing it.

In the silo two men should keep going, even though unassisted by a distributing device. Whether to keep the centre full or hollow is a subject for difference of opinion, but there are no two opinions regarding the desirability of keeping the leaves, stalks and ears well mixed to secure even composition and solidity, thus guarding against mold, and insuring a satisfactory blend in feeding. All agree, too, that most of the trampling should be done next the wall. One man ought to spend most of his time walk-round and round, stepping a foot length at a time, and throwing his weight solidly each step upon the leg next the wall. He should also tramp a good deal just inside this centre ring, and more or less through the centre. Anyone can make good silage if he will follow a few simple rules.

Have a tight silo. If the corn is at all dry, wet the wall inside before commencing to fill.

Try to have the corn pretty well matured, and then wilted for a day or two. If very green, wilt for several days.

Use a moderately short cut on the machine, say, three-quarters of an inch.

Fill as quickly as you like.

Mix and tramp well.

Fit doors tightly with tar paper.

If the last of the corn seems dry, put up a few barrels of water and pour over the surface.

much for this particular apple has few friends. The only really clean apples in our orchard are the Maiden Blushes. Speaking of these apples reminds me of some good work done by our Association. Last year the Red Astrachans, Maiden Blushes, and all other early apples were allowed to rot in the orchards because there was no market for them but this year our salesman managed to dispose of them for \$2.50 F.O.B. per barrel. If we had no organization this would have been impossible as few farmers have more than a couple of trees of these varieties. By assembling them there was a sufficient quantity to make a shipment possible. This result is a sufficient justification for the formation of an association. The Baldwins, beside having more than their usual portion of the scab, have a russeted spot on the calyx end that has not been satisfactorily explained. I have heard it attributed to the June frost, but the reasons for this explanation are not very clear. I notice, however, that as the apples are developing this russetting is disappearing somewhat. Perhaps when the time comes to pack it will not be prominent enough to cause the culling of the apples, but we shall probably have to get a ruling on that point from someone in authority. The injury is so slight that in many cases it can be rubbed off and does not appear to be even skin deep.

I thought that August was the one month in the year that was supposed to be entirely free from frost, yet we had a very noticeable frost this week. It was not heavy enough to do any damage in this district, but it has made many people who have late corn feel uneasy. Not only was much of the corn planted late this spring, but much of it had to be re-planted, and we are all hoping for a warm September so that it will have time to mature properly. Though it is late the crop is unusually heavy and promises a first-class yield. But perhaps after this dip the temperature will steady and everything will turn out all right. I am afraid some people will regard this letter as a grumble but that was not what I had in mind when I started. Quite the contrary. I could have written twice as much about the good features of the season for, on the whole, the crops have been good and were well harvested. Never before has a season in the country appealed to me more forcibly and to prove it I shall drop prose and deal with it in verse.

ONTARIO.

Now what can heart of man desire
From Nature, Art, or Industry,
That's shaped by hand or fined by fire
Ontario cannot give to thee?
The fruits that grow on bush and tree,
And cattle on the hoof and dressed,
The grains that most nutritious be,
Lo, there we have them at their best.
Silver and gold should you require,
Our Northland yields them milling free,
And minerals whose name would tire
My muse to sing them fittingly.
The marvels poets love to see,
Mountains and lakes in beauty drest,
And scenes of awe and majesty—
Lo, here we have them at their best.
Our only lack is men to hire
(This plaint goes up unceasingly),
And capital—the need is dire—
At least it often is to me.
But golden opportunity
Our Province has so richly blest
That even the charms of poverty—
Lo, here we have them at their best.

L'ENVOI.

Prince, look upon us graciously,
Nor heed the over-clamant West,
Of things to grace you royally,
Lo, here we have them at their best.

Golden Bantam Rhapsody.

Those who have tried a good strain of the genuine sort will be able to subscribe to the following glowing tribute by Amos McLeod in the "Ohio Farmer": Of all the succulent, tender, sweet juicy, palatable and toothsome products of the garden the Golden Bantam sweet corn easily leads the field. It has the whole aggregation skinned a mile. Even those who profess an indifference to sweet corn in general, are obliged to surrender to the tender, sweet, unobtrusive, mollifying influence of Golden Bantam.

"Picked in the dewy morn, at exactly the right stage of growth, just as it is assuming the tint and glossiness of old gold, and cooked to a turn, it has a flavor and a relish irresistible alike to epicure and those who profess indifference to table luxuries.

"The ears are small, but 'precious things come in small packages.' One woman to whom I sell it, said she liked small ears; said she didn't want to stick an ear half as long as her arm up into her face, and my friend the dentist said one

of his patrons broke his false teeth trying to eat another variety of sweet corn.

"I planted Golden Bantam this year, April 19, and picked the first July 15—88 days. Planted late it would have matured in less time. I plant six or eight times for a succession. Last season I planted my last on July 6. It got ripe enough for seed. This season I made the last planting July 12. It now stands—Aug. 4—18 inches high. We expect to feast on this healthful, luscious garden product till the blighting frosts of late autumn stop the flow of its life-giving sap, and when hoary winter comes on apace and old Boreas howls out his requiem to the departed green things of earth we'll fall back on the evaporated article, supplemented with dried beans, that great favorite dish of the American aborigine—succotash."

Apple Crop Light.

The August fruit crop report, issued August 15th by the Dominion Fruit-Division, notes that the past month has been dry in the main, though showers were reported from some districts, noticeably the Niagara Peninsula. Many hailstorms and some tornados were reported. Hail insurance, upon a co-operative basis, is suggested. No improvement in apple prospects is noted. Reports from District No. 2 are especially pessimistic. This includes the counties on Lake Huron and inland to York. Pears promise to be good in the large commercial orchards of the Lake Erie counties, but elsewhere the crop appears to be rather poor. Pears show well in the Niagara District, and fair in British Columbia, except on the Coast, though somewhat light in Nova Scotia. The peach crop is good in British Columbia, fair in the Niagara section, and excellent in Lambton. The cherry crop in Eastern Canada was probably as large as was ever harvested, and the quality good. Prices were fairly well maintained without being exorbitant. A medium crop of grapes is expected, although dry weather in parts of Canada has given the rose bug and the flea beetle a chance to work. Small fruits proved disappointing. The general outlook for tomatoes is fair.

Railroad worm has been reported from the Abbotsford District in Quebec. Aphids have done damage in nearly all sections. Apple scab seems prevalent, and in no district does there appear to be any degree of freedom from it. In Eastern Canada the long spell of dry weather has checked the development of scab to some extent. Nova Scotia reports it prevalent and very serious on Gravensteins. In British Columbia, too, nearly all varieties are affected. Benefit from spraying is emphasized everywhere. No remark appears more frequently in the reports than that sprayed orchards are fairly good, even where unsprayed orchards are total failures.

In Great Britain and Europe, fruit prospects do not seem to have improved. There is undoubtedly a slight shortage in apples in all the apple-growing districts of the world this year, but the shortage does not, by any means, constitute a failure, and, under the stimulus of high prices, it will be extraordinary how large may be the quantity of apples upon the market at a later date. The London Trade Commissioner says that the British market will be open this year for large quantities of Canadian peaches, indicating that the small experimental shipments previously sent over have made an impression.

Attention to pear culture is urged by the Fruit Division.

A disturbing feature in connection with the harvest of apples this year will be the high price of coopers' stock. Barrels are being bought freely at 50 cents apiece, and only a few of those who have purchased stock can get the material alone for much less than twenty-eight cents.

Up to the time of issuing the report there had been a very brisk demand throughout the Dominion for all kinds of small fruits, and prices have been rather above the average, whether or not this demand will maintain to the end of the season, it is considered unlikely that there will be any appreciable lowering of apple prices.

Last year, for the first time in several years, the English merchants did not advance money to local buyers. Apparently, says the fruit crop report, they are adhering to the resolution this year. This fact, and the fact that co-operative associations are now formed in all the best apple districts, leaves little encouragement for the itinerant buyer. He is, however, abroad in the land, and there are reports of his offering seventy-five cents a barrel on the trees. The Fruit Division considers that there is no reason why every apple in Canada should not be sold at a price that would net \$1.25 per barrel on the tree. There are reports, it adds, of co-operative associations asking \$3.50 per barrel for No. 1 Spies.

The Result of Orchard Heating.

That the use of orchard heaters to ward off the killing frosts of Spring is a paying operation, especially in orchards of considerable size seems to be shown by the crop of peaches that was saved this year in the Tibbals orchard of Scioto County, Ohio. The owners, knowing of the possibilities of having their fruit killed kept crude oil burners burning throughout the frost season with the result that 4,000 bushels of first-grade peaches, now about ready for market, were saved. Other operations are kept up as well as they devote their entire time to planting, pruning and cultivating the tract. The orchard, which covers 85 acres, contains 17,000 trees, and, although this is but the sixth year for them, there have been three crops of peaches, one-third of the trees being full this year.

THE APIARY.

Nectar and Honey.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Outside the initiated beekeepers, comparatively few possess any understanding of the secretion of nectar, and its subsequent transformation into the most delicious and healthful sweet in the world—honey. There is a difference of opinion among practical apiarists, as to whether the nectar was put into the flowers by the All-wise Creator for the purpose of attracting bees and other insects that they would, by distributing and gathering the pollen of the plants, effect cross fertilization or whether it was His desire to provide human beings with a saccharine substance that was to satisfy their craving for sweets.

I will not now take issue with either side, but I acknowledge that bees perform work of great importance when they, while gathering nectar, cross-fertilize plants, for it is my intention to show that the secretion of nectar in flowers is based on scientific principles.

All plants get some of the elements of which they are composed from the soil. They can absorb or take these in solution only. The water in the soil dissolves these elements, and the fine rootlets of the plants, by absorbing the water and conveying it to other parts of the plants, distribute the diverse elements in various parts of the plants. There they are, by other processes, changed again to build the plants and bring them to maturity. After the water has accomplished its purpose, it is vaporized or transpired by the leaves and epidermis of the plants. This phenomenon is known as chlorovaporization when the transpiration takes place during the daytime, and chlorosudation when it takes place during the night. The quantity of water evaporated during a day by an acre of corn or of cabbage or some other plants is enormous; but with this we are only concerned indirectly now.

The leaves of the plants gather, or, more correctly, assimilate carbon from the surrounding air in the form of carbonic acid gas. This is transformed into starch by the plants by the aid of sunlight. Part of this starch is stored in the body of the plants for the purpose of supporting the ensuing season's wood growth, etc. Another part of it is changed into sugar, and then into gum, and finally into plant fibre. When water is absorbed by the roots, it, while passing through parts of the plants where sugar is stored, dissolves some of the sugar and exudes through special organs of the plants, which sometimes are on the leaves, but generally they are located in the flowers of the plants. These organs are known as nectaries, and the sweetened water which exudes from them is the nectar that is gathered by the bees and other insects.

Of course, as has already been said, most of the water absorbed by the roots of plants is evaporated through the leaves and epidermis, and does not contribute to the nectar supply. The small quantity, however, that does pass off through the special organs or nectaries, adds several million dollars to the nation's wealth. Nectar, before it is gathered by the bees, is essentially cane sugar dissolved in water, and some essential oils of the plants by which it has been secreted. It may also contain some aluminoids and very small quantities of mineral matter. The composition of honey is considered different. We, therefore, see that the busy little winged insects are practical chemists, transforming a raw product into a finished food-stuff of commercial value. The bees sip the nectar from the flowers with their liguals (tongues), and convey it to the organs called honey stomachs. This is not the bees' true stomach in which the food for sustaining their own bodies is digested, but its purpose is to partially digest the nectar. When cane sugar is eaten, it must first be transformed by digestive ferments into grape sugar. This is just what is done by bees with nectar. It can, therefore, be said that honey is semi-digested nectar or digested cane sugar. This should not make anyone loathe honey, (I say this because some have said that if honey has been partially digested by the bees, they did not want any of it in their stomachs!) for we have

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a similar, if not parallel, case in the formation of milk, which is nothing but raw production transformed into an edible food through the digestive functions of the cow.

To continue, when a bee has its honey stomach full, it returns to its hive and regurgitates its load, and stores it into a cell or gives it to another bee performing hive work. Nectar is much thinner than honey. Part of this excess of moisture has been removed while it was digesting in the bee's honey stomach, but it yet contains too much moisture, and for this reason the cells of honey are not sealed by the bees as soon as they are full. Depending upon the moist condition of the air and the honey itself, the cells are left uncapped for from a few days to several weeks. During this time the bees, by ventilating the hives with rapid motions of their wings, and by moving the honey from one cell to another, evaporate the excess of moisture.

When the honey has been rendered thick and is in other ways properly ripened, it is sealed. But even then if it is left with the bees for six weeks or longer, it will become heavier and it also appears to acquire a more delicate flavor. In years gone by many beekeepers removed the honey from the combs with the honey extractor (a machine that throws the liquid honey out of the cells by centrifugal force, but leaves the combs uninjured) before it had been sealed by the bees. This unripe honey would oftentimes ferment and become sour, and even when this did not take place, the product was hardly fit as a table delicacy and spread for bread. This practice by beekeepers prejudiced many against the use of extracted (liquid) honey, and again others cried adulteration, for the honey did not possess the flavor of the "strained" article of their grandfathers' time. From experience the apiarists are now learning that honey, in order to be of superb quality, must not be removed from the hives until it has been sealed for some time.

Honey contains more or less, according to what kinds of plants it has been gathered from, coloring matter. The dark, rich buckwheat honey contains about the most of all kinds produced in this country. Several kinds of honey produced in the tropics are said to be even darker than that from the buckwheat plant. Honey from white clover and basswood trees contains very little coloring matter. In fact, when pure, that is, when no honey from another source has been mixed with it, this honey will be nearly water-white. Color is no indication of the quality of honey. This is generally believed, though, for light honey commands about one-half more in price than that from the buckwheat plant. Why this is so I don't know, unless it is due to the fact that most dark-colored honey is produced during a time of the year when it can not be well ripened by the bees. This makes it deficient in fine flavor.

Flavor is what gives honey its value over other sweets. Were it not for this palate-tickling quality, honey could not be sold for several times more per given quantity than ordinary syrups. The essential oils are what give different kinds of honey their characteristic flavors. The flavor of white clover honey is mild and pleasant, while that from basswood trees is quite strong, but it is liked for this very reason by many. Though buckwheat honey has a somewhat pronounced flavor, it is generally well liked by those accustomed to its use from their youth.

Bees located near large onion fields have sometimes stored considerable honey from this source. When first gathered, onion honey has such a strong flavor characteristic of this plant that it can not be eaten. If left with the bees for a considerable time it improves. Still more singular is honey gathered from horehound. It has such a strong, bitter taste, that it cannot be used at all. Unlike onion honey, this bitter flavor can not be removed by leaving the honey long with the bees. The bees appear not to have a dislike for horehound honey, and it is also used for medicinal purposes.

Honey that has been properly ripened and is stored in a reasonably dry place, will keep for many years. Samples forty years old have been reported which had not deteriorated in quality. The good-keeping qualities of honey are due to a small quantity of formic acid in it.

As the poison that is injected into the wound, when a bee stings any animal or person, is formic acid, some one formulated the theory that the bees, just before sealing each cell of honey, added a drop of the acid from their stings, but it is not known how this material is incorporated.

Doctors and scientists have of late found that various acids, when found naturally in food stuffs, such as apples, berries, lemons and honey, aid much in preventing the propagation of disease-producing bacteria. Though such acids might be injurious to the human system when taken artificially in large quantities, such need not be feared when they are introduced into the system in small quantities through wholesome food. Certain acids will kill certain germs. Citric acid (common in various kinds of fruit) is said to kill cholera germs in two minutes, and lemonade, so says a foreign bacteriologist, will kill the germs of typhoid fever. Now, formic acid,

contained in honey, is one of the best germicides known to medical science. We see, therefore, that regular consumers of honey are constantly introducing into their system a most powerful weapon for combating disease producing organisms.

Wisconsin, U. S. A. F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

POULTRY.

Prevention of Disease in Poultry.

Autumn is at hand and the poultry must soon leave the free range of large fields and confine themselves to comparatively small yards and closed houses. Not only beginners in poultry keeping, but also experienced poultrymen find themselves face to face with the problem of disease prevention. It is difficult and often unprofitable to doctor poultry and for this reason it is of the greatest importance that disease be kept from gaining access to the flock. Truly prevention is better than cure. If poultry were allowed to run where and when they pleased, and were not subjected to so many unnatural conditions undoubtedly there would be less trouble from disease, but man has housed the birds to suit his own notions and conveniences, and as a consequence must battle with the result. Many a poultry breeder despairing of being able to cure his sick birds and finding one after another of them sickening and dying has been led to remark that the axe is the best medicine, and for some specific, contagious, and generally fatal diseases it surely is once they have entered the fock, but better yet would be a plan, call it medicine if you will, which would help these diseases out of the hens.

Cold days are coming and how can the birds be kept healthy? First and foremost in preparing the flock for winters we must emphasize selection. Cull the birds before disease makes its appearance rather than after. Nature provides for a survival of the fittest, and the weak were killed by their stronger fellows, or by other species which overcame them. Man very often allows both weak and strong to enter his pens, the weak finally developing a contagious disease which is passed on to the vigorous birds. Weed out every bird which does not show every indication of health. Cull them as you would rotten peaches from a basket.

A healthy flock cannot remain so unless kept under sanitary conditions. Strong, vigorous birds will sicken and die in dark, damp and dirty pens. Renovate the old house before putting the birds in, and if the old yards have been runways for diseased birds change them altogether. White-wash the pens thoroughly, being careful to get into all the cracks and crevices, and, of course, previous to the whitewashing, the pen will be benefited by a thorough scrubbing. Put in clean boxes for nests and build sanitary roosts. Take a critical look at the old house. Does enough light enter it? Pathogenic organisms thrive in subdued light, while bright sunlight and fresh air spell death to them. Take out the small windows, cut a larger hole in the sunny side of the pen and arrange them to let in light and fresh air. Open front houses are a success. The old idea of excluding all fresh air because it is cold is gradually giving way to common sense. Get the fresh air, but avoid drafts.

Healthy fowls well-housed need good feed to maintain vitality. A mixture of cereal grains is best and with it give rolled oats from a hopper, and, if possible, skim milk from a clean dish or drinking fountain. Don't forget green feed—cabbages, mangels, clover leaves, etc., and supply lime and grit.

But something is still lacking. The birds have had the free range which means that in search of insects and green feed they have taken exercise. Placed in a small pen they are deprived of this requisite to good health. But by feeding whole grain in a clean, chaffy litter the birds may be induced to take considerable exercise and until the weather becomes very cold and even then on any but the most severe days they are benefited by a short flit around the yard. Weed the flock carefully, house the birds in a clean light, well-ventilated house, give the best of feed in as much variety as possible, and induce the birds to exercise.

At the end of the 42nd week in the second International Egg-laying Contest at Starrs, Conn. Experiment Station, the White Leghorn pen of Tom Barron, England, was still in the lead with a score of 1,041 eggs, next in order being another English White Leghorn pen, that of Ed. Cam, with 956 eggs.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Western Fair Fire.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning last week fire broke out next the railway siding in one of the frame buildings of the Western Fair, London. The origin is supposed to have been either incendiarism or a smouldering cigar stub. Five buildings were burned, viz., those for cement products, machinery and stones, carriages, etc., double horse barn, and the W. C. T. U. dining hall, aggregating a loss of some \$50,000, towards which there is some \$30,000 insurance. In the horse stabling left intact there are 116 box-stalls and 77 open stalls. The roof of the swine shed was damaged, but all the other buildings were unharmed. Next morning immediate action was taken by the Fair Association and the City Board of Aldermen to clear the sites and provide temporary wooden buildings of a first-class type, so that all exhibits coming will be accommodated and properly cared for. All the corporation staff of available artisans and others were at once put on the job, and ample supplies of material rushed in, so that the work will be pushed to a finish this week and the progress and success of the exhibition will not be stayed. Gangs of men are working day and night, special electric lighting being provided for the latter. The officers of the fair and civic authorities are to be congratulated upon the prompt and vigorous action taken in the interval before the fair to restore the buildings. President Kent, of the National Exhibition, Toronto, on behalf of that organization, kindly wired an offer of tenting or other aid that might be needed. The popular Western Fair will therefore be doing business at the old stand just as though no fire has ever taken place.

Likes Our Record System.

A distinguished foreign visitor to the Canadian National Exhibition was Lars Fredericksen, a stalwart genial Dane, Cattle Expert to the United Agricultural Societies of Jutland, representing about 70,000 members whom he is serving on a dual commission from them and the Danish government. Mr. Fredericksen has been making a prolonged tour of North America, investigating the cattle-breeding industry in particular, and general farming conditions in a more general way. One thing he commends in both Canada and United States is the practice of having stock out a considerable proportion of the time. In Denmark breeding stock is kept confined eight months of the year, and he thinks it predisposes to tuberculosis, which, however, they make pretty thorough efforts to keep in check and eradicate.

Mr. Fredericksen is very much pleased with our centralized system of pedigree records, and with our record of dairy performance. He likes the idea of keeping official records of yearly production under normal breeding conditions. It impresses him much more favorably than the American system, under which cows are forced to make abnormal short-term records. Records should be kept primarily for the information they furnish rather than to whet an overweening competitive spirit.

In Denmark the system of registration is quite different from ours, being, as we gather it, based partly upon inspection. Many of their native cattle are practically pure-bred, but not registered at all. Mr. Fredericksen hopes to introduce a system modelled upon what he has seen here.

As for live stock he says we have better Holsteins than Holland, but our general average is not so high as in that country and his own.

Prince Edward Island.

Haying has been completed, and the crop is much larger than usual, the quality being excellent. Harvest is in progress. The grain has been filling splendidly, and a continuation of fine weather will ensure the largest and best crop of grain ever harvested here. The sow thistle has done considerable damage, and, on the lower lying lands, some of the grain will be very late. The pastures continue good, and the milk supply received at the factories is much better than is usual at this time of year. Horse races and athletic sports have been the chief attractions in the province recently.

Work has been begun on the addition to the agricultural hall, Charlottetown. It is to be completed in time for the long course in Agriculture, which is to be held next winter. There are already a dozen applicants.

Expansion Year at the Canadian National.

With the Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of this great Dominion pressing the magic button in the neat, trim dairy building on Monday, August 25th, the thirty-fifth annual Canadian National Exhibition was declared formally open, and the energy which was let loose began to turn the giant wheels which operate all sorts and kinds of machinery from the smallest to the greatest. Following a year in which Imperialism was the keynote with the exhibition opened by the Duke of Connaught, the management happily chose the slogan "Expansion" and turned their attention more to increased exhibits of Canadian products. The Prime Minister could not but feel a thrill of pride as he looked upon the magnificent exhibits of the products of Canadian fields, forests, mines, and waters. These in their raw state and with the great displays made by the manufacturers of our country could not but impress one with the fact that Canada's opportunities are unlimited, and that we have a people capable of developing them. For three years now the management have set as their goal an attendance of one million and judging from first-week crowds their hopes will be realized this year. The three opening days were record breakers, and so many children were present on Wednesday that it was termed by many "Pandemonium" day instead of "Children's" day. It is truly a wonderful show, one prominent American visitor giving it precedence over all others, and naming it "the greatest in the world." As an annual event it is the most educative of all the exhibitions on the American continent. The exhibits are for the most part Canadian, and while several thousands of dollars are represented each year in exhibits from other countries, the Canadian National Exhibition is looked upon as an event where Canada throws down her gauntlet in front of the world. From little more than an average county fair it has grown in three and a half decades to a world-famed exhibition, almost as far reaching as a world's fair.

Approaching the grounds from Dufferin Street one is struck by the massive beauty of the grand new \$40,000 entrance which is now completed, and which welcomes by day and night the countless throngs which pass through its untiring stiles. A brilliant flame of colored lights, it is an electrical feature by night. Through the arch the first building (new last year) to meet the eye is the imposing Government building. To those not privileged to visit the exhibition last year this is one of the features and scarcely less interesting does it prove to the thousands who are paying it a second visit.

The real expansion in buildings this year is to be found at the extreme eastern end of the grounds. Travelling through the old haunts the live stock lover finds the stock-barns missing, but if he goes farther east the expression on his face soon turns from disappointment to expectancy and the smile which beams over his countenance is only a small indication of the feeling of rapture he has within him, for lo and behold, just east of the grand stand is a new live-stock building. A massive brick front, on which stands a horse and a "bonnie" (which looks more like a Mexican steer than a pure-bred beef animal) with the words "Live Stock" over the arch leading to the forty-foot arcade which runs the full length of the building, and which is flanked on either side by ten large horse barns, forms the imposing entrance to the entire live-stock show. Back of this are the cattle and horse barns and pig pens. True, they are the old barns on new ground, but the arrangement is a vast improvement over that of former years. The sheep pens having been consumed by fire shortly before the exhibition opened the sheep are in large tents just behind the cattle barns. In the centre of all these buildings, and flanked on all sides by them is the new judging ring easily accessible from all and where all the breeding classes of horses and cattle are being judged. The ring is a little too small, but is a great improvement upon the old one. Seating capacity for onlookers is still far too small, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of "expansion" as far as the live-stock end of the exhibition is concerned does not flit from the mind of the powers that be with the closing of the gates at the end of this exhibition, but will remain a prominent feature of all advancement in coming years. The proposed new judging arena will undoubtedly meet all requirements, and live-stock men should keep their interests prominently before the management and see that this important feature of any exhibition gets its just share of attention. One is safe in saying that from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the people who attend the exhibition come to see something living. Live stock appeals to all. Even the city children and society women thronged the stalls and pens all day Wednesday. A good start has been made. Keep up the good work. The directorate should see to it that this one of the

most important of all the branches of this great fair, receives all the attention it deserves. Improvement has come this year and must continue each year as progress is made. Canadian live stock is worthy of the best possible. It has a record to be proud of and the judging of such perfected types should be done where all the educative features would be brought prominently before the onlooker.

The large transportation building which a few years ago was filled with the better class of buggies and vehicles to be drawn by horse, contains nothing but horseless carriages this year. One might think the horse had been driven into oblivion; but not so, for just to the east, barn after barn is filled with all classes of the equine race from the diminutive Shetland to the heaviest drafter, yet not a vehicle to be drawn by them is seen in the Transportation building—crammed as it is with all classes of autos from the little red roadster to the long-nosed, graceful-lined six touring car.

The Process and Machinery buildings are thronged with people day after day. Interest never wanes in the big machines and the truly wonderful work done by them. There is scarcely a more educative feature of the entire show than that showing the process of manufacture of so many of the articles prominent in our national economy. The hidden energy of electricity is mystifying as usual, so great is its power, and so little do we know about it. The uses of gas in cooking, lighting, and heating are demonstrated in a building set apart for this purpose, and this great household labor saver receives a great deal of attention.

The Manufacturers' Building always the Mecca for large crowds is even more attractive this year. Every inch of available space is occupied and never before have the exhibits been of so uniformly high a standard. Canada produces raw material in abundance, and her manufacturers have proven that with the good material at their disposal, with expert hands to mould it, and with the best of machinery to aid they can turn out a finished product which will take first place in any company.

From the manufacturers' building we go to the Horticultural exhibit. Truly plants have grown well this season, notwithstanding drouth in some sections. Again it is our painful duty to chronicle a "kick" from the vegetable growers, and not without reason do they complain. A tent none too large and altogether inconspicuous covered the huddled arrangement of the products of Canada's vegetable gardens. It is a pity that a permanent building, or part of one could not be supplied for this important exhibit which, under present circumstances, is missed by many who would gladly spend a profitable hour or two in studying varieties.

The Dairy building is well filled this year, one of the striking exhibits being a pyramid of one hundred eighty-pound cheese, the production of Ontario in ten minutes. The process of manufacture of butter continues each day, and is interesting not a few of the old-time makers and many younger dairy folks.

One of the most interesting and valuable exhibits on the grounds is that in a large tent labelled "Live Stock Demonstration." Here are to be seen cattle, sheep, and pigs which were bought on the open market—lambs, long-tailed and entire; others trimmed and altered; steers, horned and hornless, and of the "scrub" variety, and also of the better class of feeder; pigs, desirable and undesirable bacon. Crowds throng the tent each day, and two demonstrators explain the differences between the good and the bad, and indicate which the market demands.

Working our way back toward the entrance, the Government building is perhaps the one of greatest interest to the agriculturist. Patterned after last year's exhibit, under the great dome of the building stands the pyramid of prize-winning grains, roots, and vegetables from the Ontario field-crop competitions. Just beyond it is a very artistic display of Ontario-grown box-packed fruit of all kinds. A glass box shows clearly the method of box packing. To one side is a large exhibit of all kinds of farm crops taken from the farms operated in connection with the Ontario Government. Then come the exhibits of Welland, Kent, Lambton, and Essex counties. All these are prepared by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture in these counties, and the superb fruit, magnificent corn, grain, and roots put up in artistic designs drew large crowds and proved a first-class advertisement for each county. The west wing again held the big display from the Ontario Agricultural College. As an educative feature this exhibit has few equals. Results of variety tests exhibits of economic weeds and insects, drainage demonstration apparatus, and dozens of other features for the man from the farm combine to make a most

valuable exhibit. The British Columbia exhibit of fruit, etc., attracts thousands. The aquarium, the exhibit of the Atlantic Fisheries Co., and those from Trinidad, British West Indies, British Guiana, and other colonies all add to the interest of this great building, and it would not be fitting to close without mentioning the exhibit of the Health Department, showing how 3,500 babies under one year old are taken by the grim reaper each year in Ontario, and demonstrating the means to employ to avoid this loss by cleanliness in dairy and household.

Owing to the fire which destroyed the poultry building a new building had to be erected. Exhibits arrived late, and the entry is not nearly as large as it would have been had the disaster not happened, but with 2,264 entries in horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, the live stock representation of the West the Center, and the East is stronger than that of years ago, and with the best of weather and everything running smoothly this promises to be the greatest of all Canadian National Exhibitions.

Horses.

It is rather difficult to estimate the horse show from a visit to the stables, for horses never look their best in an exhibition stall, but this much we are safe in saying, that with champions of shows on both this side and across the water, the draft breeds are represented by about the choicest individual animals which ever appeared in this country. Clydesdales are numerous, and the quality good enough to please the most fastidious. Percherons are strong numerically, and some of the entries noticed in stalls are draft horses second to none in any country. Shires, as usual, are not numerous, but the quality is good. We must congratulate the management on again following the system of judging a complete breed each day, which is a great improvement over the haphazard work of taking classes from several breeds at a time. In fact the directors of the Live-stock Department are deserving of considerable praise in the work they have done to better conditions for exhibitors and visitors, to say nothing of the courtesy shown the press. The lighter breeds of horses do not make as strong a showing now as a few years ago, but some excellent individuals came out in the classes for Hackneys, Standard-breds and Roadsters and they still have quite a large following of admirers, but there was a conspicuous lack of interest in the Standard-bred and carriage horses around the breeding ring. Hackneys, with their sensational action, did bring forth considerable applause. Judging of all the heavy classes does not take place until the second week, and interest grows as the call of the judges draws near.

The harness classes and hunters and jumpers are judged in front of the grand stand as usual, and never were the classes stronger than at this exhibition. The management did a commendable act when they changed the places of judging the breeding classes from the grand stand to the new ring where all breeding classes of cattle and horses are placed in full view of those stock lovers desiring to make the most of their trip to the fair. The ring at present is a little too small, but by another year will be replaced by a large judging arena. At last advancement comes to the stock department.

Standard-breds.—The only class of Standard-bred horses in which there was a large entry was that for aged stallions, the judging of which was deferred until Thursday of the second week, to allow them to show in harness in front of the grand stand instead of in the breeding-class ring.

Only three three-year-old stallions were forward, Weldonian McKinney, a very stylish, smooth-going colt, being an easy winner.

Two two-year-old stallions were a weak class, and of three yearlings nothing sensational came out.

The filly classes were scarcely more interesting. Of three three-year-olds Todd Girl, a nice, smooth, brown, beat her half-sisters Emma Todd and Nictah 43.

Queen Melrose, a roan with promise of developing into a speedy mare, led the two-year-old class.

Four yearlings were a fairly close lot, Merrywinkle and Shillywinkle, two very typical breeding-looking colts, going first and second for Ashley Stock Farm.

The best class of the day was that for brood mares and foals. When the final call was made, Vera Peters, a very nicely-turned, clean, trim little brown, with a beautiful bay colt at foot, led, Noble Lottie 44, a bigger mare, bay in color, scarcely so smooth going, second, and the dark-brown Elden Bells third.

Exhibitors.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; William Hammall, Toronto; Porter Bros., Appleby; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro; J. A. McKenzie, Presque Isle.

Awards.—Stallion, three years old '1, McKenzie, on Weldonian McKinney, by McKinney;

2 and 3, Miss Wilks, on Bingen Celest, by Bingen Pilot, and Chimes Todd, by Kentucky Todd. Stallion, two years old: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Noble Peter, by Peter Wilton; 2, Hammall, on Victor Peter, by Jim Todd. Stallion one-year-old: 1, Ashley Farm, on George Raynor, by McMartin; 2, Gardhouse, on Royal Melrose, by General Melrose; 3, Miss Wilks, on Shanklin, by Jim Todd. Filly, three years: 1, Hammall, on Todd Girl by Kentucky Todd; 2, Miss Wilks, on Emma Todd, by Kentucky Todd; 3, Ashley Farm, on Nictah 43, by Kentucky Todd. Filly, two years old: 1, Gardhouse, on Queen Melrose, by King Melrose; 2, Ashley Farm, on Emma Frasier, by Bingen Pilot; 3, Miss Wilks, on Vanity Todd, by Jim Todd. Filly, one-year-old: 1 and 2, Ashley Farm, on Merrywinkle, by McMartin, and Shillywinkle, by McKenzie; 3, Porter Bros., on Topsy, by King of the Montars. Mare with foal: 1 and 3, Miss Wilks, on Vera Peters, by Peter the Great, and Elden Bells, by Mon Bells; 2, Ashley Farm, on Noble Lottie, by Noble W. Foal of 1913: 1 and 2, Miss Wilks; 3, Ashley Farm.

Champion mare, Vera Peters.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney breed of horses has not been making much headway in this country during recent years, owing, no doubt, to the inroads of the automobile, but this year's exhibit of the breed at the Canadian National was stronger than for some time. However, as is usually the case, the classes for the older stock were much better filled than those for colts and young animals. The aged stallion class was the strongest in number and quality, eleven of the best in the country facing judges, Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville; G. D. Mercer, Toronto, and O. Moulton, Batavia, N. Y. It was, on the whole, a strong class, and the first six horses were moved three times before the final decision was made. The red went to Crow & Murray's big, dark brown horse, Lord Hermoine, a bold, strong mover, with a good stride, and carrying his hocks well under him. Had he a little white on him he would show to better advantage, as some white points add to the flashiness of a horse. Jas. Tilt, Derry West, got second on the veteran, Spartan, a horse whose action is hard to criticize. Third stood Graham Bros'. Colorite, a fine type of chestnut, resembling very much the second-prize horse. Such good horses as Yeager's Bold Elsenham, Boag's Blanch Surprise, Hassard's Harviestoun Fanatic, Macaulay's Christopher North and Watson's Guelph Performer and Wenona's Jubilee were outside the money.

Only two three-year-old stallions were forward, Yeager's beautifully smooth, typical chestnut, Downham Squire, a strong, true mover, flexing his hocks well, winning over Pickering's Derwent Performer. No other stallion classes were filled.

The best of the filly classes was that for brood mares, five being forward. Londesborough Madge, the winner, is a Hackney all over, and, after showing superb action, was placed over Cymbal, a mare of much the same type and also a fine goer, and Terrington Cheerful, a mare of good type, but a little plainer and not so snappy in action.

Exhibitors.—H. G. Boag, Barrie; T. H. Hassard, Markham; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; Sidney Page, Toronto; Jas. Tilt, Derry West; T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Graham Bros., Claremont; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Bennet Bros., Carlisle; G. H. Pickering, Brampton; J. G. Hammer, Burford; Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto, and Jos. Telfer, Milton West.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Crow & Murray, on Hermoine, by Matthias; 2, Tilt, on Spartan, by Polonius; 3, Graham Bros., on Colorite, by Rosador. Stallion, three years old: 1, Yeager, on Downham Squire; 2, Pickering, on Derwent Performer, by Derwent Performer. Filly, three years old: 1, Hammer, on Jewel, by Norwich Albert; 2, Telfer, on Princess Endora, by Vanguard; 3, Watson, on Wenona's Maid, by Guelph Performer. Filly, two years old: 1 and 2, Watson, on Dainty Maid, and Daisy Performer, by Guelph Performer. Brood mare and foal: 1, Crow & Murray, on Londesborough Madge, by His Majesty; 2, Macaulay, on Cymbal, by Matthias; 3, Pellatt, on Terrington Cheerful, by Clifford 3rd. Foal of 1913: 1, Pellatt; 2, H. A. Mason; 3, W. F. Batty.

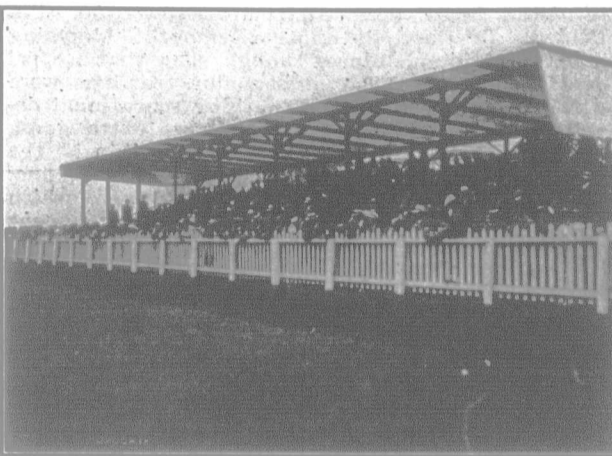
Champion stallion, Lord Hermoine.
Champion filly, Londesborough Madge.

PONIES.

The exhibit of ponies was not large, but all the stock forward was the kind to demonstrate the usefulness of these little animals. All breeds competed in the open classes, and were awarded for championships in Hackneys and Shetlands. The outstanding features were T. B. Macaulay's diminutive but exceedingly pretty Shetland stallion Silver Star of Transy, the champion of his breed; T. H. Hassard's Royal Review, the well-known Hackney stallion, J. M. Gardhouse's Falke Fire Alarm, a two-year-old Hackney stallion which beat Royal Review for championship, and the same owner's yearling filly, Berkly Sweetheart, champion filly.

Exhibitors.—T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; John Miller Jr., Ashburn; Mrs. W. J. Stinson, High Park; Broadview Stud, Toronto; T. H. Hassard, Markham; J. R. Creech, Lambton Mills; R. M. Holby, Manchester, and James Wilkin, Balsam.

Awards.—Stallion, 12 hands and under: 1, Macaulay, on Silver Star, by Transy; 2, Mrs. Stinson, on Preece; 3, John Miller Jr. Stallion, 12 hands up to 13: 1, Gardhouse, on Falke Fire Alarm; 2, Broadview Stud, on Folly's Danegelt. Stallion over 13 hands: 1, Hassard, on Royal Review. Filly, two years, 12 hands and under: 1, J. R. Creech, on Robert Land Stella. Filly, two years, over 13 hands: 1, Gardhouse, on

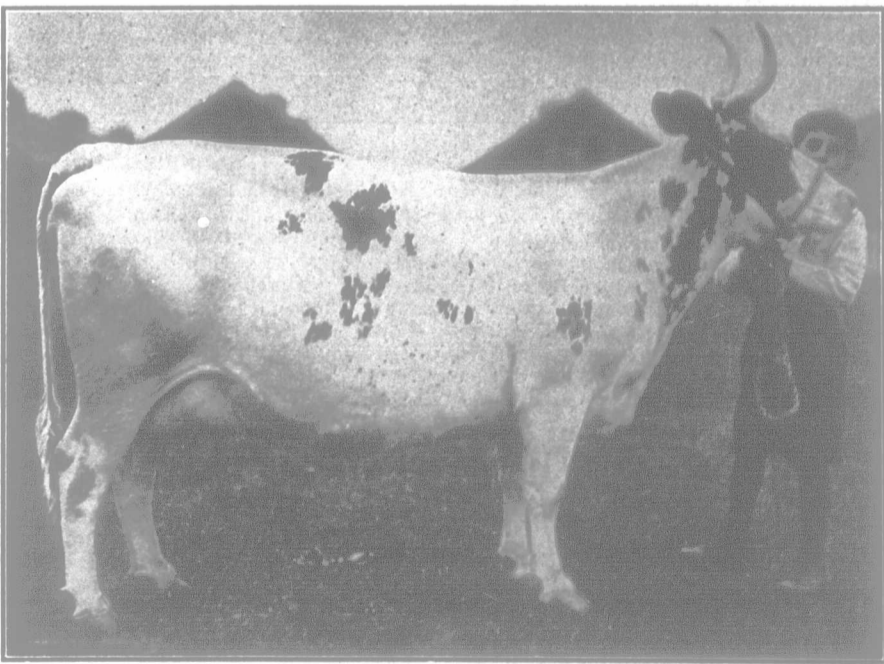


Watching the Judging of Horses and Cattle from the Temporary Stand at Toronto Fair.

Lady Horace; 2, Macaulay, on Glenavon Victoria. Filly, one year: 1, Gardhouse, on Berkly Sweetheart. Filly or gelding: 1, Gardhouse, on Berkly Swell. Brood mare with foal: 1, James Wilkin, on Forgate Darcy; 2, Jno. Miller Jr., on Flossie; 3, R. M. Holby, on Forest Sorel Jinks. Brood mare with foal, over 13 hands: 1, Broadview Pony Stud, on Dame Horace. Foal: 1, Wilkin; 2, Holby; 3, Broadview Stud.
Champion stallion, Falke Fire Alarm.
Champion filly, Berkly Sweetheart.

Dairy Cattle.

Dairy cattle were not numerous. A conspicuous feature was the absence of new exhibitors, competition being confined practically to a few of the better known among the old ones. In point of merit, however, the winning animals left little to be desired. Judging commenced with Ayrshires and Holsteins on Thursday afternoon. A lowering morning found arbiters and exhibitors ready, but the books not down from the office, and half an hour of precious time was wasted waiting for rain. The prize list had been strangely assorted,



Broomhill Flora 2nd.

Ayrshire dairy cow, first in dry class at Canadian National Exhibition, 1913. Had been sweepstakes at all the recent Western except Winnipeg. Exhibited by R. R. Ness.

and seemed as though it has been revised by a clerk with little practical knowledge of stock breeding. When we find classes for "cows four years old and under, in milk," and specials in the same breed for "cows five years old and over," duplicating in part what should have been the open class for mature cows, it suggests the wisdom of putting a competent man in charge of the prize list and catalogue, and giving him a chance to work. Typographical errors were numerous—a sad lapse from the accurate standard of previous catalogues.

AYRSHIRES.

Three well-known and meritorious herds disputed the Ayrshire honors. They were those of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., and Wm. Stewart & Son, also of Menie. Showyard type and quality prevailed throughout the exhibit, commending the breed most highly to visitors. Ness' herd, fresh from its great sweep at the Western fairs, upheld its reputation here, but not without worthy competition. D. Drummond, of Ottawa, bestowed the awards, and did his work perfectly as an expert should.

Hobsland Masterpiece was an outstanding first in aged bulls, later becoming senior and grand champion. He is the perfection of type, with quality, breed character and masculinity as well. Auchenbrain Hercules and Springfield Cashier are also good bulls, straight-topped and deep-ribbed, but lack a little of the aristocratic refinement of head which the winning bull combines with masculine strength. Burnside Lucky Cavalier has the splendid middle of his sire, Bargaenock Gay Cavalier. He is also excellent in the quarter, but a trifle short of neck and, perhaps, a bit coarse in the horn. Hobsland Sunrise followed the way of his sire, Hobsland Masterpiece, by lifting the junior championship. Stewart and Hume won first and second in senior calves with a couple of good ones, Hume's Prince Arthur of Humeshaugh being sired by the second-prize aged bull, and Stewart's by Springhill Cashier, though the catalogue had this animal down as the dam of the calf. Miracles are easily wrought in catalogues. Six or seven aged cows furnished a very attractive spectacle, headed by Ness' Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, a fine straight-topped cow, with an udder almost as level as her back, and about half as long. The white four-year-old Beuchen Spottie 4th is another pretty cow with a good udder. She headed the three-year-olds last year. Small but sweet is the third-prize Lassie, which displayed a phenomenally large and well-balanced milk vessel. Clerkland Kate 2nd is recognized as a rare, good cow, but was a shade out of condition. Stewart rounded out the class with a very good pair. First in the dry cows was Broomhill Flora 2nd, by Broomhill Prince. She is a very deep-bodied and stylish cow, one quite out of the ordinary, and had captured sweepstakes at all the Western fairs except Winnipeg, where it was awarded another entry from the same herd. Burnside Diana is a beautiful two-year-old heifer, with a top like a straightedge. She is by Bargaenock Gay Cavalier, the sire of the first-prize two-year-old bull. Humeshaugh Kate headed the senior yearlings, and a very nice, straight, substantial heifer she is, a creditable first anywhere. Ness evened up in the junior yearlings with an almost faultless type in Holehouse Randy 9th, afterwards declared junior champion. Stewart and Hume came up very well in the young classes, more especially Stewart, who won several firsts on stock of his own breeding. In senior calves, for instance,

one of the very best classes of young stock, he led nicely with Blue Belle of Menie 2nd, Hume following with his Humeshaugh Spicy Kate. Stewart also led in junior calves, with Mayflower of Menie. Ness led, however, in the class for get of sire, securing first on the progeny of Gay Cavalier, and third on the get of Barcheskie King's own, Stewart coming in between.

Awards in full were.—Aged bulls: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece; 2, Hume, on Auchenbrain Hercules; 3, Stewart, on Springhill Cashier. Two-year-old bulls: 1, Ness, on Burnside Lucky Cavalier; 2, Hume, on White Duke of Springbank. Yearling: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Sunrise. Senior bull calves: 1, Stewart, on Heatherlea of Menie;

2 and 4, Hume, on Prince Arthur of Humeshaugh, and Sprightly's Hercules; 3, Ness, on Burnside Burland. Junior calves: 1, Ness, on Burnside Ben; 2 and 3, Stewart on Dainty Davy of Menie, and Douglas of Menie; 4, Hume, on Humeshaugh Confidence. Aged cows: 1 and 2, Ness, on Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, and Beuchen Spottie 4th; 3 and 4, Hume on Lassie, and Clerkland Kate 2nd. Cow, three years old in milk—1, Ness, on Burnside Dorothy 2nd; 2, Hume, on Kate of Menie; 3, Stewart, on Mayflower. Cow three years and over, in calf, not milking: 1, 2

and 4, Ness, on Broomhill Flora 2nd, Barcheskie White Beauty, and Burnside Maggie Finlayston 2nd; 3, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th. Two-year-old heifer: 1, 3 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Diana, Burnside Lady Lucky, and Hillhouse Queen Mary; 2, Hume, on Spicy Ena. Senior yearling heifer: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Kate; 2 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Diana 3rd, and Burnside Orange Blossom 4th; 3, Stewart, on Ayrshire Beauty of Menie. Junior yearling heifer: 1 and 4, Ness, on Holehouse Randy 9th, and Netherhall Merlie 10th; 2, Stewart, on White Heather 8rd of Menie; 3, Hume. Senior calves: 1, Stewart, on Blue Bell of Menie 2nd; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Spicy Kate; 3 and 4, Ness, on Hobsland Rosie 4th, and Burnside Miss Muir. Junior calves: 1, Stewart, on Mayflower of Menie; 2, Ness, on Silver Bell 10th; 3, Hume, on Humeshaugh Rose 2nd. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Ness; 2, Stewart; 4, Hume. Progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Ness; 3 and 4, Hume. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Ness; 2, Hume; 4, Stewart. Junior herd: 1, Ness; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume. Heifer, two years old, out of milk, (special): 1 and 3, Ness; 2 and 4, Hume. Breeder's herd: 1, Stewart; 2, Ness; 3, Hume. Senior and grand champion bull, Hobsland Masterpiece. Junior male champion, Hobsland Sunrise. Senior and grand champion female, Auchebraun Fanny 9th. Junior champion female, Holehouse Randy 9th.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Holstein honors were assigned by Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, Ont., who stamped his breeder's ideals in characters clear and plain. Out of some well-filled classes he sorted a type with consistent discrimination, avoiding coarseness, extreme size and misshapen udders, in a quest for quality, breed type and character. No high pelvic arches, no badly split up udders, or coarse heads appeared near the top of his line-up if he could help it. He had plenty of room to make choice, for while the classes presented much excellent material, the prize-winners being, in nearly all cases, most worthy, and while there is a well-marked tendency to refinement in the breed, it still presents considerable diversity of type, and some of the classes tailed off into pretty ragged ends. The exhibit was considerably the most numerous of the dairy breeds, and, taken on the whole, was very creditable.

Exhibitors were A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Lakeview Farm, Bronte; Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park; Tig Wood, Mitchell; Sunnybrook Farm, Eglinton; C. J. Pearce, Ostrander; Clarence C. Kettle, Wilsonville; John C. Boeck, Toronto; Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto; R. M. Holtby, Manchester; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; K. R. Marshall, Dunbarton; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, all of Ontario province.

Alas for fleeting fame! The Holstein bull which won the \$500.00 championship prize two years ago was last year sent to fifth or sixth place, and this year relegated to the bottom of a class of four. He weighs about thirty hundred pounds, and, to quote Mr. Rettie's words, "is bigger than a Holstein bull ought to be." He has grown into an immense, strong-boned but rangy animal, and, while not especially coarse for his size, is somewhat irregular in conformation, slack of girth and not too straight in the back. The very opposite in size, type and character was selected for first place, Prince Abbecker Mercena, shown by Hulet, and bred by the judge himself. His only important fault is lack of size. Refinement prevailed. Gooderham's Prince Malta de Kol is a rather plain but rugged masculine bull that looks as though he might be a getter of good stock. Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol is well bred on producing lines. Having started at the top, Hulet serenely pursued his winning way with the two-year-old Woodland Schuiling Sarcastic, a strong bull of good character, fairly winning over the beautiful quality and perfect condition of Sir Homewood Fayne. There was no disputing first in yearlings to Reuben Abbecker Mercena, a fine, straight young bull of correct type and quality. A consistent second was Pellatt's Segis de Kol, somewhat larger and rangier, but patterned on the same general plan. Fourth placing gave a moment's pause. Francy Keyes Korndyke bears evidence of not yet having had a chance to come into his best. With better development he would have gone higher. As it was he might have been placed a notch lower. He landed just ahead of a much better grown bull in better condition, but not his equal in type. There were nine entries in the class.

Among a full dozen senior calves, Prince Colanthus Abbecker had a clear call. He is a straight, sturdy, promising youngster. A very trim, stylish calf is King Lyon's Hengerveld, but he lacks something of the barrel and substance possessed by the winner, which, however, had two months the advantage in age. A rare junior calf is Gooderham's King Segis Pontiac Posch. Two or three of the others should make very good bulls.

A very worthy first in mature cows was found in Retta Hengerveld Posch, by Schuiling Sir Posch. She is a cow of good type, swinging a large, well-balanced udder, open to the rather slight criticism that the teats point a

little forward. Her milk-vein system is extraordinary, extending clear up to her foreflank. The second-prize cow also displayed an excellent udder, carried well up behind. Very fair milk vessels were also carried by the first two three-year-olds in milk. Many fine, big, deep-bodied animals responded to the call for cows three years old in calf, but not milking. Woodlawn Queen presented a smooth, dairy type, with excellent quality and condition. Cherryvale, winner of second, had an immense, low-hanging udder. Pauline Colantha Tensen, a very good cow, dropped into third position.

Plenty of first-class entries were found for decoration among the twelve two-year-old heifers. Countess Abbecker Francy, at the head of the list, is a very nice white heifer, with an udder that covers a large area of her abdomen, though furnished with teats that are rather too thin. Princess L. Posch is another smooth, blooming heifer of fair substance, though somewhat arched over the pelvis. The eight senior yearlings were a fair, good class, though nothing sensational developed. The junior yearlings were extra good. "As smooth a lot as ever you saw," said the judge. The first three were very deep, fine, smooth heifers, especially the first one, which should make a heavy producer. Similar comment applies to both senior and junior calves, the latter class furnishing the junior champion in Princess Abbecker Pauline 3rd, by Prince Abbecker Mercena. Senior and grand champion bull was Prince Abbecker Mercena, the junior honors falling to Gooderham's King Segis Pontiac Posch.

The feature of the show is the wonderful sweep of Mr. Hulet, who won fifteen first prizes (including all the firsts in herds and progeny), and all the championships but one. Awards follow: Aged bulls: 1, Hulet, on Prince Abbecker Mercena; 2, Gooderham, on Prince Malta de Kol; 3, Lakeview Farm, on Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol; 4, Tig Wood, on Logan Prince Schuiling. Two-year-old bulls: 1, Hulet, on Woodland Schuiling Sarcastic; 2, Pearce, on Sir Homewood Fayne; 3, Sunnybrook Farm, on Sir

Countess Abbecker Francy, and Bessie Posch of Tyrell; 2, Pellatt, on Princess L. Posch; 4, Wood, on Alice Pietertje Schuiling 2nd; 5, Pearce, on Flora Pietertje Pauline. Senior yearlings: 1, Hulet, on Ladoga Veeman Mercena; 2 and 3, Pearce, on Colantha de Boer, and Dixie Rose; 4, Kettle, on Queen Wayne Schuiling; 5, Holtby, on Francy Dutchland Wingerveld; 6, Gooderham, on Johanna Fayne Nig. Junior yearling heifers: 1 and 2, Pearce, on Princess Malta Akkrum, and Malta Christabella; 3, Pellatt, on Bella Canary; 4, Wood, on Alice Pietertje Schuiling 3rd; 5, Gooderham, on Mercena Pontiac Posch; 6, Lakeview Farm, on Lakeview Dutchland Artis. Senior calves: 1 and 2, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Canary 2nd, and Lady Pauline Colantha; 3, and 6, Kettle, on Princess Schuiling, and June Mercena Pietertje; 4, Pearce, on Daisy Fayne 2nd, and 5, Hicks, on Faforit Netherland Lyons. Junior calves: 1, Hulet, on Princess Abbecker Pauline 3rd; 2, Pellatt; 3, Hicks, on Faforit Verbelte May; 4, Holtby, on Francy Bonerges Velstia; 5, Pearce, on Jewel Pietertje Netherland; 6, Watson & Sons, on Lady Amethyst Teake. Cow, five years old and over (special): 1, Hulet, on Estella Abbecker; 2, Lakeview Farm, on Cherryvale Winner; 3, Wood, on Evangeline de Kol; 4, Hicks, on Faforit 3rd's Lass; 5, Pellatt, on Muriel Posch de Kol; 6, Pearce, on Aileen Pietertje de Kol. Get of sire: 1 and 2, Hulet; 3, Pearce; 4, Hicks; 5, Kettle. Progeny of cow: 1 and 2, Hulet; 3, Wood; 4, Marshall; 5, Pearce. Graded herd: 1 and 2, Hulet; 3, Pearce; 4, Gooderham; 5, Lakeview Farm. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Pearce; 3, Gooderham; 4, Holtby. Breeder's herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Kettle; 3, Lakeview Farm; 4, Sunnybrook Farm. Cow five years and over, Woodland Queen. Senior and grand champion female, Woodland Queen. Junior champion female, Princess Abbecker Pauline 3rd. Senior and grand champion male, Prince Abbecker Mercena. Junior male champion, King Segis Pontiac Posch.

French Canadians were exhibited by L. Sylvestre, of Quebec, and awards were bestowed by W. W. Ballantyne. Some fairly creditable stock was led out.

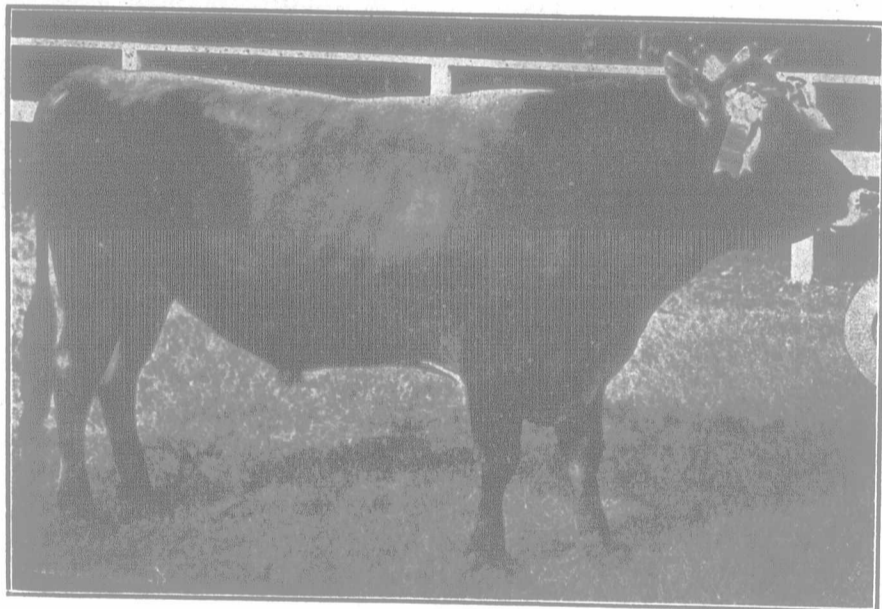
Grade Dairy cattle were exhibited by B. H. Bull & Sons, with one entry in cows by Jas. Bowman, a cross, we believe, of Holstein and Aberdeen-Angus. She has made quite a showing at Western fairs, but one quarter is going defective, and the fourth ticket was her deserts this time.

JERSEYS.

The Charnel Island cattle furnished a most excellent display of form, quality and udder. Island type was conspicuously in evidence. The females were especially strong, presenting several line-ups of cows and heifers with beautiful, well-shaped udders that would delight the heart of any dairyman. Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, of

Iowa, directed the placing again this year, and, while a few of his decisions were questioned, he was always ready with reasons which convinced the auditors that he had carefully sized up the respective entries, and based his awards upon judgment of fact. Short teats were scored hard wherever found. "Without teats that you can milk, what good is an udder?" he asked. The two heaviest exhibits were from the well-known herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and Sir Wm. MacKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont., but creditable entries were also forward by W. N. McEachran & Sons, Toronto, and J. B. Cowieson, of Queensville.

The Brampton herd's Sultan's Raleigh stepped readily to the top in aged bulls, and afterwards repeated his triumph of last year by winning the grand championship. He is a cracking good one, with lots of substance and character. Syras Raleigh is also a good type of bull, though not quite so big or so stylish as the other. Something interesting developed in two-year-olds. Brampton Raleigh Duke, an aristocratic bull, which had lifted the male championship at the Western circuit this year, lowered his colors to MacKenzie's Calendar, whose amplitude combined with excellent Jersey type to secure him first honors. Considerable disparity in size and type was exemplified by the numerous class of yearling bulls. First selection was a straight, well-grown, full-middled stylish bull, with a head that lacked only in masculine fullness between the eyes. He might also be a shade better at the tail. The second animal approached the type and size of



Brampton Raleigh Duke.

First-prize yearling and junior champion Jersey bull at Toronto, 1912. First-prize two-year-old and grand champion at Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, 1913. Second at Toronto, 1913.

Natoye Oakland. Yearlings: 1, Hulet, on Reuben Abbecker Mercena; 2, Pellatt, on Segis de Kol; 3, Wood, on Prince Korndyke Schuiling; 4, Holtby, on Francy Keyes Korndyke; 5, Kettle, on Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Mercena. Senior calves: 1, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbecker; 2, Hicks, on King Lyon's Hengerveld; 3, Marshall, on Sir Posch Homewood; 4, Hulet, on Sir Paul Abbecker Mercena; 5, Hulet, on Sir Woodlawn Mercena; 6, Sunnybrook Farm, on Sunnybrook Pride. Junior calves: 1, Gooderham, on King Segis Pontiac Posch; 2, Marshall, on Paul Mercena Wayne; 3, Pearce, on Prince Roska Malta; 4, Holtby, on Fayne Echo Segis de Kol; 5, Pearce, on Prince Daisy Akkrum; 6, Hulet, on Prince Mercena Ormsby. Cow four years and over, in milk: 1, Pellatt, on Retta Hengerveld Posch; 2, Wood, on Prince Calamity Posch de Kol; 3, Sunnybrook Farm, on Clothilda Maid Canary; 4, Pearce, on Daisy Rooker Akkrum; 5, Lakeview Farm, on Pet Canary Countess 2nd; 6, Kettle, on Daisy Pietertje Vernie. Three-year-old cows in milk: 1, Boeck, on Cora Abbecker; 2, Hicks, on Sily F. de Kol; 3 and 5, Hulet, on Princess Abbecker Pauline 2nd, and Madam Pauline Abbecker; 4, Lakeview Farm, on G. and B. Calamity Wayne Rose; 6, Pearce, on Christabella 2nd. Cow, three years and over in calf, not milking: 1, Hulet, on Woodlawn Queen; 2, Lakeview Farm, on Cherryvale Winner; 3, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Tensen; 4, Hicks, on Faforit 3rd Lass; 5, Hulet, on Abbecker Duchess; 6, Boeck, on Rosabelle de Kol. Two-year-old heifers: 1 and 3, Hulet on

the first and had a stronger head, but was not so good a handler. A smaller but very good entry dropped into third. An outstanding senior calf is the junior champion, Brampton Golden Noble, by Cowslip's Golden Noble, out of a cow called Brampton Brevis. A beautiful but smallish youngster was found to head the junior calves. Second was a sweet, straight-topped, dark calf, that needed only a little more spring of rib to deserve better. The third-prize winner excelled him in this respect, but had not quite so much quality nor so nice a finish at the tail head.

Keen competition developed in cows, which were not finally placed until they had been sent out to be milked. Capacious and shapely udders were numerous. Twylsh 11th is a seven-year-old, light-fawn of marked dairy type, bearing evidence of the deep milking capacity she is said to possess. It was stated in the ring that she had yielded 69 pounds of milk in one-day public test in England four months after calving. Second was a smallish young cow of perfect breed type. The third is an exceptionally good cow, but one quarter shows slacker than the corresponding gland. The three-year-olds in milk were a very nice lot, while a pair of great females stood first and second among the cows in calf but not milking. The Imported Brampton's Cowslip's Blue Belle was an outstanding leader amongst the ten two-year-olds, while the yearlings were headed by the junior champion Brampton Fontaine Lely (imp.), by Fontaine's Chief. She is a very fine, sweet heifer, and was seriously considered for female sweepstakes. Brampton Vesta Noble, a sweet heifer, with good lines, headed the junior yearlings for Bull & Son, while, in senior calves, MacKenzie received like honor with Halley's Patrician. The award list gives further details:

Aged bull: 1, Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., on Sultan's Raleigh; 2, MacKenzie, on Syras Raleigh; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton His Reverence. Bull, two years old: 1, MacKenzie, on Calendar; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Raleigh Duke; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell Goldmont. Bull, yearling: 1, McEachran & Sons, on Bill; 2, MacKenzie, on Clytha's Majesty of Kirkfield; 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Nap Plaisir. Jersey bull, senior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Golden Noble, Brampton Fern's Noble How, Brampton Premier Hope; 2, MacKenzie, on Kirkfield Hero. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell John, Brampton Karnak's Chief, Brampton Chief Manor; 3, Cowieson, on Susanna's 7th Present. Cow, four years and over, in milk: 1, 3 and 4, MacKenzie, on Twylsh 11th, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield, and Lady's Pet; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Raleigh Noblesse. Cow, three years old in milk: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lady Alice, Brampton Wonder Beauty; 3, MacKenzie, on Evelyn; 4, McEachran & Sons, on Brampton Bruma Lady. Cow, three years old and over, in calf, not milking: 1, 2 and 5, Bull & Son, on Brampton Othello, Brampton Gipsy, and Brampton Gamboge Queen; 3 and 4, Cowieson, on Lida of Queensville, and Susanna of Queensville. Heifer, two years old: 1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton's Cowslip's Blue Belle, Brampton's Noble Gipsy, Brampton's Noble Favor; 3, MacKenzie, on Kirkfield's Dentonia. Heifer, senior yearling, not in milk: 1, 2, 3 and 5, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fontaine Lely, Brampton Youll D'Queen, Brampton Lady Betty, Brampton Oxford Edith; 4, MacKenzie, on Fantasia's Maid. Heifer, junior yearling, not in milk: 1, 4 and 6, Bull & Son, on Brampton Vesta Noble, Brampton Otella Queen, Brampton Tilley Stockwell; 2, 3 and 5, MacKenzie, on Kirkfield's Sweet Lady, Minorca's Pet, Kirkfield's Invernia's Queen. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, MacKenzie, on Halley's Patrician, Kardista's Love; 3, Cowieson, on Leda's Bright Eye. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton's Fanny Plaisir, Brampton Moasia; 3, Cowieson, on Easter Lily. Three animals, owned and bred by exhibitor, the get of one sire: 1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son; 2, MacKenzie. Two animals, progeny of one cow, progeny to be bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, MacKenzie; 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 3, Cowieson. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, MacKenzie. Junior herd: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, MacKenzie. Senior champion bull, Sultan's Raleigh. Junior champion bull, Brampton Golden Noble. Grand champion bull, Sultan's Raleigh. Senior champion female, Twylsh 11th. Junior champion female, Brampton Fontaine Lely. Grand champion female, Twylsh 11th.

Sheep.

One would naturally be led to expect that the disastrous fire which destroyed the sheep barns just previous to the opening of the exhibition would have had a detrimental effect upon the exhibit, but not so. Never in the history of the Canadian National have there been so many good sheep on exhibition. The large tents provided were filled to overflowing and the quality of the exhibits in each and every breed has never been excelled at this great exhibition. This has been a better year than last for the sheep fitter and home-bred stock did especially well in the ring. It is a good thing when our breeders breed, feed and exhibit sheep of sufficiently high-class quality

to win over first-prize winners at such large shows as the Royal in England. Such was accomplished this year and undoubtedly we have a country admirably suited to the breeding of sheep.

COTSWOLDS.

The exhibit of this breed was, according to some well-known breeders who have visited shows in this and other lands for many years, the strongest ever put up at any exhibition. The aged-ram class brought out fifteen entries and all other classes lived up to the high standard set by them. First-prize winners at this year's show in England were left outside the money in some classes. John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., made the awards.

Exhibitors.—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; G. H. Mark, Little Britain; Norman Park, Norwich; J. P. Ficht, Currie's Crossing; Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare; E. F. Park, Burford; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Mark; 2, Brien & Sons; 3, Norman Park; 4, E. F. Park. Ram, shearing: 1, E. F. Park; 2, Brien & Sons; 3, Miller; 4, Mark. Ram lamb: 1, Miller; 2, Park; 3, Brien & Sons; 4, E. F. Park. Champion ram: Park's shearing. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, J. P. Ficht; 2, Mark; 3, Brien & Sons; 4, E. F. Park. Ewe, shearing: 1, Norman Park; 2, Mark; 3, Ficht; 4, Brien & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1, E. F. Park; 2, Norman Park; 3, Brien & Sons; 4, Mark. Champion ewe, Ficht. Pen, ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs bred by exhibitor: 1, Mark; 2, Brien & Sons. Pen, ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Park; 2, Mark. Pen, Canadian-bred, ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Mark; 2, Ficht; 3, Norman Park. Wether, under 1 year: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, Ficht. Pen, 4 lambs, get of 1 ram: 1, Mark; 2, Brien & Sons.

OXFORDS.

As generally happens, Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., carried off most of the prizes. Other exhibitors were D. & A. Salmon, Sinclairville, Ont., and Thos. Readman, Erindale. The classes were all strong and a credit to the breed. E. Cousins, Harriston, judged.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, 2, and 4, Peter Arkell; 3, D. and A. Salmon. Ram shearing: 1, 2, 3, and 4, Arkell. Ram, lamb: 1, 2, and 4, Arkell; 3, Salmon. Champion ram: Arkell's shearing. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Arkell. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2, 3, 4, Arkell. Champion ewe Arkell's shearing. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Arkell. Pen, 1 lamb, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1 and 2, Arkell. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Arkell.

LEICESTERS.

While this breed was not as strong as the Cotswolds numerically, the quality was higher than ever before, and the judge, Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, had his work cut out for him from the start.

Exhibitors.—Bow Park Farm, Brantford; E. F. Park, Burford; James Snell and Sons, Clinton; A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.

Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, A. and W. Whitelaw; 2, Jas. Snell & Sons; 3, E. F. Park; 4, Bow Park Farm. Ram, shearing: 1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Kelly; 4, Bow Park Farm. Ram, lamb: 1 and 4, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly; 3, Snell. Champion ram: Snell. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1 and 3, Snell; 2 and 4, Whitelaw. Ewe, shearing: 1, Snell; 2, Bow Park Farm; 3, Kelly; 4, Whitelaw. Ewe, lamb: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Champion ewe: Snell. Pen, 1 ram lamb, and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Pen—Canadian-bred—1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Bow Park Farm. Wethers, under 2 years: 1, Kelly; 2, Bow Park Farm.

SOUTH DOWNS.

This breed was very strong, much imported stock appearing against the good home-bred stuff. McEwen's even flock took the lion's share of the money, but it was no disgrace to be beaten in such close competition. Frank Kleinheinz placed the awards.

Exhibitors.—Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont.; J. and T. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; J. Hodgson, Burford, Ont.; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton, Ont.; J. W. Springsted & Sons, Abingdon, Ont.; Frank Kleinheinz, Madison, Wis.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Lloyd Jones; 4, Baker. Ram, shearing: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Springsted; 4, Lloyd Jones. Ram lamb, 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Springsted; 4, Ferguson. Champion ram, McEwen. Ewe, two shears and under three:

1, McEwen; 2 and 4, Springsted; 3, Baker. Ewe, shearing: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Springsted; 4, Hodgson. Ewe, lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Springsted. Champion ewe: McEwen. Pen, ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitors: 1, Springsted; 2, McEwen. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Springsted. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Springsted; 2, McEwen; 3, Baker. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Springsted; 2, McEwen.

DORSETS.

This attractive breed made its usual good showing and every class was closely contested. Three flocks made things interesting all the time.

Exhibitors.—Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont.; John A. Orchard, Shedden, Ont.; W. E. Knight & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Judge.—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright & Son; 3, Forster Farm. Ram, shearing: 1 and 4, Wright; 2 and 3, Orchard. Lamb: 1, Orchard; 2 and 3, Wright & Son; 4, Forster Farm. Champion ram: Orchard. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, Wright & Son; 2, and 3, Orchard; 4, Forster Farm. Ewe shearing: 1, 2 and 4, Wright & Son; 3, Orchard. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Orchard; 2, Wright & Son; 4, Forster Farm. Champion ewe: Wright. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. Pen, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old, and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright; 3, Forster Farm. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Wright; 2, Orchard.

LINCOLNS.

This large breed, while not so strong in numbers, was well up to former years in quality. Lee's stock was as usual, a winner, and Salmon had out a very good lot.

Exhibitors.—D. and A. Salmon, Sinclairville, Ont.; H. M. Lee, Highgate, Ont.; E. Robson, Judge.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1 and 3, Lee; 2, Salmon. Ram shearing: 1, 3 and 4, Lee; 2, Salmon. Ram, lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Lee; 3, Salmon. Champion ram, Lee. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, 3, and 4, Lee; 2, Salmon. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2, and 4, Lee; 3, Salmon. Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3, and 4, Lee. Champion ewe: Lee. Pen, 1 ram lamb, and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Lee. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Lee; 2, Salmon. Pen—Canadian-bred—1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Lee. Wethers, under 2 years: 1, Salmon; 2, Lee.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshires were stronger than usual, and furnished some of the most interesting classes of the entire show. Geo. Telfer, Paris, placed the awards, which was no easy task.

Exhibitors.—C. and A. S. Wilson, Milton, Ont.; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.

Judge.—Geo. Telfer, Paris.

Ram, 2 shears and over: 1 and 2, Wilson. Ram, shearing: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4, Arkell; 3, Wilson. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Wilson. Champion ram: Kelly. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Wilson. Ewe shearing: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Wilson. Ewe lamb: 1, 3 and 4, Kelly; 2, Wilson. Champion ewe: Kelly. Pen, 1 ram lamb, and 3 ewe lambs bred by exhibitor: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3, 3 ewe lambs: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson. Wether, under 2 years: Kelly.

SHROPSHIRE.

This grand old breed was a great show at the Canadian National. Shearing rams and shearing ewes were particularly outstanding, the former being fifteen strong, and the latter twenty-one. There wasn't a weak class and Judge Frank Kleinheinz, of Madison, Wisconsin, pronounced it a better show than any Chicago International.

Exhibitors.—J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; J. and T. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.; J. G. Hamner, Burford, Ont.; J. Hodgson, Brantford, Gurney, Paris; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Hodgson; 4, Shields. Ram, shearing: 1, Campbell; 2, 3 and 4, Miller. Ram, lamb: 1 and 2, Hamner; 3 and 4, Campbell. Champion ram: Campbell. Ewe, 2 shears and under: 1, Gurney; 2, Campbell; 3, Hodgson; 4, Cox. Ewe, shearing: 1, Hodgson; 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Gurney. Ewe lamb: 1, Campbell; 2, Gurney; 3 and 4, Hamner. Champion ewe: Gurney. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitors: 1, Campbell; 2, Hamner.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Campbell; 2, Hodgson. Pen—Canadian-bred—1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3 years, 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor, 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Hamner. Wether, under 2 years old: 1 and 2, Campbell. Ram, 2 years and over: 1 and 4, Campbell; 2, Shields; 3, Hamner. Ram, 1 year old and under 2: 1 and 2, Jampoll; 3, Gurney; 4, Hodgson. Ram, lamb: 1 and 2, Hamner; 3 and 4, Campbell. Ewe, 1 year old, and under 2: 1, 3, 4, Campbell; 2, Conroy. Ewe, lamb: 1, Campbell; 2, Gurney; 3 and 4, Hamner. Ram, any age, best, Campbell. Ewe, best, any age, Gurney. Best pen of 4 lambs, bred by exhibitors: 1, Hamner; 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Gurney.

SUFFOLKS.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Geo. Henderson, Guelph, Ont.
Judge.—Geo. Telfer, Paris.

Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Bowman. Ram shearing: 1, Bowman; 2, Henderson. Ram, lamb: 1, Bowman; 2 and 3, Henderson. Champion ram: Bowman. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1, Bowman; 2 and 3, Henderson. Ewe shearing: 1 and 4, Bowman; 2 and 3, Henderson. Ewe, lamb: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Henderson. Champion Ewe: Bowman. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitors: Bowman. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3, 2 ewe lambs: 1, Bowman; 2, Henderson.

Swine.

Improved housing conditions in the Live-stock Department of the Canadian National this year was most marked in the splendid barns supplied for the swine, high and dry with a plentiful supply of Lake Ontario's breezes. The atmosphere in and around the barns was a pleasant contrast with that of former years, and must have been much appreciated by the large crowds of interested visitors continually passing through them. The exhibit, totalling nearly three hundred head, from the standpoint of breed type, high-class fitting and quality, was never better, and the judging throughout the most satisfactory for many years. True, there was a few cases where the exhibitor did not get all he thought his entry was entitled to, but in all those cases, it appeared to be the judge's fault, as his idea of the fitness of things was a little different from the exhibitor's. This year saw an improved competition among the Yorkshires. J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville; Matthew Wilson, of Fergus; Wm. Manning & Sons, of Woodville, and G. Watson & Sons, of St. Thomas, all having well fitted representative entries, and no sections of the various classes were without a line-up. Berkshires, as is usually the case with that breed, were remarkably well represented, and the quality of the exhibit brought many complimentary remarks from the spectators. Exhibitors were W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; S. Dolson & Sons, Norval; H. A. Dolson, Alloa; P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar, and Frank Teasdale, Concord. Competition in the Tamworths was not as strong as the interests of the breed make desirable. The entry of D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, was particularly strong, T. Readman, of Erindale, also having out an entry. Many of them were smooth type, but not so well fitted as the other lot. Chester Whites were again exhibited by D. De Coursey, of Bornholm, and W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and, as has been the case for many years, the competition was keen, and the entries well brought out. Hampshires made an exceptionally good showing, strong in numbers of excellent type and well fitted, they won many commendatory remarks and much admiration. Exhibitors were Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, and Porter Bros., Appleby. Other distinct breeds brought out large entries from the Duroc Jersey herd of MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood, and the Poland China herd of Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, both leading herds of their respective breeds in Ontario and both out to win with splendid representative entries, but we certainly do not envy the judge his task who is called on to judge the merits of different breeds in the same class. Surely the day has come when this mixing of breeds in the same class is not necessary, and, if the entries for any particular breed are not numerous enough to guarantee a separate class for that breed, the mixing of breeds to make a class is satisfactory to neither the exhibitors nor the spectators, and we cannot see any benefit to anyone in continuing it. Berkshires were judged by Mr. J. D. Brien, of Ridgetown, and the following was the order of the ruling:

Boar, two years and over: 1, Brownridge; 2,

S. Dolson; 3, H. A. Dolson. Boar, over eighteen months and under two years: 1, H. A. Dolson; 2, Boynton; 3, Brownridge. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months: 1 and 3, Boynton; 2, Dolson. Boar, over six and under 12 months: 1, Brownridge; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, S. Dolson. Boar under six months: 1 and 3, H. A. Dolson; 2 and 4, S. Dolson. Silver medal for best boar any age, Brownridge. Sow, two years and over: 1, H. A. Dolson; 2 and 3, Brownridge; 4, S. Dolson. Sow, over 18 months and under two years: 1, H. A. Dolson; 2, Brownridge; 3, S. Dolson. Sow, over 12 months and under 18: 1, S. Dolson; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, Brownridge. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1, and 3, Brownridge; 2, S. Dolson; 4, Boynton. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, S. Dolson; 4, Brownridge. Silver medal for best sow any age, H. A. Dolson. Boar and two sows any age: 1, Brownridge; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, S. Dolson. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar: 1, H. A. Dolson; 2, S. Dolson; 3, Brownridge.

YORKSHIRES.

Awards in the Yorkshire classes were placed by J. E. Brethour, of Burford. Boar two years and over: 1, Manning; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, Wilson. Boar over 18 months and under two years: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Manning. Boar, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar, under six months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Featherston. Silver medal for best boar, Manning. Sow, two years and over: 1, Wilson; 2 and 3, Featherston. Sow, over 18 months and under two years: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Manning; 4, Wilson. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Wilson. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2 and 4, Wilson. Sow under six months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Featherston. Silver medal for best sow, Featherston. Herd of boar and two sows: 1 and 2, Featherston. Litter of four, under six months: 1 and 2, Featherston.

TAMWORTHS.

Tamworths were judged by Wm. Elliott, of Galt, whose awards all went to Douglas & Sons, except fourth for boar over one and under two years, which went to Readman.

CHESTER WHITES.

Chester Whites were placed by John Flatt, of Millgrove, and resulted as follows: Boar, two years and over: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2, Wright. Boar, over one and under two years: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2 and 4, Wright. Boar, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, De Coursey. Boar, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, De Coursey. Championship, De Coursey. Sow, two years and over: 1 and 3, Wright; 2 and 4, De Coursey. Sow, over one and under two years: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 3, Wright; 2 and 4, De Coursey. Sow, under six months: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2 and 4, Wright. Championship, De Coursey. Herd: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2 and 4, Wright. Litter: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3, Wright.

HAMPSHIRE.

J. C. Nichol, of Wilton Grove, made the awards in Hampshires, Porter Bros. winning first and championship on their aged boar. J. H. Rutherford got second on boar, over one and under two years, and Hastings Bros. all the other awards. Other distinct breeds were judged by Daniel De Coursey, of Bornholm. Boar, two years and over: 1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Gould. Boar, over one and under two years: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Boar, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3 and 4, Campbell. Boar, under six months: 1 and 4, Gould; 2 and 3, Campbell. Championship for best boar, Campbell. Sow, two years and over: 1, 2 and 4, Gould; 3, Campbell. Sow, over one and under two years: 1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1, 2 and 3, Campbell; 4, Gould. Sow, under six months: 1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Gould. Championship for best sow, Gould. Herd: 1, Campbell; 2, Gould.

BACON HOGS.

Export bacon hogs brought out an entry of ten lots, three of Tamworths, one of Berkshires, one of Hampshires and the balance Yorkshires, and it is safe to say that never before at this show was a better balanced lot lined up for comparison. This is particularly true of the Tamworths, the first-prize pen being exceptionally choice, some of the Yorkshires could have had a little more fitting with advantage. The pen of Berkshires was one of the best ever seen in a Canadian show ring of the breed, although the entry was a most creditable one. Exhibits by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Wm. Manning & Son, Woodville, and Sunnybrook Farm in Yorkshires. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and T. Readman, Erindale, in Tamworths. S. Dolson, Crosshill, in Hampshires. They were judged by J. E. Brethour, Burford, W. Elliott, Galt, and C. D. Brien, Ridgetown. Following are the awards: 1, Douglas; 2, 3 and 5, Featherston; 4, Dolson.

Some Excellent Prizewinning Grain.

Modelled after last year's exhibit which attracted so much attention, the exhibit of grain from the prize-winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions, conducted each year by the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, was an imposing as ever. The immense pyramid built of sheaves and threshed grain could scarcely be improved upon. While the straw was not as long as it sometimes is, never have we seen better quality it being as bright as a shilling. The grain was all plump, bright, and the best of quality. Grain was all well headed and showed to advantage having been harvested in excellent condition. The entire exhibit was a good object lesson and many were they who studied carefully the samples and determined to improve their own crops by the use of better seed. After all the greatest accomplishment of an exhibition is the inspiration it gives to those who attend and the value it has in showing them how to achieve the results at which they aim.

Oats.—Division 1—H. L. Goetz, Bardsville; Improved Scotch—2, J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge Siberian. Division 2.—1, C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, Waverley; 2, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm Banner; 3, H. B. Gay, Frankford, White Danish; 4, Eli McCraig, Gamebridge, Sterling. Division 3—1, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere, Lincoln; 2, Fpyster Bros., Minesing, O.A.C. No. 72; 5, Alex. Hall, Ayr Banner; 4, J. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, Sensation. Barley—Division 2.—1, Urias Nelson, Demorettsville, O.A.C. No. 21. Division 3—1, J. A. Legge, Jefferson, O. A. C. No. 21; 2, F. E. Wickham, Walters' Falls, O.A.C., No. 21; 3, Alex. Morrison, Smithdale, O.A.C., No. 21; Geo. Simpson, Onondaga, O.A.C., No. 21. Spring Wheat.—Division 3—1, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar, Wild Goose. Fall wheat.—Division 2—1, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, Golden Jewel; 2, A. D. Clemens, Hespeler, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, J. A. Gillespie, Ayr, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 7, Wm. Thompson, Aurora, Winter King.

SHEAVES.

Oats.—Division 1—1, H. L. Goetz, Bardsville, Improved Scotch; 2, C. H. Broadway, Emsdale, Banner; 3, J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge, Siberian 4, John Wilson, Gore Bay, Daubeney. Division 2—1, Charles H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon, Yellow Russian; 2, S. J. Wood, Metcalfe, improved American Banner; 3, D. Moore, The Ridge, Banner; 4, A. A. McLennan, Lancaster, Irish White. Division 3—1, R. M. Mortimer and Son, Honeywood, Lincoln; 2, James McKague, Teeswater, Bumper King; 3, S. Bingham, Brisbane, Sterling; 4, R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove, American Banner. Barley.—Division 2—1, J. H. Clemence, Bowmanville, O.A.C., No. 21; 2, Urias Nelson, Demorettsville, O.A.C., No. 21; 3, Jas. Leask & Son, Taunton, O.A.C., No. 21. Division 3—1, Geo. Simpson, Onondaga, O.A.C., No. 21; 2, Alex. Morrison, Smithdale, O.A.C., No. 21; 3, F. A. Legge, Jefferson, O.A.C., No. 21; 4, Fred. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls, O.A.C., No. 21.

Spring wheat—Division 3—1, Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew, White Fife. Division 3—1, P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Wild Goose; 2, J. J. Baisdon, Milliken, Wild Goose.

Fall wheat.—Division 3—1, J. A. Gillespie, Ayr, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, Wm. Thompson, Aurora, Winter King; 3, A. S. Clemens, Hespeler, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 4, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler Golden Jewel.

New Director Live-stock Branch.

R. W. Wade, B. S. A., Associated Professor of Animal Husbandry, at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed Director of the Live-stock Branch, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Toronto, to succeed A. P. Westervelt, who resigned to become Manager of the new Toronto Winter Fat Stock and Dairy Show. As Director of the Live-stock Branch, Mr. Wade may also be appointed Secretary of the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, a position in which his predecessor proved most efficient. Mr. Wade's home is in Lincoln Co., Ont., where he was raised on the farm, and was for some years afterwards a successful school teacher. Aspiring higher, he took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1905 with three years' work. He went to Arkansas as Assistant Agriculturist, and inside of a year was made Professor of Agriculture. Two years later he succeeded Mr. Arkell as Assistant to Prof. Day in the capacity of Lecturer, his title latterly being Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry. Prof. Wade has devoted himself faithfully to his work, giving special attention to the dairy stock, and to the work of eradicating tuberculosis from the College herd. He has been well trained, and the best wishes of many friends go with him for success in his new and somewhat wider sphere.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - 11,560,000
Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.

Sale Notes collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Markets.

Toronto.

On Monday, Sept. 1st, receipts at the Union Yards numbered 119 cars, comprising 2,496 cattle, 175 hogs, 797 sheep and lambs, 88 calves; no sales. At the City Yards there were 12 cars, comprising 155 cattle, 42 hogs, 598 sheep, 24 calves. The quality of the cattle was generally medium. Butchers', \$4.00 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.45; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; calves, \$5.00 to \$9.00; hogs, \$10.00, fed and watered.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

Table with columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

Table with columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 12 cars, 2,830 cattle, 2,782 hogs, 121 sheep and lambs, and 913 calves, but a decrease of 105 horses, as compared with the same week of 1912.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

There was an active trade in all the different classes of live stock during the past week. The run of cattle was fairly liberal, but not as large as for the previous week. There was little change in cattle prices, excepting that exporters were a shade easier, while butcher cattle were a little higher. Sheep and calves were firm at steady prices, while lambs were higher and hogs lower.

Exporters.—Swift & Co., of Chicago, bought 150 steers for London, 1,360 lbs. each, at \$6.60 to \$6.85; 150 steers for Liverpool, 1,290 lbs. each, at \$6.40 to \$6.75.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' sold at \$6.40 to \$6.80; good butchers', \$6 to \$6.30; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.80; common, \$5 to \$5.40; light steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$4.90; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.60; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5; medium cows, \$4 to \$4.75; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$2 to \$3; export bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butcher bulls, \$4.25 to \$5; bologna bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, 400 to 700 lbs., sold at all the way from \$3.50 to \$4.75, according to color and quality.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fairly active trade in milkers and springers, which sold at a range of from \$40 to \$90 each, but only one extra choice cow brought the latter price. The bulk of sales were made between \$50 and \$65. One Quebec buyer, Arthur Tardiff, took two carloads at prices ranging from \$47 to \$75 each.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal

calves was firm all week, especially for those of good to choice quality. There was one choice new-milk-fed calf, the best seen on this market in months, sold at 11 cents per lb., and another at 10 1/2 cents. Choice veals sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50; good at \$7.50 to \$8.00; medium calves, \$6 to \$6.75; rough Eastern calves, \$3.75 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, lightweight ewes, 100 to 130 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.25 and even \$5.50 for a few very select quality; ewes, 140 to 160 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; culs and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Lambs have been advancing in price all week, selling all the way from \$7.50 to \$8, and on Wednesday two single decks of very choice lambs sold at \$8.25 per cwt., which is a record quotation for this season of the year.

Hogs.—Receipts were not heavy, but prices declined 25 cents per cwt. all the same. Prices for bacon and hams have become almost prohibitive for the great bulk of the people, consequently the demand has fallen off, and prices must come down. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$10, and \$9.65 f. o. b. cars, and \$10.25 weighed off cars.

HORSE MARKET.

There is nothing, or practically nothing, doing on the horse market.

A few odd horses change hands each week but nothing to constitute a market. Only seven horses reached the Union Horse Exchange at the Union Stock Yards this week.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 90c. to 94c., outside; new, 84c. to 85c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1; No. 2 Northern, 99c.; No. 3 Northern, 94c., track, lake ports.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2, 35c. to 36c., outside; 36c. to 37c., track, Toronto; new oats, 32c. to 35c., outside.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 90c. to 95c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 77c., midland; 82c., track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 50c. to 53c.; for feed, 43c. to 46c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, winter-wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, old, \$4 to \$4.10, seaboard; new flour, \$3.60 to \$3.65, in bulk; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5, in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat, 15c.; country hides, cured, 13 1/2c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 50c. each; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.85 each; horse hair, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.

WOOL.

Coarse, unwashed, 15c.; coarse, washed, 24c.; fine, unwashed, 17c.; fine, washed, 26c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal and prices steady. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, solids, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Market firmer; new laid, in case lots, 25c. to 26c.

Honey.—The new crop is on the market. Extracted, No. 1 clover honey, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Canadian potatoes are worth 65c. to 75c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts for past week were fairly liberal. Chickens, dressed, 22c. to 23c. per lb.; chickens, alive, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; ducks, dressed, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, alive, 12c. to 14c.; hens, dressed, 16c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Canadian, hand-picked, \$2.25 to \$2.40; \$1.75 to \$1.85.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of all kinds of seasonable fruits and vegetables were liberal for the past week. Apples, plentiful and cheap, at

30c. to 40c. per basket; peaches, Canadian, 40c. to \$1.25; blueberries, basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75; pears, 35c. to 65c.; plums, 20c. to 45c.; blackberries, 7c. to 10c. per box; black currants, \$1.50 to \$1.75 basket; cucumbers, 30c. to 35c. basket; beans, 75c. basket; onions, half-bushel basket, \$1.65; green peppers, 40c. per basket; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; green corn, 13c. to 15c. dozen; vegetable marrow, 40c. basket.

Montreal.

One of the features of the trade in cattle here lately has been the demand from American buyers, thus showing the scarcity of beef in the United States. A number of carloads of common bulls were purchased here for shipment to New York and Buffalo, at prices ranging from 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. There was demand for 'feeding' cattle, and a number were bought for shipment to the Northwest. Prices for butchers' stock were steady. Choice steers sold at 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. per lb., while good were 6c., and medium from 5c. to 5 1/2c., lower grades ranging down to 4 1/2c., with some common cows at 4c., and bulls at 3c. to 3 1/2c. Canning stock was quoted as low as 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb. There was a fair demand for lambs and prices were 6c. to 7c. per lb., while sheep were steady at 4c. to 4 1/2c. Milk-fed calves sold at 6c., and grass-fed at 3 1/2c. per lb. Very little change was shown in hogs, and selected lots sold at 10 1/2c. to nearly 10 3/4c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—There is little activity, but prices held firm and are unchanged: Heavy draught horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draught, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Supplies of dressed hogs are not at all large and there is a good demand. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs are selling at 14 1/2c. to 14 3/4c. per lb.; choice medium-weight hams bring 20c. to 21c. per lb., while breakfast bacon sells at 22c. to 23c.; pure leaf lard grades sell at 14 1/2c. to 15c. per lb., and compound at 11 1/2c. up to 13c. per lb.

Honey and Syrup.—White clover, comb, is 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11 1/2c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15 1/2c.; and strained, 8c. to 9c.; tins of maple sugar sell at 9c. to 10c. per lb., and syrup, in wood, at 7c. to 8c., while maple sugar is 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—Prices are higher. Strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 32c. per dozen; selected eggs at 29c., and No. 1 candled, 26c., while No. 2 are 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—The butter market shows firmness. Choice creamery is quoted here at 24c. to 24 1/2c. per lb., wholesale; fine creamery is 23 1/2c. to 23 3/4c., and second grades are as low as 22 1/2c.; dairy butter is unchanged at 21c. to 22c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market shows little change. Prices are 13c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. for Western colored, and 13c. for Eastern. White cheese sells at a discount of 1/2c. to 1c. under colored all the way round.

Grain.—Oats are steady in price. No. 2, Western Canada, is quoted at 41c. to 42 1/2c. per bushel, ex store; No. 1 extra feed are 40 1/2c. to 41c., and No. 1 feed at 39 1/2c. to 40c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market seems firm in face of the approach of the new crop flour. Manitoba first patents are \$5.60 per barrel, in bags, seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers' \$4.90. Ontario winter wheat patent flour is easier at \$5.25 to \$5.50, while straight rollers are \$5 to \$5.10.

Millfeed.—Prices are higher. Bran is \$21 per ton, and shorts are \$23, in bags, while middlings are \$26, including bags. Moullie is \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure and \$27 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—The market for hay is quite firm. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, is \$14 per ton, while No. 2 good is \$13, and No. 2 is \$12 to \$12.50.

Hides.—Prices are steady all the way round. Beef hides are selling at 11 1/2c., 12 1/2c. and 13 1/2c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins are 15c. to 17c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1 hides, and lamb skins are 40c. to 45c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No.

2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sells at 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.85 to \$9.10; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butchers', \$7 to \$8.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$7.50; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.50; heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.25; stock heifers, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.60; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$90.

Veals.—\$6 to \$12.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.90 to \$9; mixed, \$9 to \$9.10; yorkers, \$8.75 to \$9.10; pigs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; stags, \$6 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.75 to \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$8.60; calves, \$9 to \$12.35.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.20 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.65 to \$8.85; heavy, \$7.40 to \$8.60; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.70; pigs, \$3.75 to \$8.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.85 to \$5; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.10; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$8.10.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Ont., 13c. to 13 1/2c.; Kingston, Ont., 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; Brockville, Ont., 13c., 13 1/2c., 13 3/4c.; Utica, N. Y., 14 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 15 1/2c.; Perth, Ont., 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; London, Ont., 13c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Iroquois, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12 1/2c.; Picton, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Napanea, Ont., 13 3/4c.

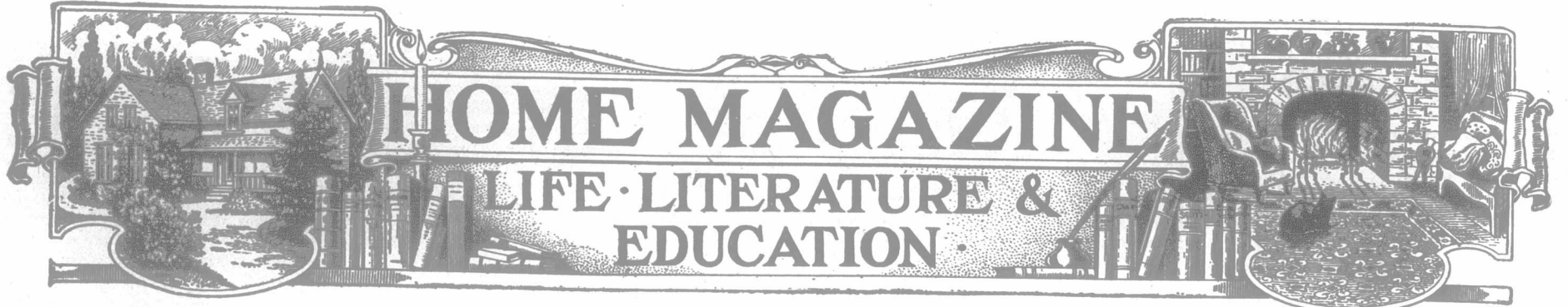
Gossip.

The annual printed report of the proceedings of the Canadian Breeders' Association, with scale of points, rules and regulations for record of performance, list of members, etc., this year reaches about 150 pages and is a volume highly creditable alike to the officers and the breed. The frontispiece is a portrait of Wm. Stewart, president, followed by one of the late Robert Hunter, after which are nearly a score of photogravures of famous Ayrshires. Everyone interested in this great dairy breed will certainly desire a volume, which can doubtless be obtained from the secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntington, P. Q.

At the Iowa State Fair, Captain T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., officiated as judge of Shorthorn cattle, awarding in the aged bull section first prize to Carpenter & Carpenter's Sultan Mine. First in two-year-old bulls was Anoka Farms' Gloster Fashion. The senior and grand championship went to Gloster Fashion, and the junior championship to C. A. Saunders' first-prize senior bull calf, Cumberland's Again. The first prize aged cow was Carpenter & Ross' Dale's Gift. Anoka Farms had the lead in two-year-old heifers with Maxwalton Missie, and the same firm captured the grand championship for females with Village Flower 2nd, the winning junior yearling heifer.

GO TO OGDENSBURG.

Among America's exhibitions in which the people of Eastern Canada take a decidedly keen interest is the Ogdensburg, N. Y., Fair and Horse Show, an international event, Sept. 23-26. John H. Allen, ring-master of the Madison Square Garden Horse Show, will direct the horse department. The famous Governor-General Foot Guards Band, Ottawa, are secured for the whole week, and the Foot Guards Regiment, 400 strong, is to be present, in recognition of the international goodwill existing between the two countries. Write L. C. Nash for 42nd annual premium list.



Letters from Abroad.

Florence, July 17th, 1913.

What's the matter, Jean? Why haven't you written? I have ominous premonitions that something has happened to prevent you from coming to Europe. I suppose if the kitchen roof leaked or a neighbor's child had the measles, it would be quite sufficient to keep you home all summer. I wouldn't have your abnormal conscience for anything in the world. Why don't you throw everything to the winds, and come over while opportunity is knocking at your front door? If I were Jack, I would just clap you into a carriage and whirl you off willy-nilly before you had a chance to back out. You see I am in a villainous mood, due, chiefly, to the fact that I have had no letters from you for weeks.

The great shopping expedition I prophesied in one of my previous letters is over. I went with Mrs. Butler (the elderly American bore) to help her buy Christmas presents for her relatives in Iowa. Fancy buying Christmas presents on a red-hot day in July! At the end of the day I was as limp as a wet string, and as irritable as a dyspeptic bachelor. Shopping is tiresome anyway, but the buying-presents kind is the worst. Still, there are people who just revel in it. There is a charming American family here now—a mother with her two daughters—and although their stay here is limited to a week, and they have been here already five days, they haven't seen anything but shops. Someone asked one of the daughters if she liked Giotto's Campanile, and she turned to her mother and said: "Is that where we bought the embroidered waists?" The other daughter thought the Arno was a tea-room.

But I must get back to my story. Mrs. Butler sat up half the night making out a list, and when she came down to breakfast and showed it to me, I fairly gasped. It looked a yard long, and was full of marginal notes, with circles around them, and arrows pointing to certain names.

Mrs. Butler, it seems, is a lone lorn widow, with no relatives except her brother Joseph and his family. He lives in some two-by-four town in Iowa, and, I guess, is a big frog in a little puddle. She showed me his photograph, but I was not at all impressed. He had little beady eyes, and a mouth as straight as a slit in a letter box. I'm sure he is dogmatic, and domineering, and crammed full of prejudices, but he holds the money-bags, and so the family have to humor him.

This is Mrs. Butler's list, starting with the most important, and tapering down to the persons of least importance. I will not write the marginal hieroglyphics—they are too complicated. Here is the list:

- I.—Joseph.
- II.—Joseph's wife.
- III.—Joseph's three daughters:
 - 1.—Ann.
 - 2.—Julia.
 - 3.—Maria.
- IV.—Ann's Children:
 - 1.—Joey.
 - 2.—Johnny.
 - 3.—Annie.
 - 4.—Mary.
- V.—Julia's Children:
 - 1.—Jo.
 - 2.—Annie.
 - 3.—Willie.
- VI.—Maria's children:
 - 1.—Claude.
 - 2.—Geraldine.
- VII.—Joseph's three sons-in-law:
 - 1.—Ann's husband.
 - 2.—John's husband.
 - 3.—Maria's husband.

I flatter myself on being very astute in whirling the old lady straight over to Coppini's in a carriage, for I knew if we walked across the Ponte Vecchio—that alluring bridge of jewelry shops—the attractions there would be so strong that Mrs. Butler would want to linger for hours. On the way over she expatiated on Joseph's virtues, until I didn't believe he had any.

The Ponte Vecchio looked very fascinating that morning, and I felt guilty but wise. This bridge is as old as anything in Florence. Formerly it was lined with butchers' stalls, but away back in 1563 the reigning Duke's artistic sense got the better of him, and he banished the butchers and installed the goldsmiths in their place. Ever since then the Ponte Vecchio has been a jewelry row. The shops are sort of enlarged show-cases. A fat man would have considerable trouble in entering, the doors are so narrow and low, but it is not necessary to enter, for if you but linger a fraction

the bridged and goes purling lazily along its channel; then comes a sudden summer shower of rain, and presto! the Arno is transformed into a whirling tempestuous stream of yellow-brown, and goes swirling and roaring past its bridges with the air and appearance of a river of tremendous importance.

The shopping district of Florence is mainly along the Arno and near the Ponte Vecchio. Embroideries, ornamental leather-work, pictures, statuary, and jewelry are said to be cheaper in Florence than any other place,—and also hats, I almost forgot the hats. The hat market, which is in a beautiful Arcade is always crowded. The hats are very pretty and cheap, are made of Tuscan straw, and can be bought in any color, shape or size. Even Ruskin, the great English art critic, refers to their beauty. He says they are "pure Etruscan Art—the plaited gold of God's harvest". Isn't that a poetical way of putting it?

Consider we have arrived at Coppini's

of her long nose, and began jabbering to the English-speaking Italian clerk who came to wait upon us. He listened attentively and politely, but understood very little of what she said. The intelligence of these clerks has one striking peculiarity; if you are pleased they understand, but if you make complaints they have no comprehension of your meaning.

Mrs. Butler ended up her rambling remarks by saying:

"I want a nice present for a man of sixty years."

"Si, si," said the clerk, catching, as he thought, the last phrase.

"Something about sixty lire. Si, si, Senora."

Whereupon, in the twinkling of an eye, he whisked out a large tray loaded with silver mesh bags, and, dangling one before Mrs. Butler's astonished eyes, exclaimed ecstatically, "Molto bella! (very beautiful). This one sixty lire, Senora."

"The man's crazy," screamed Mrs. B. to me. "What under the sun would Joseph do with a silver hand-bag?"

"No, no!" she went on addressing the bewildered clerk. "Show me something for a man. A man! Do you understand?"

"How would a ring do?" I asked, in a calm voice. She shook her head. "Joseph never wears any of that kind of flum dubbery."

"A cigarette holder," I suggested.

"No," she glared at me, "Joseph never smokes."

I then mentioned everything I could think of in the trinket line worn by men. I even mentioned a shaving mirror, but brother Joseph didn't even shave.

What she especially desired, was something that he would use every day, something that he could proudly display to guests with the remark, "My sister Susan brought me this from Italy."

Now, I put it to you Jean, what can you give a grandfather who is so virtuous he never does anything?

"Well, I suppose he eats," said I. "How would a silver napkin ring do? You could have a large one, with his monogram on it, and the Florentine Lily to show where it came from, and your name inside to show whom it came from, and an appropriate gastronomical quotation to show what it is for—a line or two that he could quote proudly to guests when exhibiting it?"

She took this rigmarole seriously, and decided it was just the thing.

"And Mrs. Joseph—why not get her one too. Why not get the whole family Florentine napkin rings?"

"No. It wouldn't do. Joseph's present must be different from any of the others," she snapped.

So we struggled on down the list. Joseph's family will be very silvery when Aunt Susan goes there for her Christmas visit, and distributes her gifts.

Considerable time was expended on selecting presents for Maria and her children. She has had a college education, and has opinions differing radically from those of the rest of the family. She would not, for instance, call her son Joseph, but insisted on giving him the romantic name of Claude, which wounded Grandfather Joseph's vanity exceedingly. "But," said Mrs. Butler, "Maria up and said, the family was Josephed enough already, and she was going to introduce some new names for a change."

To-morrow Harmony's time comes. She is going to pilot Mrs. B. through the art gallery, and point out the best pictures to her. Harmony has a perfect passion for pictures, and her thirst for knowledge on the subject is as insatiable as a German's thirst for beer. She has acquired a small library of small books on big subjects, such as "The Madonna in Art," "The Tuscan



The Hat Market, Florence.

of a minute in front of the window, a smiling salesman pops out of the door, and is willing to talk to you for hours, and show you everything in stock.

In the center of the bridge are three open arches, through which you get beautiful glimpses of the river and the city and the surrounding hills. The Arno is bordered by medieval buildings, and belted by four beautiful bridges. It is the most kaleidoscopic of rivers seeming to change color with every passing breeze. One day it is a lovely green, with deep purple shadows under

the popular silver store, where the prices are "fixed" and the stock includes almost everything in small silver articles and jewelry. The Etruscan jewelry is graceful and pretty and inexpensive—compared with American top-notch prices the shops are work-shops as well as display places, and the salesman gets up from his work-bench to wait on you. Coppini's is a small, noisy, dark place, with show cases in the front of the room, and rows of silversmiths at work by the windows at the back.

Mrs. Butler got out her list, clamped her reading-glasses on the extreme end

School of Painting," "The Art of Botticelli," etc., and so, naturally, Mrs. B. regards her as a great art critic. I'd like to make myself invisible and follow them through the gallery, and hear Mrs. B's remarks on the great masters.

This is all for to-day. Now, I am going down to Cook's office to see if there is a letter from you—or Jack, and if there isn't—! Well! Mostly anything may happen. LAURA.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Guided and Guarded.

Ye shall not go out with haste, nor go by flight: for the Lord will go before you: and the God of Israel will be your reward.—Psalms, LIII: 12.

It is not strange that copies of the Bible are sent out by the million, when it contains so many promises dear to troubled, aching hearts. All our boasted civilization fails to satisfy heart craving. We all want more—indefinitely more—than a comfortable income. How can we tell what the future may bring? Tomorrow may bring ruin, disgrace, illness or death. If our lives were in the hands of blind Chance, we should be in more peril than cities built beneath a smoking volcano. Men do their very best to secure safety, and sometimes think they have succeeded in building an unsinkable ship or a fireproof building. In the midst of their security they may suddenly find themselves helpless before deadly peril. There was a little boy once who was accustomed to ask God to take care of him at night when he was helpless in sleep, but he said he could take care of himself in the daytime. A child, with the daring bred of ignorance, may think he can take care of himself; but people of more experience know how weak human strength is when matched against the mighty powers of nature—the powers which obey men so submissively when chained. Electricity, which is such a splendid servant, would not scruple to kill Edison himself if he

handled a live wire recklessly. A tiny germ of disease, which no one can see to avoid, can destroy the boasted strength of a giant.

We find ourselves in the midst of danger. How is it possible to go calmly and quietly on our way? How is it possible to feel anything but anxious



The Florentine Lion.

Which is always climbing up flag-staffs.

about those whose lives are bound close with ours?

Let our text answer this universal question. With Infinite Wisdom to lead the way and Infinite Power to guard us, we need not rush forward to snatch prizes from fickle fortune, not to escape from secret and deadly foes. We may walk in peace, for we are guided and guarded by One whose greatest name is Love.

Wilkie Collins, in "No Name," describes a talented and beautiful girl who set her heart on recovering a fortune which had been wrongfully taken from herself and her sister. She planned the most daring stratagems, and carried them out with marvellous cleverness. But all her plots and schemes failed, and she only brought down on her own head disgrace and scorn. Her sister accepted the situation quietly, earned her own living as a governess, and the lost fortune was suddenly and unexpectedly put into her hands.

So it was with David. He had been told that he was to be king over Israel, but he waited God's time to give it to him. Over and over again he refused to seize it for himself, or to slay his relentless enemy who was the anointed king.

St. Paul says of his people Israel, that they go about seeking to establish their own righteousness, instead of submitting to the righteousness of God. How fond most of us are of trying to make our righteousness known, when any slur is unjustly cast upon us. We seek to justify our conduct, forgetting that God is pledged to make the righteousness of the innocent as clear as the noonday light. If we follow where He leads, He can be trusted to direct us aright, and to protect us from all real injury.

The Lord of Hosts is our reward. Christ was safe in the midst of foes, because the armed host of heaven was always around him, and every servant of God is as safe as He. But we must walk sometimes in the darkness, lighted only by the torch of faith, or we shall never grow strong in spirit. We pray for faith, and perhaps God's answer is to lead us along a dark and difficult path. It is the best possible answer to



By courtesy "Academy Notes," Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

The Land of Nod.

By Chas. Sims, in exhibition British Paintings at New York.

our prayer, for faith can only grow through being used. We cannot learn to trust God well, except by often trusting Him; and we have no chance to trust Him when we think that we can see our way, and take care of ourselves. Darkness, difficulty and pain drive us to take refuge in the arms of God, the one sure Refuge,—if life were too plain and easy, we might forget Him altogether.

"Thanks be for doubt that ends
In clearer light;
Thanks be for loss that lends
Fresh faith to sight.
Grew not the fallow brown
Spring stood afar;
Did not the sun go down
Never a star.
Thanks be for shame that whips
On to enterprise;
Thanks be for pain that strips
Self of disguise.
Through the quiet common chord
Overtones thrill;
In the seed dropped abroad
June liveth still."

In the book of Proverbs we find these severe words: "Most men will proclaim everyone his own goodness." Is that accusation true? Let us look at home and see whether the cap fits us. There are many chances offered us of showing kindness to others; are we just as ready to do a kindness when no one will know it, as we are when it will reflect some amount of credit on ourselves? Do we ever go out of our way to let other people know we have been kind? Are we disappointed if no one happens to notice that we have done a bit of work over and above that which we are paid to do? The love of approbation, of the praise of men, often spoils an action which would have been fine if done from a high motive. There is no need for a man to "proclaim his goodness," for God is his rewarder, and will see that he receives all the respect and honor that he really deserves. We find our level as surely as water does. One who deserves respect will win it everywhere. Those who honor God will receive honor from Him—even in this world—and those who despise Him shall be lightly esteemed by men. A man might have little practical religion himself, and yet he would be afraid—with good reason—if his young daughter placed her happiness in the hands of a man who openly scoffed at God. He may not always be able to trace cause and effect; but, in the long run, we find that those who really believe in God can be trusted, while those who deny His existence have thrown away their greatest inspiration towards goodness. Many centuries of experience have proved the truth of the Psalmist's assertion that the fool, who ventures in his secret heart to say: "There is no God!" becomes corrupt and abominable in his iniquity. Refusing the guidance of God he goes astray; relying only on his own power of overcoming evil, he gives way to temptation. Public opinion may keep his outward behaviour respected, but why should he be particular about his thoughts, if there is no righteous judge who seeth in secret? If the thoughts are not controlled, the whole character will be corrupted.

God allows us to see something of the future. If we are walking along the road He has pointed out, doing our duty cheerfully to-day, then our future is safe. Years are made up of days, and if we take care of the days the years will take care of themselves, or will be cared for by God. I saw the other day that the dreaded disease called "hardening of the arteries," is often caused by worry. If we really believed the promise of our text, the sinful, dangerous habit of worrying would be displaced by the habit of trusting. Then we should be better, healthier and happier, brightening our little corner of the earth instead of making it gloomy. God plans out our way, why should we worry?

"The graves grow thicker, and life's ways more bare,

As years on years go by;
Nay! thou hast more green gardens in thy care.

And more stars in thy sky.
Behind, hopes turned to griefs, and joys to memories,

Are fading out of sight;
Before, pains changed peace, and dreams to certainties,

Are glowing in God's light."
—DORA FARNCOMB.

Fashion Dept.

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Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

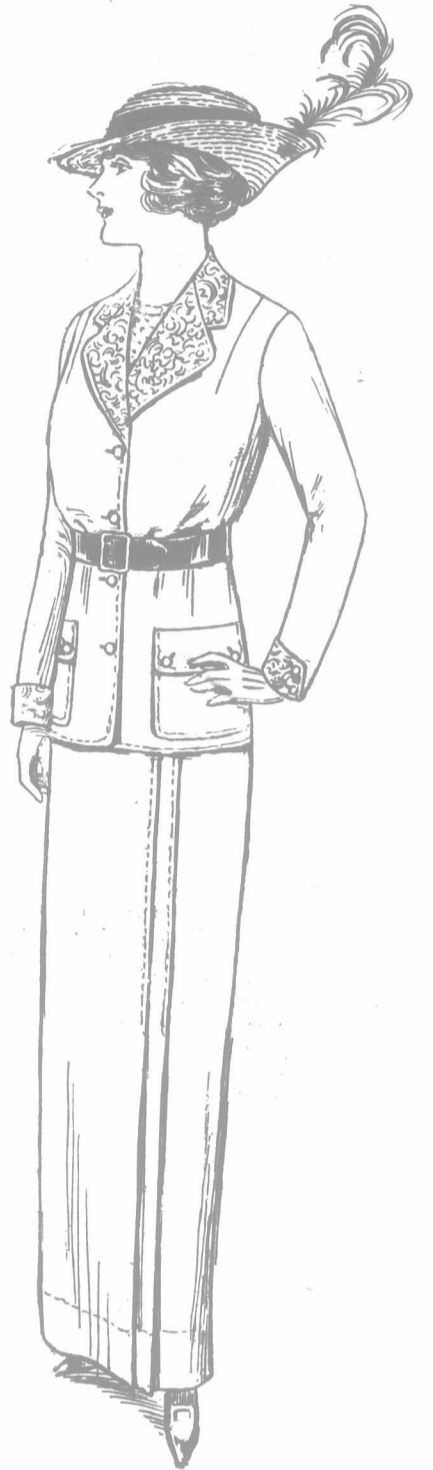
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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
7879 Scarf with Hood,
One Size.
7836 Long Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



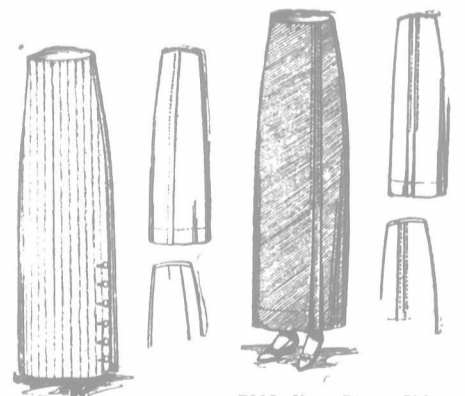
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
7881 Loose Belted Coat,
34 to 40 bust.
7549 Four-Piece Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7810 Long Coat, Small 34 or 36,
Medium 38 or 40. 12 2 or 44 bust



7953 Belted Coat for
Misses and Small
Women, 14, 16 and 18
years.
7954 Semi-Princesse
Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



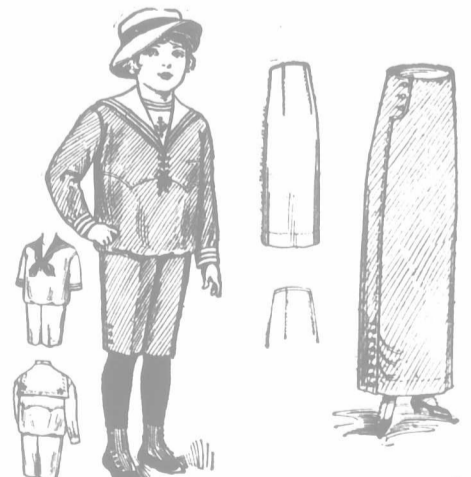
7902 Three-Piece Skirt,
22 to 34 waist.
7913 Four Piece Skirt
for Misses and Small
Women, 14, 16 and 18
years.



7808 Semi-Princesse
Dress for Misses and
Small Women, 16 and
18 years.



7899 Fancy Blouse,
34 to 40 bust.



7903 Boy's Sailor Suit,
4 to 10 years.
7900 Two-Piece Draped
Skirt for Misses and
Small Women, 16 and
18 years.

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The styles this year are so simple and so easy to make, and Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that there is really no excuse for any woman's not having a smart new wardrobe.



White Voile dyed Pink

The Gown on the Left.

This was an old house gown much faded. Read what Mrs. W. Wilson writes:

"I had a very pretty white dress which I had worn constantly and had washed almost every week. Toward the end of the season it looked very badly from fruit stains and iron rust. It was too good to throw away, so I selected a pattern, dyed the goods pink with Diamond Dyes for cotton and and linen, made a soft girde of the same color ribbon, and I had a new dress."

Diamond Dyes

Diamond Dyes are the wonder workers of the home. Rugs, portieres, curtains, feathers, etc., can be made bright and fresh as new.

This Gown on the Right

Take a last year's dress, a charmeuse for example, which is out of style or soiled. You can easily make it into a gown as stylish as this. Dye it one of the new shades of blue with a girde of black satin and buttons covered to match. Take an old straw hat, cut down the brim, dip it in the dye, put a band of lace around the crown and you have a new stylish gown and hat which should not cost you more than 10 cents—the price of one package of Diamond Dye.



Tan Charmeuse dyed Blue

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics.

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It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

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7888 Two-Piece Skirt
22 to 32 waist.



7690 Child's Coat, 2 to 6 years.



7733 Girls' Dress with Bloomers, 4 to 8 years.



7939 Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years.



7767 Girl's Norfolk Coat, 4 to 8 years.

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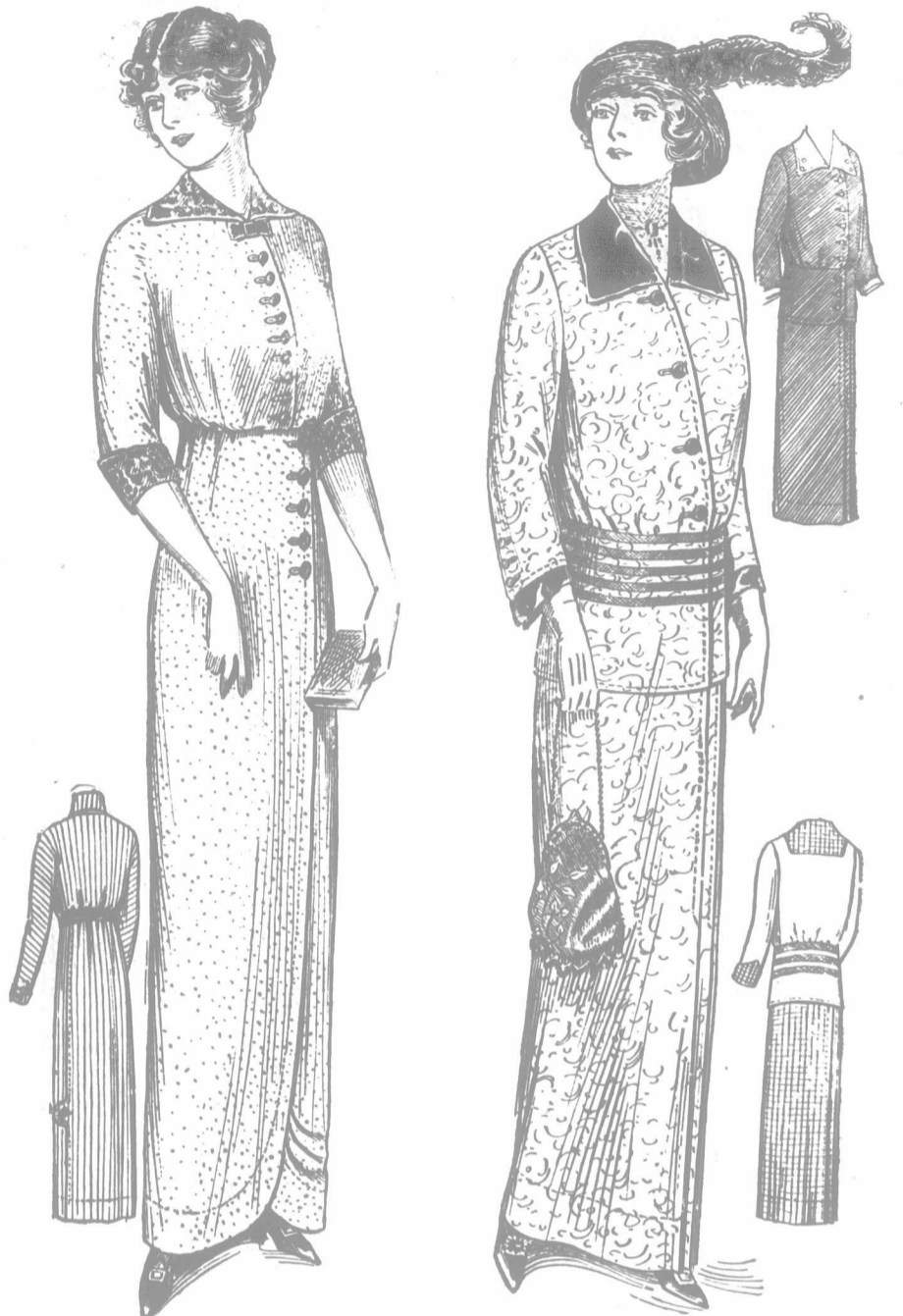


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 7832 Blouse with Body and Sleeves in One, 34 to 42 bust.
 7833 Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 7812A Blouse Coat, 34 to 40 bust.
 7549 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

White foulard dotted with black was used for this pretty gown. Suitable also for Dresden voile, crepe de chine or ratine.

Fashionable Balkan suit of brocaded ratine. Suitable also for pongee, charmeuse, linen, rep, or Bedford cord.



7823 Tuxedo Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



7785 Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust.
 7826 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7887 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



7821 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

May be made of cotton voile, or crepe de chine, with collar and cuffs of moire.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Well, what to-day, now that our long educational series has been disposed of? . . . I've come to the conclusion that it's a grand thing for the professional scribbler to have a "series" under weigh—that is from her own point of view. So long as it lasts she doesn't have to wonder, "What shall I write about to-day?" She just goes ahead and scribbles, and incidentally gets something out of her system.

Sometimes, no doubt, in this last series, I missed the mark here or there, and sometimes, presumably, I managed to hit it, a bull's-eye, fair in the center. As you read sometimes you agreed and sometimes you disagreed, but that was all right wasn't it? I don't expect that everyone shall agree with everything I say. The one main, grand thing is that you and I and all of us keep thinking things out one way or another. When people really think then things are done,—and that's what we are all here on this earth for,—just to do, and to improve, and to make this old world just a little better and more beautiful somehow for our being in it.

At any rate the formally "educational" series is past and gone, for the time, so what now?

On my desk I find a slip, a memo scribbled down on the day on which I returned after holidays, and left there for further elaboration. It reads thus:

"The blessing of having a trained nurse in a family,"—and perhaps the suggestion will do.

Of course, I had written the slip just after coming off the train, when again I had noticed popular devotion to the common drinking-cup supplied at the ice-water tank,—for the tank, you must know, on one train which I have to take, stands at the end of the car in full view. Men drank from the cup, women drank from it, and even gave their children drinks from it. Some of the women also took the children into the lavatory where, presumably, they were exposed equally to danger of infection, for people who are careless or ignorant about the dangers of using a public drinking-cup are quite likely to be as careless or as ignorant about everything else.

But where does the nurse come in? Just here: If there is one in your family she cannot think of leaving you in the dark in regard to a number of things which you should know. She teaches you right along, and if you have never travelled before, she gives you a little lesson before you start out on your journey.

She tells you, for instance, that tuberculosis is not the only disease of whose infection, in public places, you need to stand aware, but that there are other infinitely more to be dreaded, diseases of which you—especially if you have spent all your days in a quiet, respectable country district—may not have have the slightest inkling:—horrible diseases, horribly contagious and horribly infectious, whose germs are likely to be left on drinking-cups and roller-towels and lavatory seats all along any line of travel. Yes, those germs may be there, just as real as though they were as large as lions and tigers. Just remember that, and just remember, before you travel or before you let your young son or daughter travel, to provide an individual drinking-cup and towel, and to be sure that the necessity for all precautions is recognized.

To anyone who understands in the least the real facts of the case, it is inconceivable that both the public drinking-cup and the public roller-towel should not have been banished long ago, and that some protective contrivance for all public lavatories should not have been devised and put into general use. Such improvements, of course, are coming,—only the other day I noticed a sanitary drinking fountain, which re-

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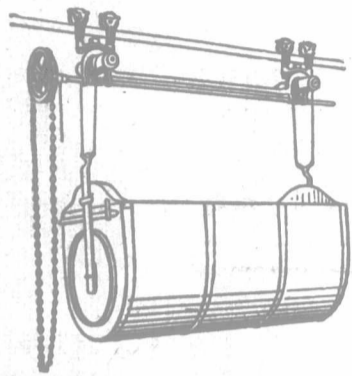
quires no cup, near the busiest corner of this city, and I have heard that individual paper cups and towels, usable but once, have been installed on some trains and in very up-to-date departmental stores. The problem is to hurry them up by education of the public, and, in the meantime, to see that people who must go about, if ever so little, know at least enough to protect themselves.

There are plenty of other things that "a nurse in the family" can tell you. Of course it is quite impossible that every family can possess one, but surely it should be possible, in any community, to have nurses or physicians give lectures occasionally touching upon this and all other subjects that look to avoiding disease and preserving health. Sometimes it seems astounding to me that doctors and nurses who know things do not start out voluntarily to instruct the people. It seems so strange to know things of such immense importance to human happiness and capability, and not to tell them—from the housetops, if necessary. People cannot be happy, cannot do their work properly, unless they are well, and how can a whole army of unfortunates be well unless they are taught the laws of health?

I am so glad that Doctor Hill and his associates have asked permission to do just this thing through our paper. By the end of October he will be back again after his holidays and, a season of special work, and I hope you will not hesitate to come to him with your perplexities. Perhaps you will be pleased to know that a professor in one of the United States universities not very long ago, in speaking of Dr. Hill, expressed his opinion that Canada should be "proud" to have gained a man so capable and so public-spirited.

The more I think of it the more it seems to me that the world must reach

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POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 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 advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

ENGLISH Pencilled Indian Runner ducks, \$5 a trio; cheaper in larger numbers. C. S. Wilson, Tambling's Corners.

PURE BRED White Wyandotte Cockerels, four months old, to be sold now, rather than winter. Splendid laying strain. One dollar each. Dr. C. B. Maymooth

a stage at which all doctors will be salaried, paid by the government to keep the people well, by prevention of disease and giving general instruction, rather than just to cure them when they become seriously ill. Of course a few drones and shirkers would likely appear, as in many salaried positions, but they would soon reveal themselves, and that would be an end of it.

—Oh these dreams, these dreams!

JUNIA.

A GOOD SALAD DRESSING.

Another shred of my holidays in the following recipe for salad dressing, then given me—on a very fine gilt-edged card too—by a former District President of the W. I.

Take 1 cup vinegar, 4 tablespoons sugar, 4 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 teaspoons salt, a little pepper, 4 eggs. Heat the vinegar and seasoning together to melt sugar and salt. Beat eggs until very light with a Dover beater, pour in the vinegar mixture, set bowl over boiling water and continue beating until quite thick. Add the butter by degrees, beating until all is added.

COOKING VEGETABLES.

The fresh vegetables are all "in" now, and thanks to them, the question of what to get for meals has been greatly simplified. Indeed the only query now need be not what to get but what to leave out,—there is such a plenty.

As a rule most people like vegetables cooked without much fussing up. The young housewife, anxious to experiment, may delight in fancy vegetable dishes, but the chances are dollars to doughnuts that she would save herself much time and worry and please her diners better if she kept to more simple methods of cooking.

It is quite possible, however, to utterly spoil vegetables even with the simplest methods of cooking. Cook potatoes, carrots, or parsnips, for instance, in a big potful of water, without salt, pour the water off and serve with a dash of salt and pepper, half-cold, and what kind of dinner is the result?

In order to have success with cooking vegetables, it is necessary to remember that one of the first considerations is to remember that the vegetable salts and minerals which they contain, and upon which their flavor as well as their medicinal value chiefly depends, must be retained. For this reason potatoes are much better and nicer baked than boiled. If, however, potatoes or any other vegetables have to be boiled, it is well to use just as little water as possible; a great deal of water drained away carries with it the salts and minerals which should be left in the vegetable. Some cooks, indeed, prefer rapid steaming to boiling for all vegetables.

If possible boil potatoes with the skins on, and have the skins rapidly removed just before the potatoes are sent to the table. "When potatoes are old, the water should be cold," was a rhyme given to her class by a domestic science teacher; when they are new the water should be boiling hot. New potatoes are quite acceptable if served whole, although they are certainly tasty, if scarcely so digestible, when fried afterwards, chopped up with a little butter, seasoning, and, if liked, sage. Salt should always be added to the water in which potatoes, new or old, are boiled.

Old potatoes are, as a rule, liked best either baked in their skins (greased before baking), or boiled and mashed. In the latter case the mashing should be very thorough, and there should be a final rapid light whipping up with a little butter, white pepper, salt and cream. Old potatoes mashed thus, with beaten egg added, made into croquettes, with dots of butter on top (or a brushing of egg-yolk) and baked are also as palatable as nutritious. A little grated cheese may be added if liked.

Carrots are never better than when boiled in a very little water, drained and re-heated on the stove, being chopped meanwhile and well seasoned with pepper, salt and butter. Serve very hot.

Beets may be cooked in the same way and served hot "as a vegetable." They are also delicious as a salad when boiled, chopped fine, mixed with salad dressing and served cold. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state that beets must be boiled in their skins, and the skins removed afterwards. Raw beet, grated,

may be substituted for carrot in the well-known carrot pudding, which almost everyone knows how to make.

Parsnips may be cooked like carrots, but are still better when boiled (cut in two or four lengthwise, if large) in salty water, then spread with butter and baked in a hot oven until slightly brown. Instead of baking, if preferred, they may be served just boiled with a cream sauce.

All green vegetables—peas, green beans, greens, etc.—should be boiled very rapidly, uncovered, in as little water as possible. If it can be obtained soft water should be used,—not water from a cistern or rain-barrel, of course, but pure rain water caught by setting out a clean vessel under the clean sky when it rains. Hard water tends to discolor any green vegetable.

Tomatoes are never better than when served raw, sliced, with salt and pepper or a little salad dressing. Some prefer them with vinegar and sugar, but a taste for vinegar should be discouraged. It is always a deterrent to digestion, and should never be used except in very small quantities. Because of its ill effects some of the most thoughtful cooks substitute lemon-juice for it, even in salad-dressing.

Never put salt in the water in which dried beans, peas or lentils are cooking, at least until the seeds have become perfectly tender. The salt tends to harden them.

And now just a few extra recipes, culled from some of the latest cookery sheets.

Cucumbers and Cheese.—Pare some fresh cucumbers, boil in a little salted water until tender, then cut into slices. Arrange in a buttered dish, arranging layers of cucumbers with thin layers of grated cheese. Moisten with cream, cover with buttered crumbs and bake. The addition of cheese adds greatly to the nutriment of any dish.

Baked Corn.—Score a dozen ears of green corn with a very sharp knife and press out the pulp. Add 6 tablespoons flour and 1 cup milk. Season nicely, then add the beaten yolks and stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Bake in buttered patty pans.

Stuffed Eggplant.—Cut the top off a medium-sized eggplant, scoop out the pulp, leaving the shell half an inch thick, and soak in salted water for thirty minutes. Cook the pulp in boiling water until tender, chop it fine with half a cupful of minced ham, two table-spoonfuls of breadcrumbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Fill the shell with this mixture, cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake for thirty minutes.

Squash and Cheese.—Wash a small summer squash. Cut a piece from the top and remove strings and seeds. Bake until soft. Scrape out the pulp, mash it with one-half cup hot cream, a beaten egg, 4 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste, and a little grated cheese. Refill the squash shell, cover with buttered breadcrumbs and brown in the oven.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.

Several women of my acquaintance find perfect satisfaction with a very simple method of putting away eggs for winter. The method is this: Grease the eggs with sweet lard, or dip them for a moment in boiling water, wrap each in a bit of newspaper, and pack all in a crock, small end down.

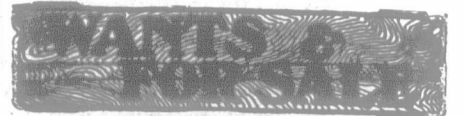
Others prefer the water-glass method, given as follows by Boston Cooking School Magazine:

Use clean receptacles of glass, earthenware, wood or of most any material, if same is paraffined inside, and can be sealed hermetically. I found one-half gallon screw-top glass jars, which will hold fourteen or fifteen eggs, most satisfactory, and in every way advisable.

Common silicate of soda or water glass, a syrup thick liquid, gives good results. It should be kept well sealed by paraffined or vaselined paper, pasteboard or cork stopper, or other cover impermeable to air and moisture, to prevent it from hardening. Glass stoppered bottles, however, should not be used, as a little silicate may find its way to the ground neck, and it will be impossible to remove the stopper, later on, as silicate of soda will cement the stopper to the neck of the bottle.

The water should be pure, boiled water being preferable.

One part of silicate of soda should be



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.

ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby, Ont.

AIM for Vancouver Island—Canada's most favored climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, 1-29 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

FARM HELP—Wanted a man and wife to work on a fruit and agricultural farm; 72 acres; 5 milch cows. A good job for a good man who understands farming. Wife to assist with housework. No children. Room in the house and everything provided. Apply: Box 1, Bronte, Ont.

NEWFOUNDLAND pups for sale. Apply to Heber Parsons, Bellevue, Old Placentia Road, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

WANTED—A strictly reliable herdsman. State references and wages required in first letter. P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

WORKING farm manager wanted, to take charge of a 350-acre stock farm. 80 cattle, 50 hogs, 10 horses and 100 hens on farm at present. Liberal wages paid to honest, industrious, married man who understands the business. Address, stating salary expected, and give references to W. P. Niles, Seed Grower, Wellington, Ont.

WANTED—Young man of good character, temperate, to drive milk wagon, also accustomed to milk. Must be well recommended. Good home and wages for the right man. Apply to P. O. Box 807, North Bay, Ont.

WANTED—Capable farmer to take full charge of hundred acre farm. Good salary and commission will be paid to right party. Address: T. B. Escott, London, Ontario.

WANTED—by experienced married man, situation as manager on farm. Good references; free in October. A. Grant, Coniston, Ont.

320 ACRES, Grenfell, Saskatchewan. 160 acres cultivated; good buildings, house, stable, granary, henhouse, etc. Land fenced; good water; ample fuel. School and church half mile. Telephone in house. Being sold to close estate. Correspondence invited, or personal interview arranged at Toronto up to Sept. 1. Further particulars: A. Gowler, 99 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, or Grenfell, Sask.

Worn-Out Soils

Can be made to yield bumper crops if the right fertilizer is used. There are 14 different Harab Fertilizers—each for a different purpose. For full particulars, write

**The Harris Abattoir Company
TORONTO, Limited CANADA
FOR SALE JERSEY BULL CALF
Dropped March 13, 1913. Sired by O. A. C. Brampton Merger, son of Lady George. Fine dairy type. High-class animal. At reasonable price. \$45.00 including registration f.o.b. Guelph. W. E. Gordon, 373 Paisley Rd., Guelph, Ont.**

very thoroughly mixed with 10 parts of water, or one part powdered silicate should be dissolved in 30 parts of boiling water, this latter solution to be well cooled before immersing the eggs therein.

The eggs must be clean, with strong, sound shells, but they should not be washed, as this removes some of the natural mucilaginous coating. They should be put into the preserving fluid, if possible, the same day they are laid, especially in summer, but this is not imperative. Unfertilized eggs are not likely to spoil, even if they are not so fresh. However, it is one of the strongest points of this preserving method that fertilized eggs will keep perfectly well, if the above precautions are taken. (Incubation is said to start on fresh, fertile eggs, if they are kept for about twenty-four hours at a temperature of at least 80 degrees F., but if the proper incubating temperature—about 102.5 degrees F.—is not reached soon and maintained, the egg germs will die and cause the eggs to decay.) Hence the necessity for immediate immersion in the case of fertilized eggs.

As soon as the eggs are packed in the preserving liquid, the receptacle should be carefully sealed with a paraffined or vaselined paper or pasteboard, or with a screw cap or other reliable and tight cover. This is necessary not only to prevent water from volatilizing, which would finally expose the upper eggs to the atmosphere, but also to prevent the carbonic acid of the air from decomposing the silicate.

The eggs packed in well sealed jars should be stored in a cool place, especially at first, that is, before the egg germs have lost their vitality. However, the temperature must not drop below the freezing point.

Pedigreed Trees Produce Quality Fruits

As Fruit-growers and Nurserymen we should know what the orchardist requires.

Our results from fall planting have been splendid. In the fall season the ground is warm and mellow, the trees quite dormant, and the average grower has time to plant his young trees carefully. We also find the railroads make much quicker deliveries in fall than in spring, so that the trees arrive in fresher condition.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries give far better results when planted in fall of the year.

Our stock is most complete, and we will be ready to commence shipping in October.

Plant our line of Nursery Stock this fall, and if you advise us promptly in the spring of any plants that have failed to start, we shall at once ship them to you by express. In this way your orchard will be all growing thriftily next summer.

Our Orchardists and Landscape Experts are at your service. We grow everything for orchard and garden.

THE AUBURN NURSERIES, Ltd., HEAD OFFICE: 95 King St. E., Toronto
Nurseries at Queenston, Oakville and Simcoe

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

A Lover of Horses.

Are you sure you're a lover of horses, my boy?
 You declare that you love a good horse—
 But unless you've a heart for his pain and his joy,
 Your assertion I cannot endorse.
 You are proud of his beauty of color and form,
 Of his coat with its satiny gloss—
 For affection he shows does your own answer warm?
 Or would gold compensate for his loss?
 When he speeds, while the wind fans your cheeks cool and fresh,
 With the world gazing on to admire,
 Do you know he's a creature of sensitive flesh—
 Like yourself he may suffer or tire?
 When at last, in your service, grown feeble and old,
 Will your care and your kindness abate?
 Or to heartless abuse will he ever be sold,
 As a "five-dollar plug" or a "skate"?

When you say you're a lover of horses, my boy,
 Then I ask is your love for them true?
 For it may be affection for self and the joy
 That the horse can confer upon you.
 —I. F. LAYTON, in Band of Mercy.

"Oliver Neil."

(Written for the Beaver Circle, by a Senior Beaver.)

"Hello there! are you nearly ready to start?" said Oliver Neil, who had recently arrived from England, and was staying at McGregor's as a hired man. At this time he had just returned from pulling their new boat down to the river, which ran through the corner of their farm.

"I am ready now," said Stella, the eldest girl, appearing at the door, then louder as she looked back, "Hurry up, Lucy, we're waiting."

"I'll be ready in a minute. Have you got your umbrella?" called a voice from within.

"Oh, never mind an umbrella," said Oliver. "I don't think it will rain."

Lucy, the younger girl, soon joined the other two, who were slowly sauntering down the path to the river.

Emerging from the smoky distant landscape, and crawling lazily through the luxuriant flats adjoining Melville, the Dew River, at this languid season, lay as if dreaming in its mossy chasm. Between McGregor's and the village the great wooden railway bridge crossed the stream, and half a mile onward the mill dam served to turn the water aside and utilize its commercial value.

Nothing Will Take Its Place

MOLASSINE MEAL



ROYAL WARRANT
 ALL HORSE MEN SHOULD READ THIS:
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 Morrisburg, Ont.
 June 11th, 1913

Dear Sir—We have been using "MOLASSINE" for a number of years as we consider it absolutely necessary to keep our horses in proper condition. We have tried nearly every other product that has been put on the market, and have come to the conclusion that nothing can take its place.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. WESLEY ALLISON

A testimonial of that nature ought to convince you of the value of "MOLASSINE MEAL" as livestock feed.

Try it yourself and profit accordingly.

Look for this Trade Mark

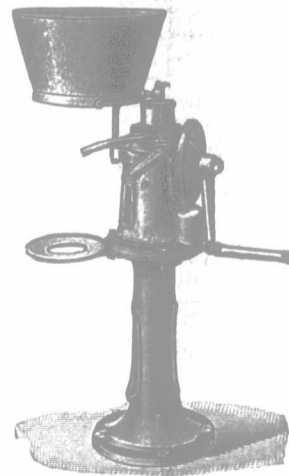


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MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA LIMITED ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL 332 TORONTO

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

The Product of Experiment and Experience



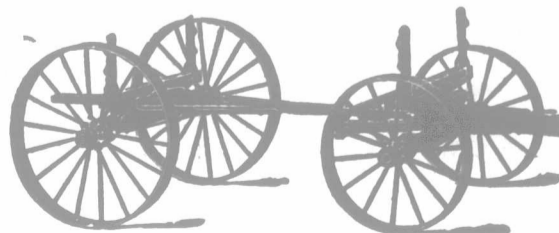
In the manufacture of the Premier Separator special attention has been given to the following features:

- (1) Efficiency in skimming,
- (2) Quality of material,
- (3) Simplicity of construction,

with the result that the Premier is the most efficient and durable separator in the market to-day and is the easiest to operate.

A glance at our collection of testimonials will prove the all-round satisfaction which this machine is giving. Procure this at our exhibit at Ottawa and London Fairs, or by mail from

The Premier Cream Separator Company
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Farmers' Handy Wagon, with Electric Forged Steel Wheels. 28-inch and 34-inch diameter. 4 3/4 - inch grooved tire. Capacity 4,000 lbs. Shipped from Toronto, \$37.50, freight paid. Terms, cash with order.

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8 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.
Or Norman S. Knox, 47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.
Eastern Canadian Sales Agent.

Soon the three, chattering merrily all the while, were rowing slowly down the river.

"I wonder how deep that is?" said Oliver, leaning over the edge and peering down into the water.

"I have heard papa say it is twenty feet down here by the bridge, and I guess it's deeper at the dam," replied Stella.

"There's many a place I would sooner be than in there alone," returned Oliver.

"Can you not swim?"

"No, indeed," said Oliver, again looking at the stream. "If I were to get tipped in there I'd only swim to the bottom."

"I guess it's up to us to teach him, Stella," said Lucy, laughing.

"If the boat happens to upset," said Stella, "you catch him by the ears and I'll catch his feet, then we'll be able to hang on to him."

"I guess you'll not have anything like that to do," said Oliver.

"Well, I don't know but what we will, if you don't watch out," said Stella, gathering her features into an expression of alarm. "Where are you steering for now? I thought you were going down to the dam."

"I thought I was going there too," said Oliver, tugging at the oars to steer the boat aright. "I was just looking at that thing up on the bridge. I believe it's a hat."

"I was wondering what that was, too," said Lucy.

"I can't see it at all," said Stella. "You can't see it now, but it's directly above the centre span," replied Oliver.

Just at that moment a strange noise fell on their ears, as if a child were crying somewhere nearby. They listened, and undoubtedly it came from the bridge overhead.

Truly enough the object Lucy and Oliver had seen and the screams they had heard were from a five-year-old child of a workman, who lived near the track.

It had innocently crawled along the track where the embankment gradually sloped down to the water, and as the distance from the bridge to the water became deeper, he lay screaming frantically in his tracks—afraid to go on or afraid to return.

The morning express was almost due. It was that that made the three in the boat so deathly pale. The girls shouted frantically for help, but the echo of their screams only mocked them. Oliver, more self-possessed than the others, rowed the boat to shore as quickly as his untrained hands could handle the oars.

In a few minutes, but what seemed more like hours, the side of the river was reached. Leaping ashore and tearing through the bushes that just here studged the edge, and half scrambling, half flying up the bank, he was soon at the top. Already in sight was the rapidly-approaching train. For a part of a second the lad staggered—then with a scream of horror he rushed madly to the child's assistance. Rapidly nearer drew the cruel steed of transportation, but before it reached the centre of the bridge the brave boy, with the child

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CREAM SEPARATOR

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will last a lifetime. They are fully guaranteed. The leading stockmen of Eastern Canada, and the Model Farms at Guelph, Ottawa and Macdonald College use Clay Gates, knowing their worth.

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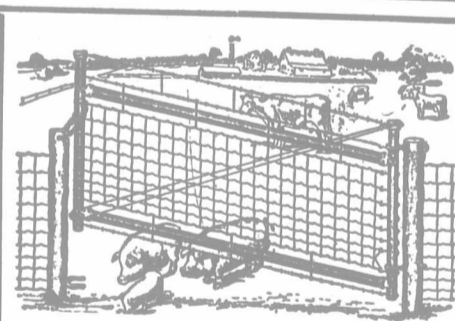
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I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in materials or workmanship. I will replace free, any parts or the entire Gate giving out for such reason.

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Clay Gates

In a recent competition on the subject of "The Ideal Farm Gate," open to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, every competing student, with but one exception, declared "Clay" Gates to be the most perfect farm gate made.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

One or a dozen Clay Gates sent for sixty days' free trial, in order that they may be tried out before being purchased. Thirty thousand Clay Gates were sold in 1912 on these terms.

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Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

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Or NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington St. East TORONTO, ONT.

gripped tightly in his arms, had vanished in the glassy waters below.

The screams of the girls had by this time aroused the attention of the nearby settlers, among whom was the father of the child. In broken ejaculations the girls told him what had happened. A groan as of despair escaped his lips as he slid down the bank and sprang into the boat. There in the middle of the stream was Oliver with one arm holding firmly his infant charge, while attempting to hold himself above the surface. Was it in vain? Would he reach them in time? These were the thoughts that flashed through the mind of the man who pushed swiftly to their rescue. Only a few yards remained, and his experienced hands brought the boat alongside not a second too soon. Dragging them into the boat, he threw his arms almost hysterically about his child. They were safe! Soon after the two were stretched on the bank a doctor was there to render assistance.

After a short while neither was much the worse. As for Oliver, no further introduction was needed in or around Melville than to be identified as the gallant rescuer of the child's life.

ENOCH ARDEN.

TO KEEP MOTHS OUT OF COLLECTIONS.

Some time ago a little Beaver asked how to keep moths away from an insect collection and I promised to find out. I have since learned that the method is to keep the insects in very tight glass cases, with plenty of naphthaline crystals scattered among them. P.

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO DO WHEN I AM 13 OR 14.

Dear Editor,—The first thing, for about two years I would like to save about 15 or 20 dollars, then find out where we intend to live. Then I would try and get a little piece of property for the amount of money I had.

Then I would clean it up nicely, and then the next day I would get someone to plough the land, then that same day I would fix the places for my seeds, and as soon as possible I would plant the seeds. Every day I would water them and keep the weeds down, keep the earth nice and soft, so that it wouldn't take long for the flowers to peep their heads out of the soft, moist earth. When they came up I would weed them very carefully, as sometimes you cannot tell weeds from flowers. By and by, as the flowers grew, I would keep getting more land, then in about two or three years I would expect to have a lovely place, with grass and a few little trees. In about five years I would expect to have a lovely garden if everything went well. As the flowers grew older, the petals would fall off, and pretty soon I would have seeds for the next year.

As the days, weeks and months passed the spring would come, and then I would plant my seeds of the first year. I have never tried this, but hope to very soon. I have always had good luck with flowers. When I was living in Mexico I planted some nasturtiums. It was during the war, and just as they got up nicely we had to get out of the country. Then, of course, I didn't know what became of my flowers.

This is about all I have to say this time, but may have more later.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGIE COOKE.

N. N. Mills, Que. (Age 11).

You are surely enough a young farmer, aren't you, Georgie? You are sure to do well with your garden, because you are interested in it. Write us some day about Mexico, won't you?

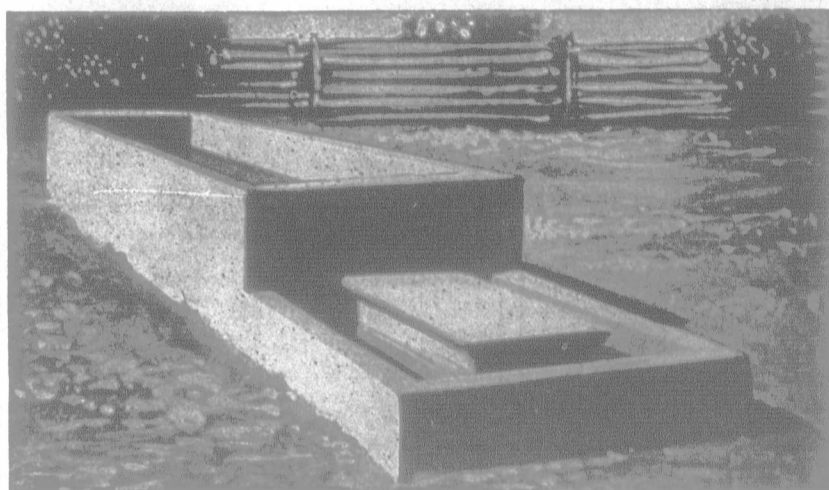
Dear Puck,—Circumstances have caused me to write you and say that I will no longer be able to take part in the Garden Competition, as both flowers and vegetables have suffered so greatly from the effects of a visit from a stray cow that the photographs would do me no credit. Both were in excellent condition and I had loaded my camera and started over to take their photographs when—instead of the blooming garden which I had left scarcely an hour before, I saw a trampled, chewed garden, with a cow grazing quietly in the middle of it, apparently "monarch of all she surveyed." I could have cried at that moment, but

USE MORE CEMENT AND MAKE MORE PROFIT

THE illustrations shown are a few of the hundreds of uses for Portland Cement on the farm. Every farmer to-day that is not using cement for most of his building is losing money. Remember, all improvements in concrete are permanent. It is only the first cost, no expense for repairing, as there is with all other building material.



Cow Barn with running water in mangers, and central feeding passage, stalls and fixtures in gaspipe. Made of Portland Cement Concrete.



FIELD SPRING TROUGH—This shows a combination water trough in a pasture field for horses and cattle, and for sheep and pigs, taking the water from a spring or tank.



FEEDING FLOOR, 24x36 ft.—A feeding floor for sheep or cattle in the farmyard prevents loss and waste of hay, salt, grain, etc., and is easily cleaned. The illustration shows the general shape of a feeding floor which should be set an inch or two above the level of the farmyard, and also cast at a slight slope to allow water to run off.

OUR 128-page book, "PORTLAND CEMENT ON THE FARM," is worth hundreds of dollars to you. The regular price of this book is \$1.00, but you can obtain the same free in connection with our special offer, as follows: Send us \$1.00 for the Rogers' Book, and we will mail you with the book an order for \$1.00 worth of cement on the nearest Rogers' dealer. If there is no Rogers' dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book per return mail.

When making any improvements in concrete, be sure to buy

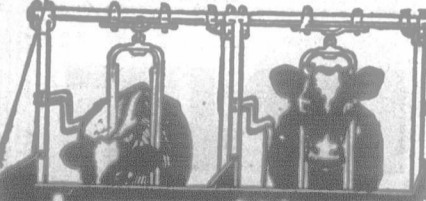
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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



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will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

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Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

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Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

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will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

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I saw that the thing that would do me most good was to get the intruder into her barn, where she could do no more mischief. So along the hot, dusty road I led her to her master, only to return to gaze at the wreck of not only my garden, but my hopes and plans as well.

I do hope that none of the other competitors will meet with the same disaster as I have, or anything like it, and before I close will wish them one and all success to the end.

Since the Wild Flower Competition some of the Beavers have written requesting correspondence, and one girl expressed a strong desire to see the tide of the Bay of Fundy, about which she had heard so much. Our home used to be a short distance from the bay, and I can remember the early morning bathes I had in its waters, and having had excellent opportunities of seeing the rise and fall of the tide, was able to give her some information concerning it. An American once expressed his great disappointment in our tides, so one of our citizens quickly offered to show him their beauty. The American considered it a huge joke, but consented to see the so-called beauties, nevertheless. Now, he had gone down at high tide, and having seen no change in five minutes, immediately concluded that it was all a joke. The citizen's plan was simple and worked well. He merely took the American down to the shore when the tide was going out and again when it was coming in, and when the American went his way he could not say enough in its praise. So if any of you hear anyone talking against our tides repeat to him the story of the American and the citizen of St. John.

Again, our Bay of Fundy is not the only water we are proud of. Surely you have all heard of Courtenay Bay and the work going on there, and of our harbor, which never has even a thin coat of ice in the rawest of winter days. But I will not stop to tell you about them now. It may be that you will be able to see all for yourselves if you have not already done so.

I. WINIFRED COLWELL.
Brookville Station, St. John Co., N. B.

I am so sorry about your garden, Winifred. Was it that awful marauder, "the cow with the crumpled horn?" But never mind, you have had the practice anyway, and that is worth something. Glad to see you are "good sport" enough to see the funny side of it. Two other tales of woe about spoiled gardens have come in, so messages of condolence are in order.

ABOUT GARDENS AND CHICKENS.

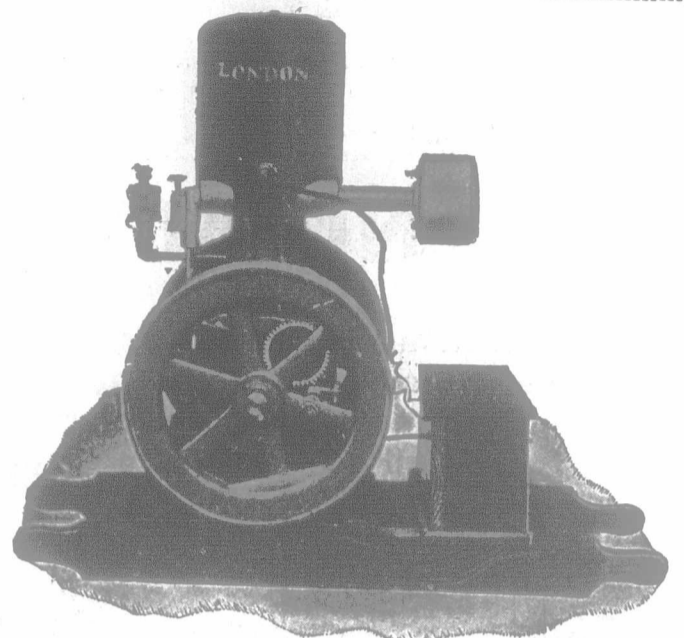
Dear Puck and Beavers,—I don't write to your Circle very often, but I will try again, as my last letter was in print. I went to visit my friend, Dorothy Newton, last Thursday, and saw her garden. I guess, Puck, if you saw it you wouldn't have much trouble judging whether she had won a prize. She had a photograph taken of the garden, and I hope it will turn out well. I would like to have a garden, too, but my chickens are well advanced in the art of scratching. I had one hundred and four until last Wednesday, and then I sold forty-two cockerels. We have twenty-eight pigs, of which ten are little pigs. We are milking sixteen cows, and we have four heifer calves. We have three old horses and one little colt. For pets we have three kittens and their mother. We saw my brother's letter in print, and we were looking for the flower about which you asked in that handy book "Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers." The proper name for what we call turkey grass is yarrow. I passed the Entrance this year. I will close wishing your paper every success. From your Beaver,

EUNICE MAY LAMB.

Treadwell, Ont. (Age 11 years.)
Eunice's mother very kindly sends us the following little note:

"I would like to tell you that Eunice has full charge of the chickens. So far this year she has lost only one (drowned) of her hatching since she turned them out of the barn, where the hens were all set. From her 27 hens she has had 212 2-3 dozen eggs since Jan. 12th, 1913."

We think Eunice is a very clever little girl, don't we, Beavers? And we are sure, too, that Dorothy Newton's garden



WHEN YOU BUY AN ENGINE

Get one that will work and stick to the job, rain, storm or sunshine.

Just think of it!

Freeze the hopper solid and no harm. Not a packed joint to give trouble.

Price low for quality.

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Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
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Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:

GUNNS LIMITED,
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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

(of Special Importance to Ontario Farmers)

Have you any old Pastures which have been steadily going backward and which you were thinking of breaking up and re-seeding? If so we want to tell you that this expense and labor are unnecessary. A dressing of 500-lb per acre of Basic Slag, applied broadcast, costing not more than five dollars, will effect a marvellous transformation on such land, bringing it back to a high state of fertility and improving the whole character of the Pasture. Ask any farmer recently from the old country what Basic Slag has done for Agriculture there, or better still ask some of your neighbours who used Basic Slag last season for the first time for their experience.

20,000 Tons of Basic Slag were used in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec last season

The land in Ontario is equally in need of Fertilizers and every ton of Basic Slag used will amply repay the outlay.

If we do not happen to have a Selling Agent in your district

we will supply you direct in not less than ton lots at twenty dollars per ton, f.o.b., any station in Ontario, cash with order, or you might be inclined to take up our Agency and undoubtedly

earn the gratitude of your neighbours for introducing the merits of Basic Slag to their notice. If you are in Toronto on Friday or Saturday, 5th or 6th September,

Give us a call at our Tent in the Exhibition, we are located near the Poultry Sheds,

and let us talk the matter over.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

is a good one. Judging by her letters to the Beaver Circle everything she does is done well.

I am so glad you are finding "Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers" useful, Eunice. I think it is a delightful book. Did you win one as a prize, or were you looking at Dorothy's? As your name does not appear on our list as having received one, I think perhaps the latter is true.

Now, if you would like to have one of your very own here's a bargain: Write us an interesting letter about your chickens, and, if you can, send us a little snapshot of yourself and them, and we will send you the book. What do you think, Eunice?

FROM A BOOK LOVER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As my first letter was not in print I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years and likes it fine.

I have one sister and two brothers; their names are Leila, Lorne and Roy. We have a farm of ninety acres. We keep fifteen milk cows and send the milk to Toronto.

For pets I have a dog named Laddie, two cats and three kittens. I feed the hens and chickens nearly every night and gather the eggs.

We have about one hundred and fifty chickens. I go to school every day; it is about forty rods from our place. Our teacher's name is Miss Trick. At present she is at her home in Clinton for her holidays.

There is a very good library in the school.

There are a few hundred books in it. I have read the following: "Lives of Noble Women," "Little Men and Little Women," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Arctic Adventures," "Black Beauty," "Abraham Lincoln," "Birds, Bees and Flowers," "Krag and Johnny Bear," and "Little Saint Elizabeth."

Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I remain,

RIVA DIMMA.

Cedar Grove, Ont. (Age 10, Sr. III.)



Obey that impulse! The fine joy of automobile ownership may now be yours. Ford prices are down within the easy reach of the untold thousands who have waited for the coming of the right car at the right price.

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville, Ont.).

"Avondale Farm" offers Three Great Bulls

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, five years old, our famous herd bull. SIR JOHANNA GLADI KORNDYKE, two years old, dam, a 25-lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. PONTIAC ARTIS KORNDYKE, one year old, same dam as above, sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada. The two young bulls are magnificent individuals, well marked. Must have room.

A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

When writing advertisers, please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

P. S.—I would like some of the Beavers to correspond with me, and I hope this will escape the W. P. B.

A CHAT ABOUT EVERYTHING.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your little Circle, but the first was not published. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about three years, and likes it fine. I am always anxious to go to the post-office the night it comes in and read the letters. I want to know if I can join your Garden Competition next year? Peter McArthur is a comical man, isn't he, Beavers? The best book I ever read was "Around the Camp Fire." I have read three of Alger's "Mark Mason," "The Cash Boy," and "A Cousin's Conspiracy." I live about a mile from Lake Huron, and fifteen miles from the town of Goderich. I also live a short distance from the school and postoffice. I like going to school. We have two little colts and they are great pets. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close. Bye-bye,

MICHAEL JOSEPH DALTON.
(Age 11, Senior Third)

Kingsbridge, Ont.

We have not made arrangements for a garden competition for 1914 yet, Michael. If we have one most certainly you may try. Watch for the announcement next spring.

Senior Beavers' Honor Roll.—Agnes Martin, Nancy Gerber, Georgia Knight, Grace Hilliker, Jewel Norris, Ethel Zummach, Alexa Williams, Willie Peacock.

BEAVER CIRCLE NOTES.

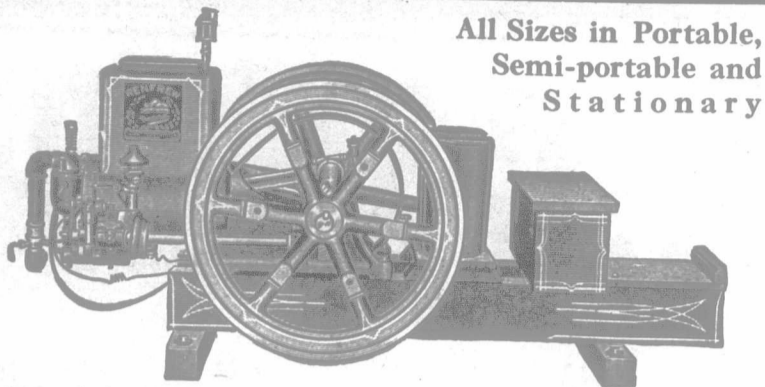
The following would like some of the Beavers to write to them:

Marian McPhail (age 13), Alvinston, Ont.

Kathleen McPhail (age 13), Alvinston, Ont.

Lillian Holtzhauser (age 11), Preston, Ont.

Sarah Hillman (age 12), Comber, Ont.



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Good-bye to Old Methods

Old methods of doing farm-work are fast passing away. Modern, labor-saving and time-saving methods are now the order of the day. The supplanting of manual labor with the time-saving gasoline power is one example of the new order of things.

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It starts without cranking

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Get my prices, no matter what kind of a room you wish to decorate. I can save you money on walls and ceilings. Mail this ad. to me.

DYER, the Fence Man, Dept. A, TORONTO
Send me Wall Board samples and information.

Name and Address.....

News of the Week. The Children of the Forest.

A TRUE STORY OF A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

By M. Blanche Boyd.
Chapter 18.

ARBOR DAY.

When the school-house became very dirty and the trustees were asked to clean it, they c6olly informed me if I wanted the school cleaned I could do it myself, so one Saturday, armed with mop, soap, cloths and pail, I started for the school, getting the pail full of water at the creek on the way. What a task it was, sweeping and dusting while the water was heating in the big pails on the box-stove. Then there was scrubbing the floor and cleaning the windows to be done. The next day I was so tired and stiff as hardly to be able to move, as all the water had to be carried up the hill some little distance.

On Arbor Day, the first Friday in May, it was a general cleaning. The boys brought wooden rakes and gathered up chips to have a bon-fire, while they and the trustees planted some evergreens in the rough, uneven ground; the one supposed to be for me, they planted at one corner of the ground. The girls, meantime, took turns with me in sweeping and scrubbing the floor, and desks, washing windows, cleaning the stove, etc. Some of the parents refused to allow their children to help, the "Sessor" being one of them, so it fell pretty heavily on the rest of us. It certainly looked very nice when finished, and did the children great credit. Eliza did wonders and worked like a little Briton, and it would have fared badly indeed had she not been there, for she never once gave in until the work was completed.

In the afternoon the girls and two little boys and myself climbed the mountain, upon the summit of which we lighted a fire on a stone hearth and spread our lunch, which was much enjoyed in the bracing air and after our climb. After that we amused ourselves in throwing stones and hurling rocks down the step incline. The rocks would go rushing along, tearing up all that came in contact with them, gaining speed in their downward career, striking with terrific force against other rocks and leaping from rock to rock, then with a rumbling noise they reached the valley below. This hill is all stones and rock, and some of the latter so cracked that one could lift piece by piece out to hurl down the hill. The scenery from this spot was magnificent—the forest-clad hills of evergreen trees intermingled with deciduous ones. Here and there was a small clearance, and a lonely hamlet with the curling smoke quietly ascending. Then there were five shining lakes. Far below us lay our homes, and, like tiny specks, were the farmers ploughing, and there was the winding road to the old camp which we had visited in the winter. As the sun was setting, it cast a golden glow on the tree-tops, and the rest was dark. The tinkling cow-bells came softly from the woods or plains as the gentle cows grazed the grass, delighted to get some greens again after being shut in the stables for so long a time.

In the fall no scenery could excel the exquisite coloring of the leaves there, no doubt, owing to the sharp frosty nights. The leaves were perfectly gorgeous. To the south and west was one bank of forest-clad hills, with the many colored leaves on some trees, contrasting with the dark green of the firs. There are those people surrounded with such beauty! What a paradise for the artist, the poet, the naturalist, the hunter! On every hand was evidence of God's wonderful gifts to mankind, and all spoke of love. I was never tired of admiring nature, and listening to the feathered songsters. While standing in my favorite position, over-looking the dam, I saw an otter and mink on the opposite bank, and seagulls and kingfishers hovering around the creek.

With a tiny camera I had taken some views of the shanty, camp and various other things of interest, and one evening I went down to the creek to hold the plates under running water. The settlers told me about black flies, but I had not heard of their arrival that spring. Soon my right wrist was covered with tiny, tiny flies, not much bigger than a pin's head. They did not trouble me much, except in alighting on my face, which kept me busy brushing them away with

CANADIAN.

While in Toronto for the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition, Premier Borden laid the corner-stone of a new Central Technical High School.

Over 1,000 persons attended the Peace Assembly, which was opened with a grand concert, at Stag Island, near Sarnia, August 25th.

The body of Mr. Edmund Morris, A. R. C. A., the noted Canadian artist, who had been missing for some days, was found in the St. Lawrence River, near Pontneuf, Que. Mr. Morris was 42 years of age, and was the son of the late Hon. Alex. Norris, P. C., D. C. L., at one time Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

It is stated that Mrs. Pankhurst has agreed to a truce in order to strengthen the influence of those members of the British Cabinet who are working to have the enfranchisement of women made a Government measure.

Salvador is the first country to sign, with U. S. Secretary of State Bryan, a treaty of peace under his plan for universal cessation of war.

If the tone of the British press reflects accurately the thought of the British people, there is some dissatisfaction with the appointment of Robert Brydges as poet-laureate. Moreover, the result of the canvass of T. P.'s Weekly for votes, shows a preponderant sentiment in favor of Kipling, for whom 22,630 votes were given. Those immediately following were: Alice Meynell, 5,598 votes; John Masefield, 3,267; Thomas Hardy, 2,170. Brydges came far down on the list with 710 votes.

Lord Strathcona, who is in the ninety-third year of his age, will soon retire from his position of High Commissioner for Canada in England. It is understood that Hon. Clifford Sifton will succeed him.

A fight for Home Rule has begun in Scotland.

The Chinese party which has revolted against the autocracy of President Yuan Shi Kai has been steadily losing during the past fortnight, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been compelled to retire to Japan.

China must still suffer the importation of opium from India. Lieut.-Gen. Chang, who has been in England for three months endeavoring to induce the Government to release his country from her treaty obligations in regard to the traffic, set sail for China recently, his mission having failed.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LADY AND A DIPLOMAT.

When a diplomat says "yes," he means "perhaps."
When a diplomat says "perhaps," he means "no."
And when a diplomat says "no," he is no diplomat.

When a lady says "no," she means "perhaps."
When a lady says "perhaps," she means "yes."
And when a lady says "yes," she is no lady.

—Berliner Tageblatt.

"Your husband is willing to allow you the custody of the automobile, the poodle, and the rubber plant, with liberal alimony, while he takes the children and the graphophone."

"Stop the divorce," sobbed the wife. "I'll never get another husband like that."

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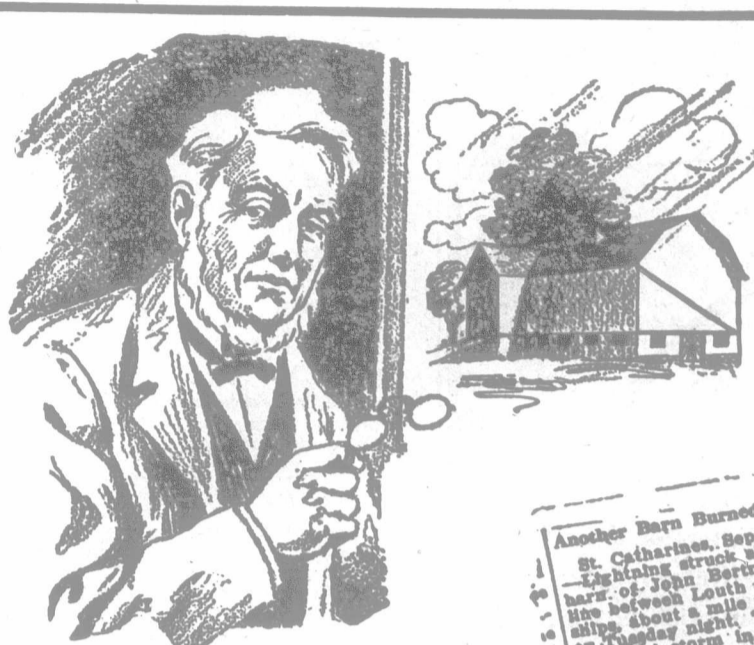
my left hand. My wrist looked as if I had prickly heat with the tiny red spots. After some time had elapsed it became irritable, and nothing put on it took the irritability away. It was nearly maddening, and kept me awake at nights. The sting of this fly is poisonous. The settlers rub some black gummy substance on their skin to prevent the flies from attacking them, but one cannot plaster herself with grease as the Thibetans do, and so far nothing else had been discovered to cure it. Mosquitos are absolutely nothing in comparison, though we had them also. It was many many weeks before the effects wore away, and the skin peeled off. These creatures do not trouble the settlers as much as strangers, and the children were obliged to laugh when they saw me frantically rubbing my wrist, which, of course, only made bad worse.

How my friends would have laughed had they seen us going to church! Mr. McDonald had made a "jumper" out of birch logs, with a rough box on top, with two spaces on either side of the floor through which snow would come. Two boards were laid across this box to form seats. Our "robes" were gray, moth-eaten, patch-work quilts all worked with brilliant wools, and used to cover the horses when standing. Mr. McDonald had broken in the colt when it was only a year and a half old, so we used to drive to church in this beautiful vehicle. The road lay through the woods, and, winding in and out among the trees, we went bumpety bump over fallen logs, "bobbing up and down," unable to speak, owing to the roughness of the road. This was called the winter road. One winter road lay across the lake, but the winter roads were generally through the woods to shelter one from the keen piercing winds. These roads were so narrow that it was impossible for one team to pass another, but here and there were what one might call "switches", and when a team reached this spot it was obliged to stop and listen in order to hear any sleigh-bells which might be approaching, or, in summer, the sound of horses' hoofs. At night it was rather dangerous travelling on that account.

As may be supposed the climate was very cold; unlike that of Manitoba, it was damp. In the evenings we would sit around the cook-stove, and soon our faces would be nearly scorched and our backs frozen; then we would all turn around, scorch our backs and freeze our faces. It was no better when we retired, for the fire would go out soon after we went upstairs, and, there being a hole in the roof where the stovepipes went through, the wind and cold would rush down into the house. Many and many a night has the cold kept me awake, for the shanty blanket and heavy patch-work quilts have little warmth in them. From 18 to 30 below zero was our average temperature, and once that winter the thermometer registered 40 below. The bread, meat and other food would be all frozen solid. When walking we would not have felt the cold so much if the road was tracked or there were paths, for we could then have walked briskly and kept warm, but no such tracks were made and, the snow being deep, it was very hard to plough through it. You would put one foot down then the other, jerk the first one out, swing it away around in a semi-circle and put it down. This, you will perceive, would look very graceful!

The summer, on the other hand, was very, very hot, and, there being no trees directly surrounding the house, one would be obliged to go to the woods to enjoy the shade. The sun beat mercilessly down upon our heads, and the air would be close and sultry. According to my diary which lies before me, one day I wore no jacket and was nearly melted,—the next day I wore my great winter coat and fur gauntlets and was shivering, so this will give you a faint idea of the change in climate, for we might have half-a-dozen changes during a day. These sudden changes naturally affected the growth of grain and vegetables.

On the 23rd of May we had a patriotic concert, when songs, recitations, essays, mouth-organ selections, etc., took place. We all went out in the woods behind the school and gathered ferns, wild flowers and maple leaves.



"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. "EASTLAKE" SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.

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Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Farmers Lose Live Stock and Crops—Flouring Mill at Niagara Falls and Large Stock of Lumber Destroyed—Other Fires.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Lindsay, Sept. 18.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas Opa, containing the season's crop, was destroyed by lightning; the dwelling house and barns of Mr. Lamb of the township of Verulam are reported destroyed, but no particulars have been received. In the town of Lindsay the storm was...

Another Barn Burned.
St. Catharines, Sept. 18.—(Special.) Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bertram on the town line between Louisa and Clint a town ship, about a mile north of Vinelaur on Tuesday night. There was a heavy electrical storm in that vicinity and the barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including two valuable horses, hay, grain and some implements. Most of the implements seemed to be outside the building. Mr. Bertram had recently had a new barn for thrashing, which had just been completed. The barn was valued at \$1,000 or \$1,200. The loss of a store for crops and sheep was also reported.

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AUG. 22—From all stations Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel inclusive, via Stratford, and South thereof in Canada.
AUG. 25—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston.
SEPT. 3—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and Scotia Jct.
SEPT. 5—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and West thereof in Ontario.

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Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

LONDON TO TORONTO AND RETURN; \$3.40
August 23 to Sept. 6, inclusive.
August 26 and 28, Sept. 2 and 4, \$2.55
All tickets valid for return until Sept. 9, 1913. Full particulars at any Grand Trunk Ticket Office.

EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS Harness Repairing Outfit

We have the best Automatic Shoe and Harness Repairing Outfit on the market. The outfit consists of the Automatic Awl, Collar Awl, Needles, Lincen Thread, Wax, Stitching Horse, also an extra bobbin, and full directions are given. Complete outfit, \$1.50, sent prepaid. Agents wanted—liberal commission. Send for this outfit to-day. Write to

A. W. WOOLNER,
18 Eby Street **Berlin, Ont**
Tamworths—A choice lot of young boars, large enough for service and sons of first quality.
HERBERT GERMAN
St. George **Ontario**



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MODEL 1897

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A Winchester Take-Down repeating shotgun with a strong shooting full choke barrel suitable for duck or trap shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel for field shooting lists at only \$42.00. The retail price is less. This combination places practically two guns within reach of all sportsmen's pocketbooks. Winchester repeating shotguns are not only safe to shoot but sure to shoot. They are easy to load or unload, easy to take down or put together, are well made and reliable in operation. That's why the U.S. Ordinance Board endorsed them as being safe, sure, strong and simple. Over 450,000 satisfied sportsmen are using them. They are made in 12 and 16 gauges and list at from \$27.00 to \$100.00.

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1913-1914

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Information is given as to Capital, Earnings, Dividends, etc., an appendix contains tables showing the range in the prices of listed securities from 1908 to 1913, and also tables showing the yields on securities which bear dividends and interest at from 1% to 12%.

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Telegram:—

"The booklet in previous years has become a vade mecum for investors, and in fact for all those who are in any way interested in securities."

We shall be glad to send a free copy on request.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Members
Toronto Stock
Exchange.

Established 1889.
Investment Bankers

Union
Bank Building,
Toronto.

Little Hilda, the "Sessor's" youngest little girl was May Queen, and looked so pretty and dignified as she sat on the platform with a crown or wreath of maple leaves with flowers woven in it, on her head and the royal blue ribbon similar to that worn by Lord Roberts, having a white border on either side, placed over her left shoulder and tied in a knot under her right arm, and holding a pretty sceptre in one hand and a bouquet of wildflowers in the other.

Each of the other children had a spray of maple leaves, and a Union Jack which they waved while singing the chorus of the "Maple Leaf," "The Land of the Maple," etc.

The school-house was tastefully decorated with maple leaves, and tissue-paper articles and flowers.

Several visitors honored us with their presence.

Chapter 19.

CONCLUSIONS.

Just before Easter my troubles seemed heaviest as is often the case; one after another comes until it seems almost beyond endurance. For seven long weeks no word had come from my dear mother and how that worried me, as I wondered what was the matter and why she did not write, as she was in the habit of writing every week. Every Saturday night as time went on my heart would sink as that familiar hand was nowhere visible among my correspondence. Some letters which I had sent by one of the pupils, whose father carried the mail to the post office, she had opened and read to the scholars going west, and more than once this had occurred, especially the letters to mother, for naturally more news would be in hers than in any other letter.

Some of the scholars had gone home and told their parents many falsehoods about me. When taking up a lesson they would say they perfectly understood it, so we naturally left it, and then they would go home and say I never explained it, and they did not understand it. The two older girls who gave me so much trouble, had, by fear, compelled the younger ones to disobey me. The "Sessor" was furious because his beloved daughter had been turned back in her work (it would have been better had she gone farther back) and desired me to drop reading, writing and drawing, to teach his girls Algebra, Euclid and French, as a former teacher had done, but this was not in my power even had it been my desire.

Then whooping-cough broke out in the neighborhood, or, as Norman called it, the "cchims," and I was blamed for this, as the window was open at the school to let fresh air in.

On the King's birthday, the trustees had promised that I could teach school during the Easter week to get home a week earlier in the summer, and I had looked forward so much to get home then. Just before Easter they sent me a note to say that I was not to teach during that week, but giving no reason for their request. Nor did they when asked. The English trustee made the rules, which the Irishman always seconded, and the Scotchman never knew about it at all. My Scotch trustee kept with me, although it meant \$2.00 out of his pocket for board, but he declared he would not go back upon his word. I then visited the surly Irishman, but he wiggled around and would not consent. Two of the settlers were in his home at the time,—the Anti-Christ said nothing before me, while the younger man began to reason with Mr. Smith. "You know the children have been expecting to go to school during that week. It makes no difference to them at all whether it is then or in the summer, as they miss so many days any way. It is just to be obstinate and mean, and you know it. I have no children of my own going to school, but I shall tell mother she must send Johnny every day that week even if he never goes before."

Had it not been for those two men I should never have won the day, but where least expected, help and sympathy had come.

Reluctantly consent was given, but they still intended to thwart my purpose if possible. The school laws state it is not lawful to teach when not more than five scholars were present, (they had evidently forgotten the days we had taught) and so they tried to persuade the

settlers not to send their children at all that week. There were friends, however, for Mr. McDonald sent his two, Mrs. Foster her three, and Johnny came, and after Tuesday there were more scholars at school than ever before.

Their next plan of attack was to write to the inspector to command me to teach the extra week in the summer, but this letter did not reach me until I was on my way home, so Mr. McDonald laughingly said, "It takes a Canadian to beat an Englishman."

Then a young man older than myself was coming to school, and I thought he most likely would sneer at our singing and sewing class, and put the younger children up to all kinds of mischief.

When my heart was heaviest one morning Eliza brought me two letters, as her mother had gone to the village the day before with a neighbor, and thought I would like to get my mail a day earlier. That was the beginning of brighter days, for I had grown very rebellious and wondered why all this trouble had come to me. Some friends at home had vowed I would never stay the year, but when a person says I can't or won't do a thing, if it is right, that is just when my determination is strongest to do it, and I hate to undertake a thing and not carry it through. Sometimes I was fairly crazy and few know how hard it was to keep back the angry words that would rush to my lips, but those who cannot rule themselves are not fit to rule others, and, should my temper get the better of me, I would be far worse than my neighbors, for I had been brought up in a Christian home and they had not.

One of these letters was from a missionary friend who had just undergone a very severe trial, and he wrote such comforting words. "He endured as seeing Him who is invisible." "Let us do likewise." "Let us be humble, the low-lands are the flooded lands." And, as if in answer to my shaken faith, he urged me to "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart and lean not to thine own understanding, in all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." In all his troubles he never murmured nor rebelled, but in such child-like faith would say from the depths of his heart, "Thy will be done."

No one knows how those few words of sympathy and encouragement cheered me. If one in a far-off and lonely land, "far from the church of his fathers in a strange land," could bear his pain so nobly, then surely I ought to try and not be such a coward. I wonder how many of my readers take comfort from their friends' troubles? I often do; as one sees how bravely they bear their trials, it urges one to do the same.

Some would spend all their time in trying to win souls for Christ, but would not trouble to help and encourage their weaker brethren in the faith. Both are equally Christ-like, for do we not read how our Saviour comforted and strengthened his disciples, and how St. Paul urges us to do so? When we remember that even a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple does not lose its reward, it should encourage us to do our utmost, however small it may be. And in St. Matthew 25th chapter it states, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." In the same chapter it tells what awful punishment awaits us if we neglect to do any of these things which lie before us.

Friends do not know what great joy was found in their kindly letters which they were so good to send, but what must such letters be to those who only receive mail once a year, as is the case in some mission homes in the far north of our Canadian land? There is, then, one way to do good,—to have a chat with a friend on paper, and thus cheer his sad and lonely life.

That letter put new life in me, and gave me comfort and strength to endure whatever trouble God saw fit to send. The following Saturday the long-looked-for letter from mother (who had written every week, but whose letters had never reached me) came. The scholars attended school during that Easter week. The new scholar came, and, contrary to my expectation, he certainly did have one effect upon the scholars but not the way I feared. The children loved him,

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Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
 Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.
 Golden—tooth-teasing—able-bodied nuts of dough.
 Made from dough that Tastes Like Nuts, you know.
 Use FIVE ROSES flour.
 Get that individual toothsome-ness of Manitoba wheat kernels.
 Doughnuts with a Palate-Pleasing Personality.
 See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.
 A hole entirely circled with Light Digestible Food.
 Fat without being fat—for FIVE ROSES is the sturdy glutinous flour that resists fat absorption.
 Just enough to brown deliciously, to crisp quickly.
 No greasiness, heaviness, sogginess.
 Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an outraged stomach.
 Like these make YOURS.
 Use FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

and obeyed his every command. The big girls in his class worked well, not to be beaten by him; his sister also, who had given so much trouble, was afraid to misbehave and was a model of propriety. The big girls no longer teased the little ones, and they came clustering around me again as of old (the day I left, although it was very early in the morning, all the little children along the line were down at the road to say good-bye again, which made me sorry to leave them). No more falsehoods went home about me, as this young man was the Secretary of the School Board (and his father was trustee) and fortunately was a most truthful young fellow. He never failed to learn his lessons, and if any question troubled him he never left it until he thoroughly understood it. He was always reverend during religious exercises, always attentive during singing lessons, and stayed during the sewing lessons to hear the story read. What a happy time reigned in the school then, but unfortunately the poor fellow took ill and had to leave. He was very anxious to become a doctor. Had he been able to come a little longer to school he would have passed his entrance examination with ease, as the two girls in his class both passed well, and he was much more clever than they.

Despite all the trouble that that year gave, and all its hardships, I shall never regret having gone. It increased my interest in missions ten-fold, and, as I look at the world at large, I realize more than ever before the great need of laborers, and how comparatively little the church gives. There are the poor at our own doors who should claim our attention, the sick in our hospitals whose pains we ought to soothe, the sorrow-stricken homes into which we should bring comfort, the tired and low-spirited we ought to cheer, the down-

SYMINGTON'S SOUPS

Something You'll Enjoy!
 A steaming plate of Symington's Soup after an energetic day.

There are no soups so fine, or so rich in food properties—no soups so excellent in flavour. Eleven varieties equally good and enjoyable:—

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| Mulligatawny | Tomato | Lentil |
| Green Pea | Ox Tail | Onion |
| Scotch Broth | White Vegetable | |
| Mock Turtle | Pea | Celery |

BUY THEM! TRY THEM!
 Canadian Agents: Messrs. F. E. Robson & Co., Ltd., 26 Front St. East, Toronto.



fallen we ought to encourage, the neglected settlers in the neglected corners of our land, to "rescue the perishing and care for the dying" in the far-off mission fields, to say nothing of the sympathetic interest and encouragement we ought to give the noble self-sacrificing missionaries who are doing our work. How often must they be ill without friendly hands to care for them! What long weary tramps across burning deserts, the sun heating down pitilessly on their heads where no water is nigh to quench their thirst; or in the slums of some crowded dirty city! How often must they long for help loving sympathy and encouragement from friends at home to give them increased strength to endure to the end. What the church needs to-day is humble God-fearing men, for truly the fields are white to harvest, but the laborers are few. One of our Lord's last commands was to "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and if we profess to belong to Him and truly love Him, we will do all in our power to send the gospel, if it is not our great privilege to take it ourselves, and thus have a share in that noblest of all work.

It broadened my views, for previous to this my life had been cast among the educated and intellectual class, but there among the poor, hard-working and, for the most part, ignorant class, I could sympathize with them in their troubles. It broke down the barrier of sect to a great extent, as I learned their views on different questions, and I firmly believe that if there were more unity manifested among the different Christian denominations, a greater amount of good would be accomplished, for "he who is not against us is for us," even should all his views not coincide with ours.

The End.

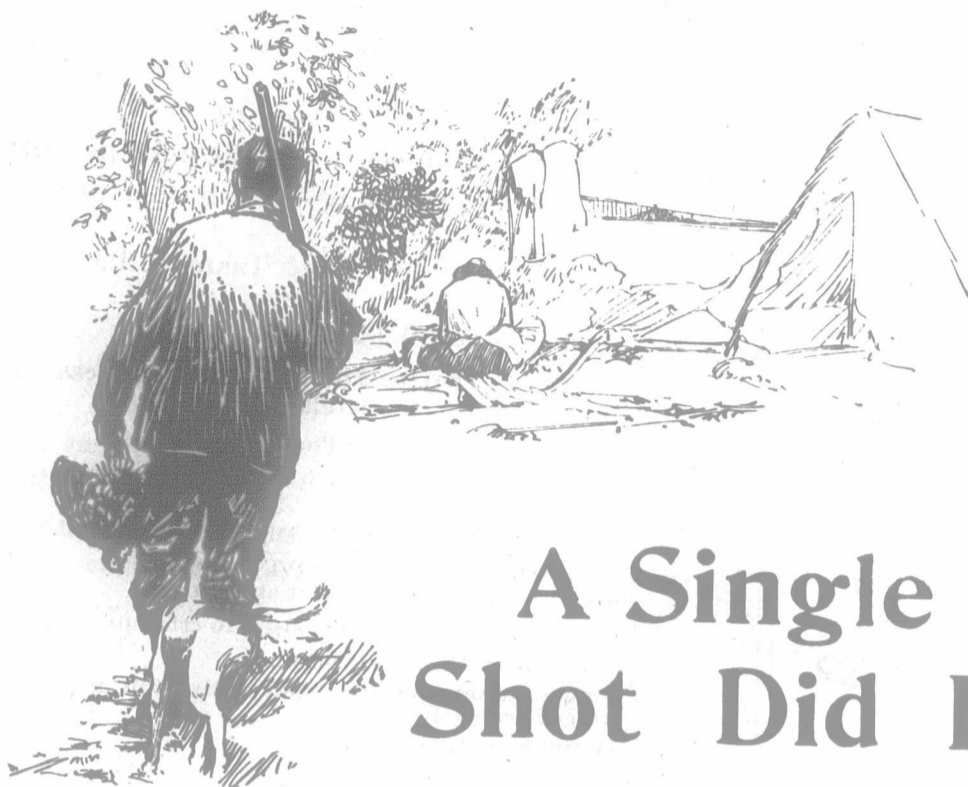
FOR YOU—The more important consideration may not be the College course, but the **CONDITIONS** under which your daughter pursues it. There are in Canada a number of good Colleges for young Ladies.

You are respectfully requested to consider the advantages offered by

Alma (Ladies) College

A CHRISTIAN HOME as well as an educational institution of real merit. MORAL and PHYSICAL training combined with INTELLECTUAL development. Individual instruction in chosen course by experienced educators. Climate invigorating—large campus—collegiate buildings. Social care, expert health lectures, physical culture system markedly effective.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO
 Principal Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO



A Single Shot Did It

EVERY shot tells when the velocity is uniform, the pattern perfect and the penetration deep. The fewest shells are shot and the biggest bags brought back by those experienced hunters who use

Dominion Ammunition

There are more shot shells bearing the **Dominion Brand** used in Canada than all other makes combined. The chief reason is "Dependability."

The care and precision in the loading of each Dominion shell, the rigid inspection and thorough testing in every detail, is your assurance of perfection. You can have a new box of shells for every miss-fire.

Dominion shells are made for every popular gun. Loaded with Dupont, Empire & Ballistite Smokeless, or Snap-Shot Black Powder; chilled shot; the very best wool-felt wadding, accurately set; a firm crimp, and uniform, sensitive and sure-fire primers are found in all Regal, Imperial, Sovereign and Crown shells. Your dealer has a stock of each.

MANUFACTURED BY

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal, Canada

Gossip.

Many of our readers who are users of De Laval Cream Separators, Ideal Green Feed Silos, or any of the large line of dairy, creamery or farm supplies manufactured and distributed by the De Laval Dairy Supply Company, Limited, will no doubt be interested to know their new group of factory buildings, now rapidly nearing completion, at Peterboro, Ont., is without doubt one of the finest plants of its kind in the country. Two wings are already completed, all the machinery is installed and manufacturing has been carried on for several months. The of-

fice building contains every modern convenience for the transaction of the company's business in the best possible manner and with the greatest dispatch, and in this office is located the headquarters of the company in the Dominion. The construction of the buildings throughout is of the most modern type, of saw-tooth roof construction, affording maximum of light and ventilation; the materials used are concrete, brick and steel, and the buildings and equipment are designed with a view to turning out the highest grade of goods from both the standpoint of workmanship and material. The group of factory buildings is situated in

a plot of ground covering fifteen acres, which allows ample room for future expansion. Some idea of the magnitude of the plant will be conveyed by the fact that over a mile of private railroad tracks is required to serve this group of factory buildings. In choosing the location of their new home, the officers of the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited, were largely influenced by the convenience of transportation offered by the City of Peterboro, located as it is between Toronto and Ottawa, about seventy miles northeast of Toronto, on the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways and the Trent Canal. The De

Laval Dairy Supply Company, Limited, in addition to its general office and factories in Peterboro, now have offices and warehouses in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, as well as warehouses for the convenient distribution of their goods at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon. The company appreciates the wonderful possibilities for expansion of the dairy industry in the Dominion and accordingly have made provision for the increased requirements of our farmers for high-grade dairy equipment, and they believe that the time is not far distant when Canada, instead of importing dairy products, will be seeking an outlet for them in foreign markets.

H. E. Williams, breeder of Shropshire sheep, Jersey cattle and Tamworth swine, Knowlton, Que., in ordering a change of advertisement advises that the Shropshire lambs which he is offering are by a ram purchased from the Campbell flock, a son of Belvoir Sirdar, the grand champion at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

Bird & Son, Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of Neponset Roofings, Neponset Waterproof Building Papers, Neponset Wall Board, etc., gave their roofing a great test when a terminal Chicago station was torn down in 1911 after carrying one of these roofs for eight years, and this same roofing was used on other stations of the system and is giving excellent results to-day. Neponset Paroid Roofing has been used extensively by leading Canadian railroads. It was one of the first ready roofings on the market. Neponset Proslate is a recent development for buildings requiring an artistic roof. It is long-lived and colored in shades of red or green. See the advertisement in this issue.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS AT MENIE.

At the recent third annual meeting of the Menie, Ont., District Ayrshire Breeders' Club, at the home of Wm Stewart & Sons, the president, Alex. Hume, asked A. D. McIntosh, district representative from Stirling, to occupy the chair. G. G. Publow, chief dairy instructor for Eastern Ontario, pointed out the importance of farmers owning and controlling factories. The imports of butter into Canada were annually increasing, and he thought our dairy system ought to meet this competition. The dairy business was a safe proposition for farmers because of the ever-increasing population that required dairy products on their tables three times a day the year round. The new district representative for Northumberland, Mr. Beckett, of Brighton, accepted the welcome accorded him by the Ayrshire breeders. Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, discussed "What has been done, what is doing and what ought to be done in the Ayrshire world." He indicated the great importance of keeping herds of well-known families or strains? and from research work showed the fallacy of crossing breeds. He dwelt upon the importance of size in cattle, secured by breeding and liberal feeding. He advised not breeding Ayrshires too young. "Have them freshen at from thirty months to three years of age." A seven day record had some merit, he said; the thirty day record had more merit, the annual record was worth while, but the five year record expressed more nearly the ultimate value of the cow. "The undue forcing of cattle for records is to be carefully guarded against," said the speaker. There are great risks in it." The judging of the beautiful exhibition animals by Prof. Barton proved a popular event, as was also the exhibit by the Seymour Power Company of electrically-driven farm, dairy and home appliances. The Menie Branch of the Women's Institute entertained on the prettily-decorated lawn and marquees, the motto of the institute, "For Home and Country," being in evidence. Upwards of a hundred ladies were present. The president, Mrs. C. U. Clancy, introduced Miss Campbell, who organized the Menie Branch some years ago, and congratulated the members on their success, and gave an admirable address, reminding her hearers of the dignity of farming, and concluded by saying: "There is no position higher than that of the farmer's wife."



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls.

LOUDEN'S Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY. Our book, 'Perfect Barn Equipment,' and the service of our architectural department, are free.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. Dep 51 - GUELPH, Ont.

We will exhibit our full line at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, and Fredericton.

Advertisement for WA Drummond & Co. featuring a 'FREE!' offer of a book on dairy information. Includes the company name and address in Toronto, Canada.

Advertisement for Hartshorn Shade Rollers, showing a person operating a roller. Text includes 'HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS' and 'Wood Rollers Tin Rollers'.

Pure Shropshires for sale—Twenty-five ram lambs; price from \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree. Also a few ewes and ewe lambs.

PATENTS procured everywhere EGERTON R. CASE Registered Attorney, Dep. E, Temple Building, Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience.

Young BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale, two and three months old. Write FLEETWOOD WILSON, Irrawarra Ranch, Sunnywold, Vernon, B. C.

NO MONKEY RANCH. A drummer in Texas in his automobile, having lost his monkey-wrench, walked up to the house of a Norwegian and asked: 'Have you a monkey-wrench?'

Potato Canker Danger.

Potato canker should not be allowed to gain a foothold in Canada. It is a disease that makes slow progress, but where once broken out it has defied every known means of control.

The appearance of this disease has been well illustrated by the Farmer's Circular No. 3, obtainable free of charge from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(1) On discovery of any signs of potato-canker farmers should immediately notify the Dominion Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, of the outbreak.

(2) Unless prompt action is taken and the authorities are notified without delay the whole crop of potatoes, whether 'apparently' sound or diseased, is liable to destruction under 'The Destructive Insect and Pest Act.'

(7) If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infected with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector and in his presence.

(8) Any inspector entering any lands, nursery or other premises where there is reason to believe that any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified are or may be present, shall give instructions for the treatment or destruction of any tree, bush, crop or any vegetation or vegetable matter or the containers thereof.

(3) Cut off and burn all potato tops or stalks without removing them from the infested area.

(4) Dig at once all potatoes on your farm, carefully hand pick them and those already dug, and separate the diseased tubers from those 'apparently' or perfectly sound.

(5) Place the diseased tubers in a pile and cover them with earth. The inspector will advise you regarding their disposal.

(6) All perfectly or 'apparently' sound tubers may be stored in the usual way, but none must be used for any purpose whatsoever until the inspector has given permission.

(7) Allow no tubers to remain in the ground, nor any animal to have access to an infested field. The organism causing the disease is liable to be spread through the excreta of animals having eaten infected potatoes in a raw condition.

(8) No raw potatoes, whether diseased, 'apparently,' or perfectly sound must be used for any purpose whatever. After they have been examined by the inspector they may be boiled. Boiling will absolutely destroy the disease germ.

(9) Under no circumstances may you dispose of, sell, receive or give away any potatoes resulting from a diseased crop.

Large advertisement for J-M Asbestos Roofing. Features a central text block with the heading 'For All Buildings In All Climates' and 'J-M Asbestos Roofing'. It includes numerous small illustrations of buildings with different roof types and lists various locations where the product is used, such as Ohio, Northern Electric, and New Haven.

Advertisement for Wagons and IHC Wagons. Features a large illustration of a horse-drawn wagon. Text includes 'Wagons and IHC Wagons', 'THE farmer who, in need of a wagon, blindly makes a bee line for the first new wagon or dealer in sight may get a good wagon.' It also promotes Petrolia and Chatham products and mentions the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Lousy Poultry Can't Pay
Lice-infested poultry are a constant loss to the poultryman. Lice suck the rich lifeblood from poultry, stunt the growth of young chicks and rob you of your well earned dollars. These pests reduce the hens' laying ability. Buy an effective louse killer and use it liberally.

DR. HESS
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER
Kills Lice Instantly. Sprinkle it thoroughly on lousy hens, rub it well under the wings and neck, put it in the dust bath, in the nests, roosts and cracks. Instant Louse Killer also kills lice on farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes. Comes in handy, sifting-top cans.

1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 85c.
(Duty Paid)
If not at your dealer's, write—
DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Boo Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch 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 Street, Toronto, Ont.

Notice to Importers
C. CHABOUDEZ & SON
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE.
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE
Against Death by Accident or Disease
Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Track Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
Exporters of Pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles
FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

FREE Fine **BOOK** FREE
Yes, absolutely free. Tells all about taxidermy and how we teach this fascinating and lucrative profession by mail.
LEARN BY MAIL TO
STUFF BIRDS
and animals, taxidermy, make rugs, etc. Decorate your home with beautiful specimens. Make big profits during your spare time. Write now for our great taxidermy book. It is FREE.
Northwestern School of Taxidermy
5036 Res. Building Omaha, Nebraska

however slightly that crop may have been affected. Note Regulation 10 under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," reading:—

It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale or in any way dispose of or to receive any trees, shrubs or other plants, vegetable matter or portions of the same, if the same are infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases herein-after specified.

(10) If the quantity of potatoes permitted to be used by the inspector is considerable, you are strongly advised to keep a number of pigs, and use a quantity of boiled potatoes among the usual food.

(11) The use for seed of any potatoes resulting from an infected crop, no matter how sound they may appear, is tirely propagated by the use of infected seed.

(12) The land on which a diseased crop has been raised is useless for the cultivation of potatoes for an indefinite number of years. It may, however, be used for the growing of any other kind of crop, except potatoes.

(13) All tools, implements, etc., used on infected land must be carefully cleaned by washing with an antiseptic solution (crude carbolic acid, sheep dips, etc.) before removing them from such infected land. Any soil left adhering to them, or to the boots of persons working in the field, is liable to contain, disease germs, and in this way may be responsible for carrying the disease to clean land.

In conclusion, I must caution you to carefully carry out all these instructions. They have been devised to protect your own and the country's interests. Also kindly note paragraph "8" of "The Destructive Insects and Pests Act," reading:—

(8) Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, etc.

Further, note paragraph 7 of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act:—

(7) The Minister, upon the report of any inspector setting forth a reasonable belief of the existence of any insect, pest or disease in an area defined in such report, may prohibit the removal from such area or the movement therein of any vegetation, vegetable or other matter which, in his opinion, is likely to result in the spread of such insect, pest or disease.

H. T. GUSSOW,
Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Gossip.
Shipments of Clydesdales from Glasgow for Canada the first week in August included superior selections of some 30 head by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and James Torrance, Markham. There were also shipments the same week consigned to the United States, Buenos Aires, and South Africa.

Tommy's father had been giving him lessons in politeness, but he hardly dared hope that the seeds of his teaching had taken root.

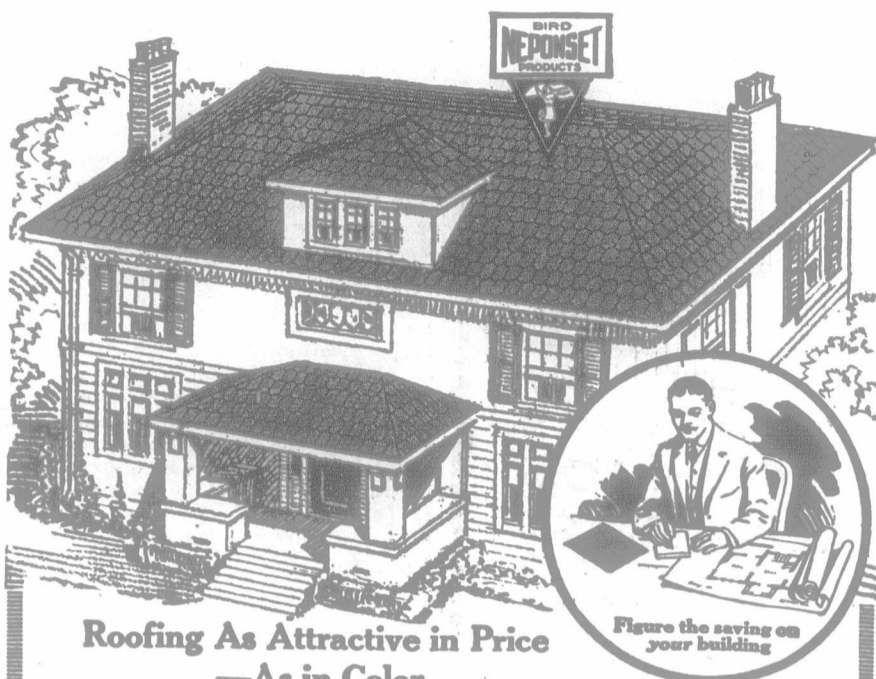
Hearing cries coming from the nursery one day, he investigated, and found that Tommy had been unmercifully pommeling his little brother.

"I'm surprised, Tommy," said his father sternly, "that you should hurt your little brother! Don't you know that it is very cowardly to strike one who is smaller than yourself?"

"Yes," replied the culprit, meekly, "but when you spanked me yesterday, I was too polite to mention it."—Mother's Magazine.

Hostess—Miss Robinson has no partner for this waltz. Would you mind dancing with her, instead of me?

Hawkward—On the contrary, I shall be only too delighted.



Roofing As Attractive in Price —As in Color

You'll admit this roof looks attractive—in distinctive colors of red or green. But for most home builders its chief attraction lies in its remarkable economies. Let's begin with its first cost. NEPONSET Proslate Roofing costs less to buy than good shingles. Greatly reduces the cost of repairs. No shingles to split, crack or "curl up." Remember, the shingles of today aren't the shingles of 20 years ago. NEPONSET Proslate Roofing makes a water-tight blanket. And best of all, resists fire—is "spark-proof." Its protection from fire-hazard alone is worth all its cost. Its first cost is its only cost, too. Can you afford NOT to have NEPONSET Proslate Roofing on your roof?

NEPONSET

Waterproof Building Products

Roofings NEPONSET roofings are a fire protection, leak-proof and long lived. Anyone can lay them. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is for general use. NEPONSET Proslate Roofing is an ornamental roofing for dwellings. Attractive colors.

Building Papers If NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers are built into walls and floors, the building will be warmer, will cost less to heat and will last years longer. Recommended by architects, engineers and building owners everywhere.

Wall Board NEPONSET Wall Board is a scientific product which takes the place of lath and plaster; comes in sheets 32 inches wide. Remember, it is the only wall board with waterproofed surfaces that requires no further decoration. Anyone can put it up.

Are you going to build? Write for more facts about the products in which you are interested. Send for samples, free booklet and name of nearest NEPONSET dealer.
BIRD & SON Est. 1795 814 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
[F. W. BIRD & SON] Montreal St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Vancouver

Eddy's "Safeguard" Safety Matches

- in special convertible box.
- good matches always ready at the bottom.
- burnt sticks are dropped in the top.
- noiseless; heads do not glow.
- and absolutely non-poisonous.

EDDY'S Matches are the only NON-POISONOUS matches manufactured in Canada.

For safety's sake—Eddy's "Safeguard" Matches—ONLY—should be in every home.

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
RIDLEY COLLEGE
St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

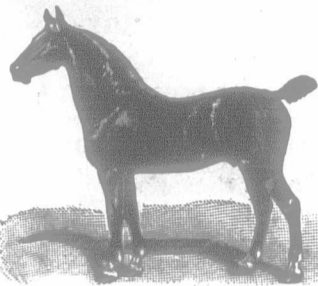
REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.
BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.
To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation are home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON,** Queensville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOOF OR BURSITIS

FOR
ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes.
Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not
blister or remove the hair, and horse can be
worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man-
kind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose
Veins, Vascularities. Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle
at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE

General Graham, imp. [12102] (15694), foaled
May 20th, 1908 (won 1st at Montreal Horse Show,
1911). Sire Gallant Fauntleroy [7236] (15694).
Dam May Queen [24921] (16701).
Mansfield Jr. [12406], foaled May 19th, 1910.
Sire Mansfield [5213], by Douglas Macpherson,
imp. Dam Heather Bessie [18807], by Up-to-
Date Imp.
Silver Liddle [14048], foaled July 12th, 1911.
Sire Up-to-Date, imp. [2733] (10474), by Royal
Gartley, Dam Lady Gray [18808], by Mans-
field [5213].
The dams of the above colts have been noted
prizewinners.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, Athelstan, Que.

Veterinary Drugs Pharmacy



Any kind of
**VETERINARY
DRUGS**

If you need any,
write at once, when
we will quote very
low and reasonable
prices.

Consultation by
letter FREE of
charge, with our

diplomed veterinary doctor. For any
diseases, write and consult him now.
NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY
Ottawa, Ont.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter,
Nogent Le Retrou, France,
Will meet importers at any port in France or
Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Bel-
gians, French Coach horses. All information about
shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years
experience; best references. Correspondence solici-
ted. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche
horse district.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.
G. J. CLIFF, Manager. Toronto, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Tuberculin Testing.

Inform me through your valuable paper
as to the possibility of a person with-
out experience applying the tuberculin
test.

S. A. A.

Ans.—While it might be possible for a
very careful person to apply the test
with good results, we would never advise
an amateur to attempt it. Get a quali-
fied veterinarian to make the test.

Maple Leaf Cutter.

I enclose the larvae of insects which
have infested the maples in this locality
for a few years. Will you publish the
name and life history of the insect?

W. J. C.

Ans.—The insect, the larvae of which
you send, is a small moth belonging to
the family Tineina, known as the maple-
leaf cutter (*Incurvaria acerifoliellai*). It
infests the leaves of maples and perfor-
ates them with numerous elliptical holes
and marks them by many more or less
perfect ring-like patches in which the
green substance of the leaf has been de-
stroyed, but each of which encloses an
uninjured spot. The young larva cuts
an oval piece out of the leaf, places it
over its back and fastens it down with
silk around the edges. It lives beneath
this covering. As the larva grows the
house becomes too small for it and it
cuts out a larger piece, which it fastens
to the outer edges of the smaller one,
the larva remaining between the two.
One edge of the case is fastened to the
leaf by a silken hinge and then the case
is turned over so that the larger piece is
over the back of the larva. When it wishes
to change its position it thrusts out its
head and walks off, case and all. When
a new feeding place is reached the case
is fastened to the leaf, and the larva
eats the fleshy portion of the leaf as far
as it can reach. The insect passes the
winter in the pupa stage within the
case, which falls to the ground in the
fall with the infested leaf. The
moth appears in early summer and is of
a brilliant steel-blue or bluish-green color.

Trade Topic.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS, \$10 TO WINNIPEG,

Via Grand Trunk Railway, plus half a
cent a mile from Winnipeg to destina-
tion, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary
or Edmonton. Returning, \$18 from
Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from
points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Ed-
monton to Winnipeg.

Going Dates.

August 22.—From all stations Toronto
to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Strat-
ford, and south thereof in Ontario.

August 25.—From all stations north
of, but not including main line, Toronto
to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford; all sta-
tions Toronto and north and east of
Toronto to Kingston.

September 3.—From all stations To-
ronto and east, and east of Orillia and
Scotia Junction.

September 5.—From all stations To-
ronto to North Bay, inclusive, and west
thereof in Ontario.

Farm laborers' special trains will leave
Toronto at 8.30 a. m. on August 22nd,
via Hamilton and London, and at 2
p. m. on August 25 and September 5th,
via Guelph, Berlin and Stratford. This
is an exceptional chance to visit the
West, which is truly called the land of
"golden opportunities," and many pros-
perous farmers and business men now re-
siding in Western Canada can trace the
origin of their good fortune to a "farm
laborers' excursion." The route via
Chicago is an attractive one, many large
cities and towns being passed en route,
which breaks the monotony of the jour-
ney, there being something new to see
all the time. The Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway is the shortest and quickest
route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Ed-
monton, with smooth roadbed, through
the newest, most picturesque and most
rapidly developing section of Western
Canada.

Full particulars at all Grand Trunk
ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning,
District Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry.,
Toronto.

FALL WHEAT—The results of 50 years' continuous use of
Fertilizer on Wheat at the Experimental Sta-
tion at Rothamsted, England, shows: Unfertilized, 13.1 bush. average yield
per acre; Complete Fertilizer, 37.1 bush. average yield per acre. These experi-
ments of Rothamsted are the most exhaustive and reliable in the history of
agricultural investigation, and should command the serious attention of every wheat producer.

Stone's Fertilizers

Every Ontario farmer should use Stone's "FALL WHEAT SPECIAL" and increase the
average yield which is only 19 bush. per acre. Made from the best available Nitrogen,
Phosphoric Acid and Potash, mechanically mixed, in perfect cured condition for drilling.
The latest report from Germany states that in 25 years German farmers have increased
their yield of Wheat per acre by 57 per cent., Rye by 73 per cent., Barley by 52 per cent.
Oats, 80 per cent., Potatoes, 61 per cent., and Hay, 53 per cent., chiefly by the liberal use of
Commercial Fertilizers.

How to apply STONE'S Fertilizers

Fertilizers give best results when mixed thoroughly with the soil. The best method of
application is with a wheat drill with fertilizer attachment. Sow one or both ways at the rate
of not less than 200 pounds per acre. An ordinary wheat drill may be used but care should
be taken to clean out wheat box immediately after sowing fertilizer. Keep rod oiled to
prevent rust.

Fertilizers for grass in the absence of proper seeding machinery may be broadcasted by
hand at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Harrow under with light harrow.
For tobacco sow broadcast with wheat drill or with one horse fertilizer corn drill, at the
rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre. To put in by hand use a good handful and mix thorough-
ly in the hill at least 18 inches or 2 feet square.

Fertilizers for corn when put in by hand should be scattered in the hill as much as pos-
sible. Time and money can be saved by the use of machinery in the application of fertilizers.
All modern machinery is now fitted with fertilizer attachments at a very small additional
cost.

When fertilizers are broadcast by hand, care should be taken to harrow them well into
the soil. When dropped in the hill by hand, care should be taken to scatter the fertilizer as
much as possible.

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE AND PRICES. SEE OUR EXHIBIT
AT LONDON FAIR.

WM. STONE SONS, LIMITED

Woodstock

Ontario

Prize-
winners

Percheron Stallions

Government
Approved



OUR 1913 importation are safely
landed. Blacks and greys, 3-
and 4-year-olds. Prize-winners in
France, and Government approved.
They have the size, weight, style,
quality, character and action never
before seen in a Canadian importation
from France. Look us up at Toronto
and London Exhibitions and be con-
vinced. Our prices and terms are
never beaten.

R. HAMILTON & SON,

Simcoe, Ontario

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TORONTO, CANADA.

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario,
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

College Re-opens

WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1913.

N. B.—A short course on the Surgical and Medical treatment of Wild
Animals in confinement will be given as a new subject this year.

CALENDAR SENT ON APPLICATION

E. A. A. GRANGE,

V.S., M.Sc., Principal.



CLYDESDALES---Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions
and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured
up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in
the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON

Columbus P.O.

Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. L.-D. 'phone,



Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

When in want
of a high-class
Clydesdale stall-
ion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies,
visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.
T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor
E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.



ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

Imported and Canadian bred of large size, good colours,
Jersey cattle of the choicest breeding, and Rhode Island Red Poultry of an excellent egg-
producing strain. If you want a good start in such stock at lowest prices write me—
D. McEACHRAN.


Clydesdales for Sale

My first importation for 1913 landed in
March. One dozen fillies of the highest
standard will be offered at rock-bottom
prices during June and July. Write for particulars and prices or phone.

G. A. BRODIE

NEWMARKET, ONT.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The oldest salt on the market to-day is **RICE'S** IF REPUTATION AND LONG LIFE is worth anything you have it in **RICE'S PURE SALT**
North American Chemical Co., Ltd., Clinton.

MOLASSES FEEDS
For Dairy Stock and Horses
Write for FREE samples to
CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY
TORONTO

SHORTHORNS!
Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.
H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Oakland—50 Shorthorns—Dual Purpose. Red Baron—81845—is for sale. He is one of our stock bulls, three-year-old and of an excellent milking family; also a good one 20 months; both red in color; good cattle and no big prices.
JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.
P.S.—Scotch Grey—72602—still heads the herd.

Spring Valley Shorthorns
A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.
KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913
Shorthorns and Leicesters
I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry.
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

TREASURE VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Present offering consists of a number of young cows and 2-year-old heifers in calf. Several are of dual-purpose type. Two are bred from—Helen's Rose—75864—, now entered in Shorthorn R. O. P. test; and has given over 5,000 lbs. milk in 5 months, testing 3.8 per cent.
A. G. SMILLIE, R.R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.

THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS
Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns, 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. **J. T. GIBSON,** Denfield, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."
SHORTHORNS—Six choice young bulls fit for service, at reasonable prices, from good milking strain.
ROBERT NICHOL & SONS
Hagersville Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers—choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.)—32070— and Benachie (imp.)—69954—. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.)—55038— (89909).
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows.
ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

Ayrshires Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. **H. C. HAMILL,** Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.

Heck. Someone calls the tongue an un-
der-member.
Look in our house it's the ruling mem-
ber.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Fencing R. R. Culvert.

Does a railroad have to keep the fence up at a culvert where it is Government land on one side, and the culvert is 11 feet wide and about the same height, and their fence down on the one side, and cattle pasturing on the side which isn't Government land? E. S.

Ans.—Yes.

A Lawful Fence.

1. Kindly tell me what height a line fence has to be to make it lawful?
2. If a person has their line fence the lawful height, can they put barbed wire on top?
3. You will have to consult the by-laws of the municipality in which the fence in question is located, as under the Municipal Act councils of townships, cities, towns and villages are invested with authority to regulate the height, extent and description of lawful division fences.

2. Yes, unless prohibited from so doing by a municipal by-law.

Railway Cattle Passes.

A railway is being put through this farm, and by a duly written and sealed agreement I am to have two level crossings and two cattle passes. They have put in the level crossings, but nothing is yet being done about the passes, and from what one hears, they appear to be trying to evade putting these in on account of the expense. What I want to know is: Can they, in face of such an agreement, refuse to put in the passes, which, if not done, must necessarily depreciate the value of the farm? M. B.

Ans.—If the agreement calls for the passes they must be put in. Take the matter up with the Board of Railway Commissioners if the railway authorities fail to live up to agreement.

Clover Silage.

1. Can clover hay be put in silo? Does it make good silage for milch cows? Can it be put in without being cut small?
2. What quantity should be fed per cow per day? What meal ration for cows in full milk?

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ans.—1. It can but it would be a failure. Green clover may be ensiled with a degree of success, especially if cut up and well packed, or it may be packed in without cutting, but not so well. However, we would not care to advise the building of a silo to ensile clover, even for a locality where corn-growing is out of the question. There might be something said for it, though, in a climate where it is especially difficult to cure clover into hay.

2. Thirty to thirty-five pounds of clover silage per day with what hay or dry feed they might care to consume and about eight pounds of mixed meal, say cornmeal, oat and barley chop, should prove fairly satisfactory for cows giving forty pounds of milk a day.

Sale of Holstein Bull.

A. who is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association, he'd a dispersion sale of registered stock in April, 1912, at which sale he agreed on receipt of purchase price to deliver any animal and forward all papers in connection with same. I bought a three-year-old bull at same sale and paid for him, but up to this date I have not received any papers with him, although I have written him concerning them several times, but can get no satisfaction whatever. Now, I would like to know:

1. What steps should be taken to secure them?
2. Being a member of the association, does it bind him on pain of forfeiture of his membership to hand over the papers?
3. Also in taking action to recover same would I be entitled to damages through being deprived of his papers? Kindly advise as to best mode of procedure in this case, as it means much to me. L. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. Lodge complaint, with complete statement of the facts, with the secretary of the association, and request that the member complained of be disciplined.

3. You have a cause of action against him for damages.

OIL CAKE

Nothing better for fattening steers quickly and putting them in the market in prime condition.

It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed

Livingston Brand Oil Cake Meal

Also LINSEED MEAL and FLAX SEED

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

Dominion Linseed Oil Co. Limited
BADEN, ONT. - MONTREAL, QUE.

Coarse Ground. Manufactured by

FINE GROUND, PEA SIZE,

THE OLD PROCESS

STEEL RAILS NEW AND SECOND HAND
Cut to specification for any purpose
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 West Front St. Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

One high class imported 13-months bull calf; one junior yearling show bull; one promising 11-months bull calf; one 14-months farmer's bull. Some bargains in heifers and young cows, including a few imported heifers.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Five bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages. Eleven imported mares—4 with foals by their side, 5 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-olds; all of the choicest breeding. Catalogue of Clydesdales mailed on application.

BELL PHONE. BURLINGTON JCT. STA. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE COMING ON
Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75413—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall Sultan—55049—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and long-distance telephone.
ROBERT MILLER STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance phone

Irvine Side Shorthorns
We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.
L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. **HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.** Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

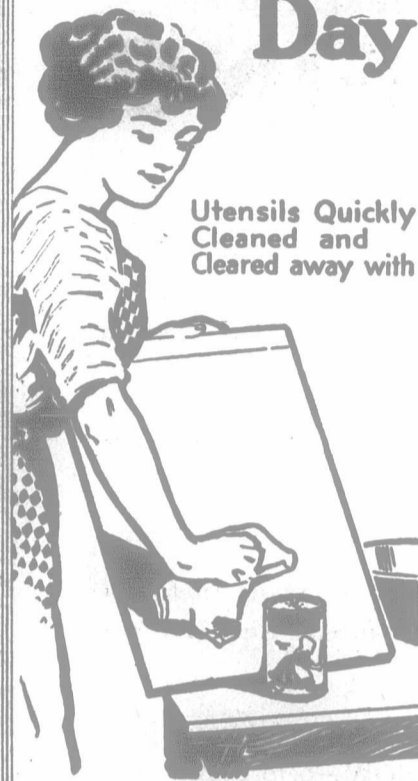
SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, champion bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.** Telephone in house.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS
AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.
JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

BRAMPTON JERSEYS The spring trade is on; we are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters.
Several imported cows and bulls for sale. **B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.** Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

On Baking Day



Old Dutch Cleanser

A dash of Old Dutch on a damp cloth quickly removes the caked flour from the rolling pin and the bread board, cuts away the burnt-in crusts on the baking pans.

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.



FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month.

Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write:

Mark the envelope **CITY DAIRY CO., Toronto, Ontario** Dept. C.

Cream Wanted

We guarantee highest Toronto prices, full weight and prompt returns. Our 15 years' experience ensures satisfaction. We furnish cream cans and pay express charges. Write:

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited Toronto, Ontario

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R. O. P. cows with records up to 14.752 lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: **RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ont.**

When writing mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Breeding Geese.

What breed of a gander would cross the best with a Toulouse gander?

W. H.

Ans.—Use a Toulouse gander. However, good success might follow the use of an Emden or an African male bird.

Tomato Rot.

Am enclosing three tomatoes. Would like to know the cause of their being diseased?

A. I. S.

Ans.—The tomatoes had black rot. It is believed to be caused by fungi or bacteria, several of which have been named. Perhaps it is one; perhaps several. It is infectious.

Butter from Cream.

Will you please tell me through your valuable paper how many pounds of butter 2.33 lbs. of cream testing 59 per cent. butter fat will make? They say 1.37 pounds fat; is that right?

G. W. L.

Ans.—Yes, 1.37 lbs. of fat is correct. This should make about 1.59 or 1.6 lbs. of butter.

An Uncompleted Ditch.

I notified the township engineer, under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, to locate a certain drain for an outlet for his and other land. This drain was to be completed in 1911, but was not. I notified the engineer twice in 1912 and once in 1913 of non-completion, but he has taken no action.

1. How many days has engineer to come after notice?
2. Can I take legal action against him?
3. Can he assess costs against me if my portion is done?
4. Have I to notify Township Council of non-completion?
5. Should Council send an engineer?
6. How shall I have to proceed to put this drain through?

H. J. R.

Ans.—1. 30 days.
2. Yes. See Sec. 36 of Ch. 74 of 2 Geo. V., 1912, which provides that an engineer who wilfully neglects to make any inspection provided for by this act for 30 days after he has received written notice to inspect shall incur a penalty of not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$10.00, recoverable under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

3. No.
4. You should leave with the clerk, and also serve upon the engineer, notice that you require the engineer to inspect the drain.
5. The Council should see that the engineer does his duty.
6. See answer to 2.

Lightning, Insurance etc.

1. An agent goes around and sells a number of lightning rods and gives a guarantee for \$200? Is the guarantee any good?

2. I have one barn insured in a mutual company for \$800, but if necessary they can call on \$24.00. What I want to know is can they tax each policyholder over and above what he agreed to pay in case of a number of large fires? I have been told they can.

3. What is the best way and time to prepare the ground for next spring?

4. We had a poor stand of corn this year. Would you advise buying the corn this fall on the cob? We got it from Essex County this spring.

5. Could you give me the address of a manufacturer of grass-seed sowers to sow by hand?

J. W. F.

Ans.—1. It depends on the wording of the guarantee. What does it cover?

2. Such companies can collect the amount of the promissory note which they hold against each policyholder in case of heavy losses.

3. Skim plow or cultivate immediately after harvest and plow deeper just before freezing up or plow fairly deep now and ridge up just before freezing. This latter is good treatment for wet, heavy land.

4. If you have an extra good place to cure and keep it such would be advisable, but under most conditions buying on the cob next spring would be preferable.

5. Only through our advertising columns. Correspond with some of the seedsmen advertising in this paper.

Don't delay another day ordering an

Ideal Green Feed Silo

Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is still plenty of time.

There has been such a demand for Ideal Green Feed Silos this year that some farmers who wait too long may get left.

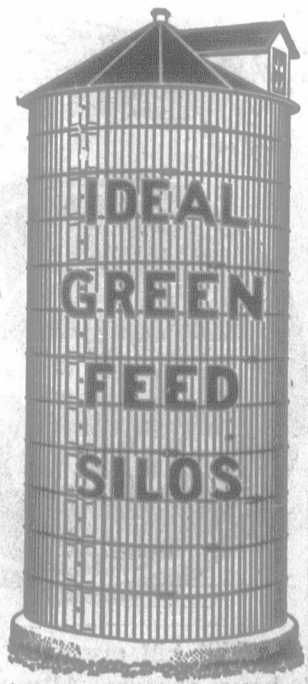
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CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ontario (10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm.; G.T.R., 1 mile.)

on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1913, at 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted.

C. P. R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogues on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.

LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers. **JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.**

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REMEMBER:—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

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Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire,—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.**

Holsteins and Yorkshires Just now we are offering a few cows, also some sows ready to breed.
A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.
L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.



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Will kill every fly in your house or store. All you have to do is to get the flies to the Pads.

Directions in each packet show how to do this.

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Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also fifteen yearling HAMPSHIRE ewes.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, ONT.
Phone Guelph 249-2.

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**Southdown Sheep
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

I will exhibit Southdowns at Toronto and Southdowns and Angus at London shows this fall, and would like to meet anyone interested in either of these breeds. Write for circular to

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ontario
Tel. and railway station, London.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS
We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearling ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and the stock ram Imp. Hamtonian 279th. WM. BARNET & SONS,
R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont. Phone

Father—Dorothy, if you disobey again I shall spank you. (On father's return home that evening Dorothy acknowledged that she had again disobeyed.)

Father, firmly—You remember what I said? You may choose your own time. When shall it be?

Dorothy (five years old, thoughtfully)—Yesterday.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."



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It will clean your hands thoroughly and quickly no matter how soiled they are and leave them smooth and soft. Ink, paint, oil or grease stains, off they come with Snap. Get a Can To-day. See at Your Dealers. Save the Company.



Snap Company Limited, Montreal

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Alsike. -- Apples Rusty.

1. I have a new seeding of alsike clover with a rank growth. Should I pasture it this fall or next spring?

2. I have a good crop of apples, but about 75 per cent. of them are rusty at the blossom end. Will they do for shipping? They are free from worms.

G. K.

Ans.—1. If pastured at all this fall do not allow the stock to eat if off too closely, and if pasture next spring it would be necessary to run the mower over it late in May. We would not advise pasturing in the fall.

2. These apples, provided they have nothing else wrong with them but the russetting, will ship as No. 2's.

Filtering Rain Water.

If it is not asking too much would you kindly give us some information through your valuable paper as to how rain water might be filtered ere it enters the cistern?

H. B.

Ans.—This question has been answered before through these columns, but we repeat it for the benefit of our many readers:—

The necessity for filtering water, and the method by which it is to be accomplished, depend upon the character of the substances held in suspension or solution by the water. The first to be mentioned are mineral sediments, consisting of gravelly pebbles, disintegrated rock and sand. It is not likely that there should be any of this to be filtered from the water in this instance. In any event, a condition of separation of mineral substances is, generally, quietude for a short time, during which the substances will settle to the bottom. Other mineral impurities consist of fine silt and clay, so fine that the process of separation by gravity is very slow. The filter about to be described below will generally remove substances of this character. Next are the organic impurities, consisting of decaying leaves and other vegetable matter. These have so nearly the same specific gravity as water that the process of separation by gravity cannot be waited for, and, besides, these substances, being partly soluble, leave the water tainted even after their solid parts have been removed.

It must be borne in mind that the finest filters, acting mechanically, can remove only solid impurities. Impurities that have passed into solution yield only to chemical treatment. If the water be strongly impregnated with vegetable solutions, it would be wise to let it alone and seek a supply from some other source for table use. In this instance, the rain water falling upon a metal roof, unless it is situated close to a factory, is not likely to have anything objectionable contained in it that cannot be removed by a mechanical filter.

A filter of this sort should consist of a basin or tank containing about 4 square feet of surface; that is, if square, should be 2 feet square; and should be 7 to 8 feet in depth; the filter so placed that the top of it is as nearly as possible level with the top of tank which supplies it. As to the material of the filter, it should consist, from the bottom upward, of, first, a drain pipe, having joints or perforations for receiving the water; second, one foot of coarse gravel; third, one foot of fine gravel; then from one to two feet of medium sand. Care should be taken to have the material of these layers of uniform grade. Each grade should be sifted, and the finer, as well as the coarser, grades removed. Any want of uniformity in the size of the particles composing each layer will interfere seriously with their permeability. In order to furnish a sufficient head to force the water through the filter, there should be a depth of about 3 feet of water above the filter.

If there is much solid material in suspension in the water, it will be caught in the top layer of the filter, and will gradually clog the filter. The top layer should, therefore, be occasionally examined and renewed when required by scraping off until clean sand is reached, and replacing to the required depth with fresh sand.

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We'll send you full particulars by return mail.

We'll show you why Galt Steel Shingles make the best and most satisfactory roof for your barn—your stable—or your home.

It's worth your while to know this, and the cost of knowing is but One Cent (for the post card).

Just reach over and get a post card from your writing table NOW—before you turn this page. Address it to

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252 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.



SPRING-VALLEY SHROPSHIRE are bred from the best procurable imp. stock for generations back. Can supply Shearling Rams and Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, all got by Imp. sires, highest types of the breed. Thos. Hall, R.R. No. 2, Bradford.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—In Shropshires there are 50 shearling ewes, 50 shearling rams. In Cotswolds there are 25 shearling ewes, 25 shearling rams. Ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. My ponies are the kind which are in great demand, being well broken and reliable. See my exhibit of ponies at the Exhibition. (Blairgowrie Farm) JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ont.



GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE—We have something choice to offer in this year's crop of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty Shearling and Ewe lambs. Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont. R. MOORE - Manager

Shropshires and Cotswolds In my 1913 importation of 60 head just arrived are show rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of both breeds. I also have 50 home-bred yearling rams and ewes, and a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs. Will be pleased to hear from you if interested in sheep as "No business no harm" is my motto. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont., Pickering Stn., G.T.R. 7 miles. Claremont Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles.



NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS I am now offering young sows, bred, and young boars of breeding age, chuck full of imp. blood and show ring quality; I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones of both sexes. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L.D. Phone

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Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

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We are sold out of Tamworths also females in Holsteins but still have some choice bulls for sale from 2 to 6 months, officially backed and right good ones. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Sta., phone.



ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars, ready for service; also younger stock the get of Duke of Somerset, imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville, P. O. Langford Station. Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—bred from the prize-winning herds of England; have a choice lot of young pigs, both sexes, pairs not akin; and also the dual-purpose Shorthorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. CURRIE - MORRISTON, ONT.

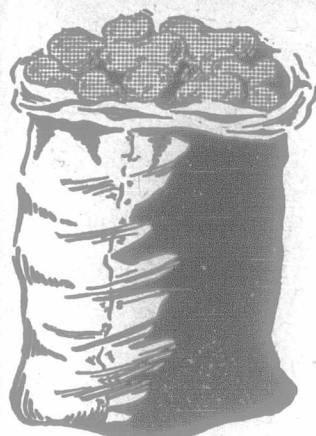
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Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance phone. C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Tamworths—A choice lot of young boars, large enough for service and sons of first quality. HERBERT GERMAN St. George - Ontario

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices. J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

MONEY IN POTATOES



**Every Bag
a DOLLAR**

Get them all

THE farmer with a big crop of potatoes has a gold mine at his back door.

Every bag is a dollar.

Every bag left in the ground is a dollar lost.

Every bagful chopped by the plow is a dollar lost.

If it costs \$5.00 too much an acre to harvest them it is \$5.00 per acre lost.

To handle the whole crop and handle it cheaply is going to make a big difference in the profits.

We can help you there.

Our book "Money in Potatoes" has ideas that will help you to mine that crop of potatoes to the last dollar.

Dollars saved in the potato field are as good as extra bushels to the acre.

The "big crop" coupon will entitle you to a free copy of the book "Money in Potatoes." Send it in to-day. There is money in it for you.

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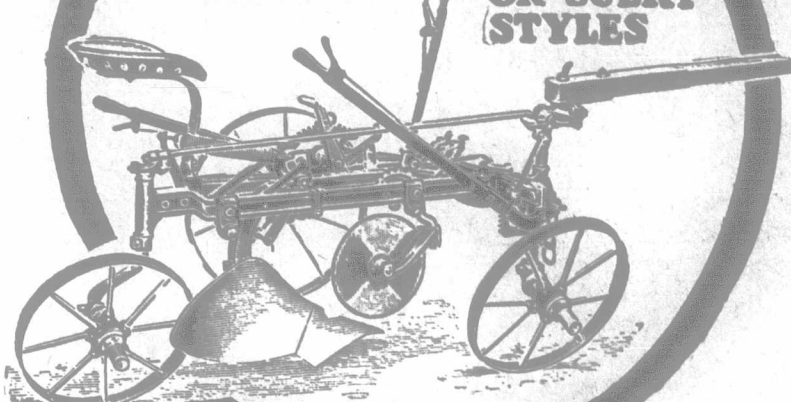
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IN GANG
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OUR "Footlift" Sulky and "Footlift" Gang became instant favorites with users. The buyer of either one has his plow fitted with proper standards and mold-board, and with knife or rolling colter, according to his needs and land. After getting it, he can set his plow to different furrow widths and depths, as desired.

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The relief feature in both these plows, allows the plow to rise over stones without breakage, independent of the operator. See our catalogue.

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