

SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

272

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

No. 1408

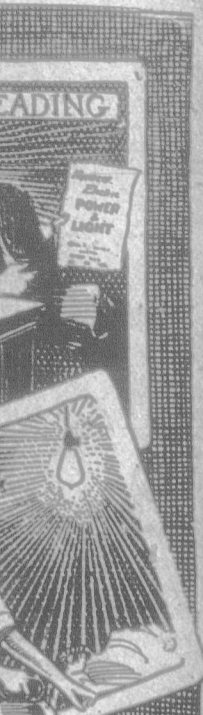
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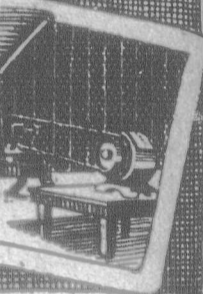
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Wilson's Snipe

This bird ranges over the whole of North America and the northern part of South America, and is usually found on marshy ground. The favorite feeding grounds are river meadows and moist land along small streams. Like the woodcock, it gets its living by boring in the ground.

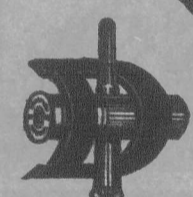
By some hunters it is considered the finest of game birds, and it surely surpasses many birds on the table. It rises quickly and has a great reputation for artful dodging. It lies well to a dog particularly on still, warm days, but where the birds are very numerous the dog is likely to become confused and useless except for retrieving. This bird rarely travels in flocks. It migrates largely at night.



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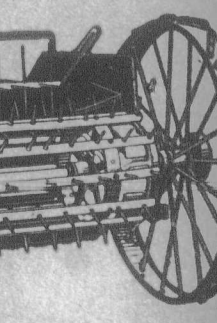
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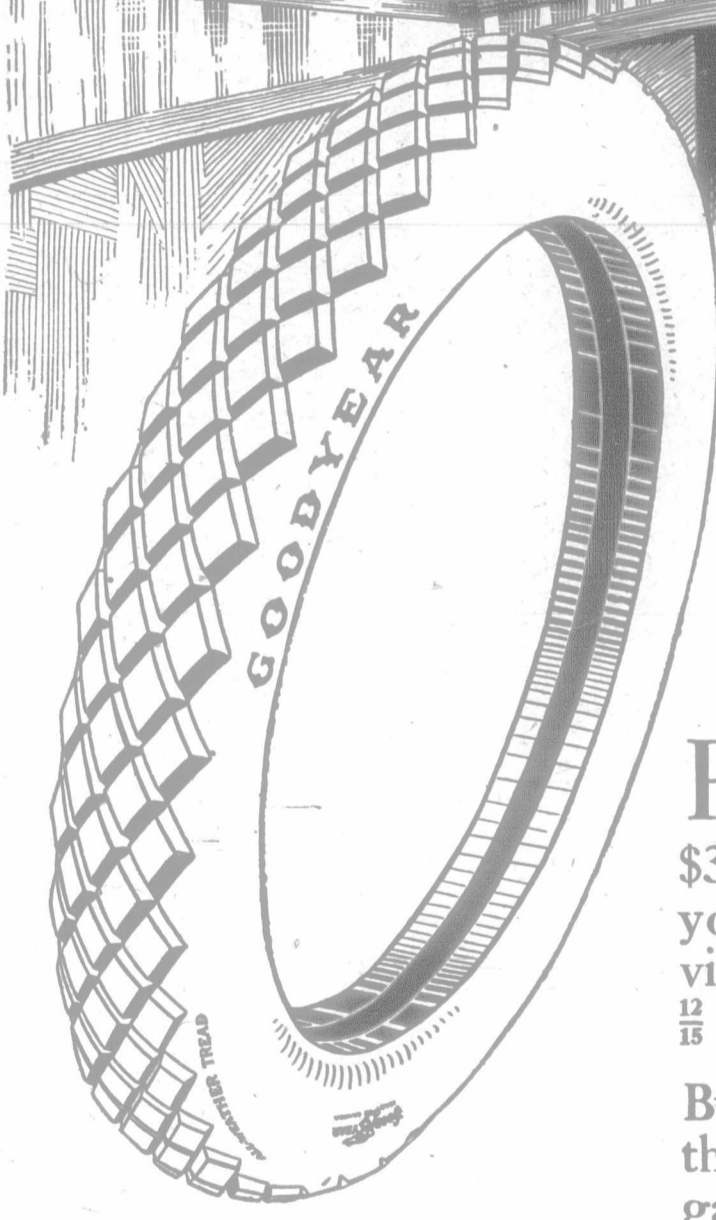
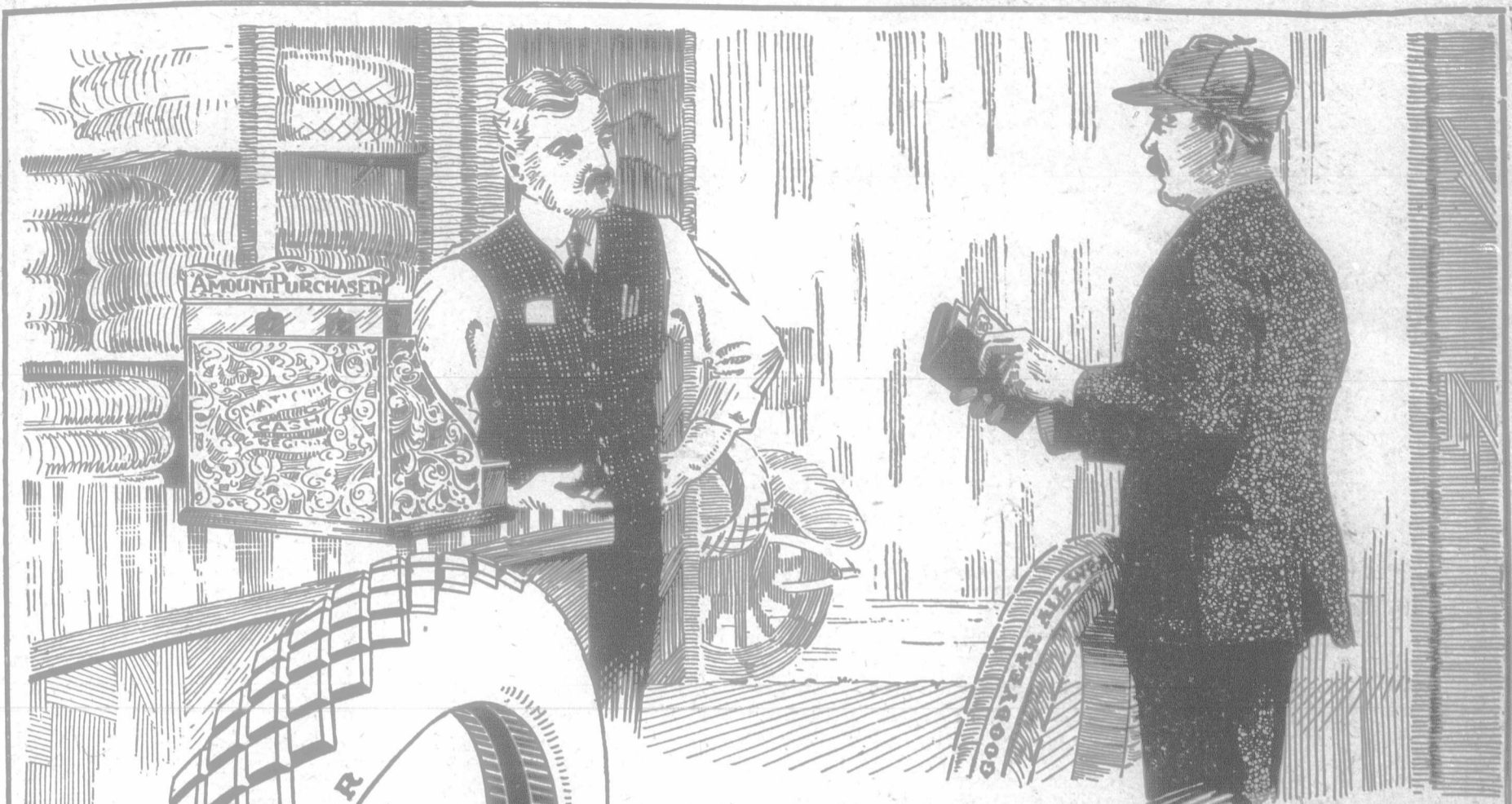
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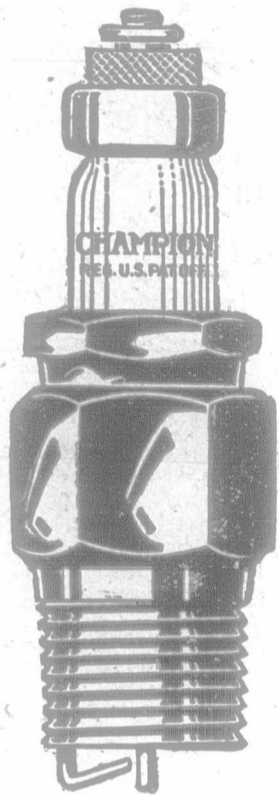
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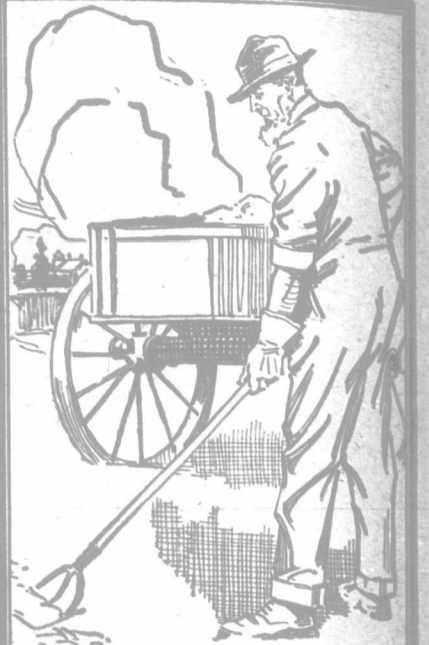
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My Carhartt Overalls
are made for Hard Service.

YOU have only to examine them to find that out. Every seam is double stitched, every button is riveted, while points where the strain is hardest are reinforced to prevent tearing or ripping. Special features worth noticing are the angular rule pocket, the swing pocket to keep tools and pencils in place when you bend over, lined watch pocket, and an extra rule pocket on the right leg. You'll be surprised at the way your Carhartt's will wear and wear and wear. You'll say when the time comes to discard them—and you may depend upon it that won't be for a good while—"Well those Carhartts certainly don't owe me anything." My Carhartt overalls, allovers, and gloves are readily identified by the Carhartt button.

Samuel Carhartt

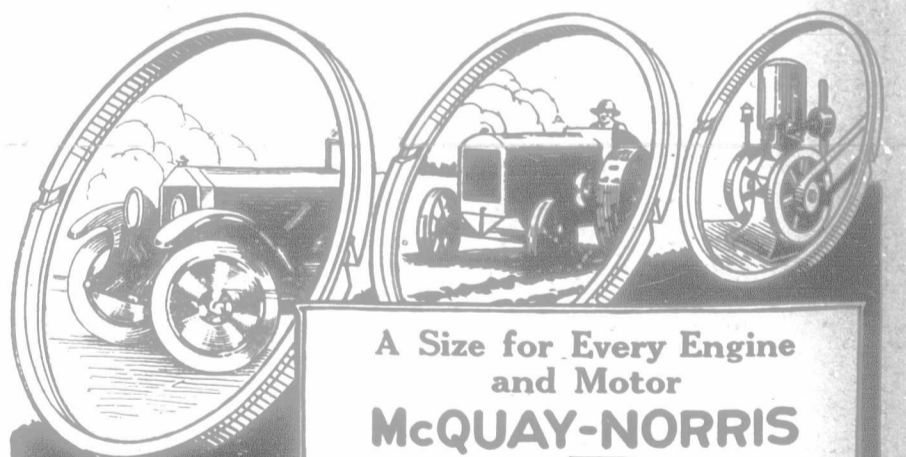
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Increase Power—Decrease Carbon
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The design and construction of these rings assures uniform pressure all around the cylinder wall—power producers because they leave no place for the power to slip past.

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WE want you to size up Delco-Light as you would a new farm hand before you hired him.

Will Delco-Light do a good day's work on the farm every day? Will it cost much to keep? Will it earn money for you? Will you get along pleasantly with it.

Over 75,000 Delco-Light users have answered these questions for themselves and for you.

Delco-Light gives them all the electric light and power they need.

As a result—

They do chores before daylight or after dark, because house and barns are well lighted.

They have stopped working small machines by hand—milk machine, churn, separator, grindstone, washing machine, fanning mill, water-pump. They have running water wherever it is needed. They no longer hamper themselves with a lamp or lantern while working. There are no lamps to clean and fill. The ironing is done by electricity.

All this means time saved for every member of the farm family. It means more time spent at money-making work. On some farms it means doing away with hired help.

And the money now spent for coal oil will operate Delco-Light. Four times as much light from a gallon of coal oil is the record of Delco-Light over oil lamps. A few cents a day for all the electric light and power you can use.

Where there is a boy on the farm, he looks after Delco-Light. A few minutes each week is all the attention it needs. Note these exclusive features of Delco-Light construction. They insure care-free, long-lasting service for you.

It is direct-connected. There are no belts to slip, break or be replaced.

It is self-cranking. Pressing down on a lever starts the engine and it stops automatically when the batteries are charged.

It is air-cooled. There is no water to carry, to freeze, or to boil away.

There is only one place to put oil. There are no grease cups.

A simple mixing valve regulates the fuel supply. There is no complicated carburetor.

Ball and roller bearings cut down friction and increase efficiency.

Thick-plate batteries are long lasting.

You can see that on every point Delco-Light is a good business proposition—that it pays for itself. It does a lot of work for you. It saves you time. It gives you time for money-making work. It costs little to operate. It is easy to look after.

BESIDE ALL THIS, Delco-Light gives you the wonderful comfort and pleasure of electric light in the home. Floods of clear, bright light at the pressing of a button. No matches; no danger. Lots of light. Pleasant evenings; happy mother and children. You can't know the untold benefits of electricity until you try it.

Delco-Light users know all these things. They have written us letters telling us. We quote from some of these letters. We have printed some of them in a little folder. Illustrated with photographs. We want you to get this book and read it. It will open your eyes to the possibilities for greater profit and greater comfort on the farm. Write your nearest distributor for a free copy.

(a) DELCO-LIGHT has made it possible for us to do without one man, whose wages and keep amounted to \$50.00—he would cost us more now.

By operating the above mentioned appliances Mrs. Peck has been so relieved from her ordinary household duties that she is able to spend a great deal of her time helping to care for the milk, and we are now able to do all of our own work, which has solved the hired help problem for us, and securing help nowadays is the farmers' greatest problem.

(b) Delco-Light saves us every day about one hour doing the chores around the farm—this would mean for my son and I about 730 hours a year at 30c. per hour, which is, figuring very low, about \$219.00 saved.

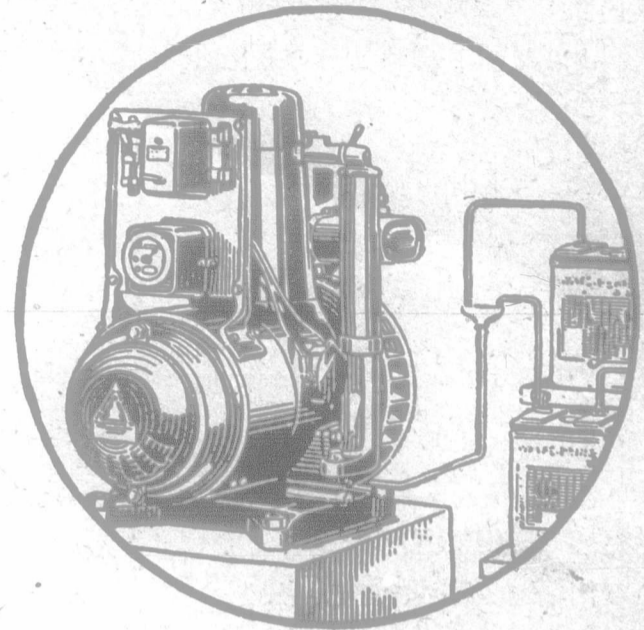
(c) The time and labor saved every week over the old way is as follows:

Cream Separator.....	6	hours
Washing Machine.....	5	"
Flat-iron.....	2	"
Pumping water.....	6	"
Vacuum Cleaner.....	4	"
Power Stand on Fan Mill and various things... 2	"	"
Total.....	25	per week

(d) I save about 2 hours a week on the washing, and 7 hours a week on separating. It saves one man about 4 hours to clip my team. On churning it saves my wife 3 hours a week. It saves about 30 minutes on grinding our sausage per hundred pounds.

(e) We figure that it has saved us in way of labor for pumping and milking not less than \$1,200.00 during the two years. The plant requires very little attention and only about \$2.00 per month for fuel. We could almost afford to buy a new one each year and still be ahead on labor and satisfaction, aside from the advantages of having the lights, of which we have 50 in the house and barns.

(f) I light my residence, a house of fourteen rooms and one of five, my garage, two barns and a workshop. I operate an automatic water pump, maintaining a pressure of 40 pounds for the entire water supply of the place, including hose for watering the garden. We have a 1/2-horse power Delco-Light Power Stand, which is used for churning and working the butter, turning the grindstone and running the



washing machine. I expect to attach it later to the cream separator.

(g) This plant is paying for itself in several different ways. The fuel saving alone amounts to about \$460.00 per year, as follows:

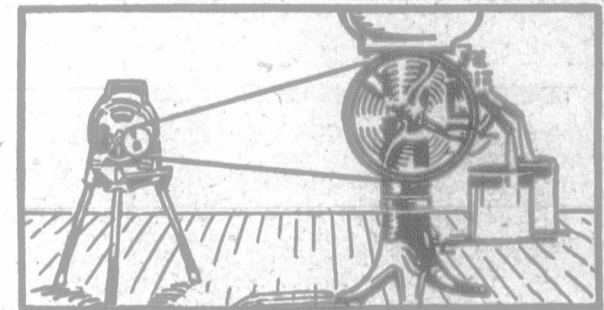
Where we formerly used 55 gallons of gasoline per week, at 25c. per gallon (\$13.75) to operate the milking machine and pump alone, we now use 35 gallons of kerosene per week at 14c. per gallon (\$4.90), which is a net saving of \$8.85 per week, or \$460.20 per year.

Also, in addition to this, we are lighting four houses, horse barn and cow barn and doing the washing and ironing.

Another instance of saving is that we save the time of one man (4 hours a day) handling lanterns alone in our cow barn. We figure this a saving of 30c. per hour, making \$1.20 per day, \$36.00 per month, or \$432.00 per year.

(h) "I consider my purchase of a Delco-Light plant one of the best improvements I have made on my farm." DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, Canada.

(i) The plant has not given us a bit of trouble,



there have been no repairs to date and the operating cost has been less than \$2.00 per month.

(j) Any child can run it and it beats any of your coal-oil lamps for light and safety. Before acquiring a Delco-Light I could not rest good at night for fear of children lighting a match and thereby possibly setting fire to something. Now I sleep like a log because all that is necessary for the children to do is to press the button and the light is there, and a most excellent light at that. It is much cheaper than Coal-oil and no danger of upsetting a lamp.

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The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant for Farms

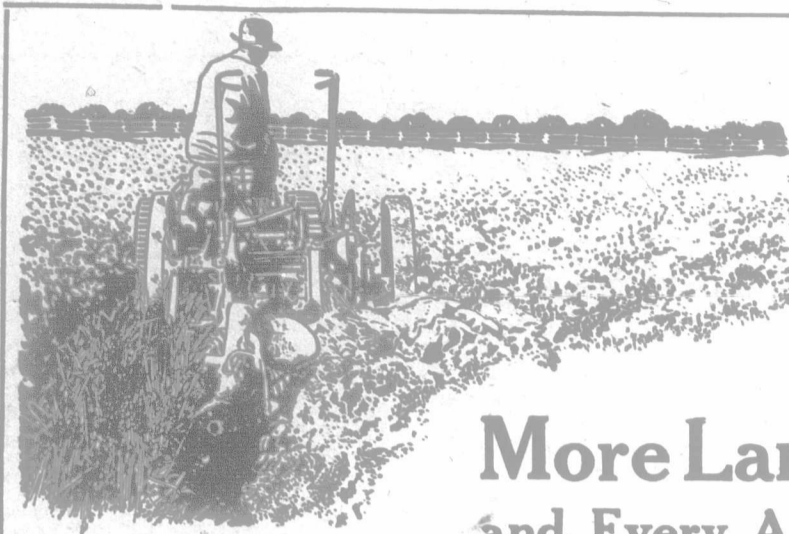


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the right leg. You'll
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for a good while—"Well
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John Lumsden, of Ottawa, writes about his Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor: "Besides pulling a three-bottom 12-inch Cockshutt Plow in old sod full of Scotch grass, I have run my 30-inch Threshing Machine with Blower, and also filled my silos, using a No. 3 Blizzard Corn Cutter."

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Low set—will work under trees. Handles easily. Swings in small radius.

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No longer does the farmer have to depend on someone else to cut his ensilage and fill his silo. With a Toronto Ensilage Cutter, he can do it himself just when his corn is ready. No danger of loss through corn lying in the fields after being cut.

Toronto Ensilage Cutters are rigid, durably built machines, constructed entirely of metal. Light-running and economical, they are designed to meet the demands of the average progressive farmer of to-day. It requires only 5 to 7 H.P. to cut 2 to 5 tons an hour.

The extra large feed table and reversible extension—the exceptionally long feed way and reverse lever—are only a few of the features that make a Toronto Ensilage Cutter a very desirable part of Farm Equipment.

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

1408

EDITORIAL.

Beware of gas in the partly-filled silo. Many fatalities have resulted from the presence of it, and caution should be exercised.

Loss rather than gain results from leaving the milking herd outside on raw, cold nights. The dairy cow enjoys comfort and responds to it.

The advantages of fall plowing are too well known to require mention, and the suggestion to keep the plow going, when other work will permit, will suffice at present.

More robust pigs are developed outside where they can have exercise and access to the soil. Fall litters should be given outdoor advantages before winter sets in.

In many cases there will not be enough corn to fill the silo, but that is no reason for not tramping thoroughly what is put in. The corn should be well tramped even if the silo is only half filled.

The only permanent remedy for high prices is decreased consumption and increased production, and this remedy will work automatically if the authorities do not meddle to such an extent that they counteract the remedy.

When people come to look upon government as the management of our national business, politics as they are now known will go into history. If the keen public interest now being shown is maintained, then that time may come in the not distant future.

There is talk of legislation to bring down the price of farm products. If this is done and prices are cut below cost of production, then there will be less food produced next year, and the high prices will be maintained. Farmers will be willing to sell their product for less money when they can produce it for less.

This issue is largely devoted to reports of the Western Fair and the Central Canada Exhibition. These institutions are of immense importance, not from an agricultural viewpoint alone, but from the standpoint of national development in all lines. We have, however, focused on those departments of interest to farmers, and the reports can be read with profit and preserved for future reference.

The people in urban centres, workmen, merchants, bankers, clerks and practically every one engaged in any work in the cities are working shorter hours, getting more money, spending more money, taking more time for play, than ever before in their history, and they are complaining because they cannot buy food at a price that would mean 75 cent wheat, \$6.00 hogs and \$5.00 beef to the farmer.

It was indeed refreshing, on a recent occasion, to hear Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, state that increased production, now so much required for the good of the country, cannot be accomplished so long as wages are increased and the hours of labor are shortened. The effect of this policy is apparent to all. It cannot help but increase the difficulties now peculiar to farming and encourage young men to leave the farms in quest of "big money" and short days. The country as a whole does not seem to have realized the need of more work, for only by labor is wealth created. When the public generally understand the position we are now in, the meaning of Dr. Tolmie's words will come home with greater force.

Something That Will Really Help.

One of the things the new Board of Commerce could do in order to assist in reducing the high cost of living, would be to demand legislation penalizing the merchants who persist in wasting perishable food products by withholding them from consumption, awaiting high prices. This thing went on unheeded before the war and no one paid much attention to the shipper, who, in most cases, was a farmer or fruit grower, when he complained that a car of fruit, vegetables or some other commodity consigned to a wholesaler or commission man returned him only a fraction of what was a fair price. During the war, Order 597 of the Canada Food Board was in effect, and by its authority hundreds of cars of perishable foodstuffs were forced into consumption while some few had to be seized and sold, else unscrupulous persons would have allowed them to spoil rather than sell below the market. Now that this order is no longer effective, the old order of things has returned and is contributing to the dissatisfaction of grower and consumer alike. It is going on steadily, and only the perpetuation of an order such as number 597, enforced by government inspectors in the way that the Fruit Marks Act is enforced, can stay it. It should be stopped, and Parliament is now in session with nothing much to do.

Another necessity of the produce trade is of a kindred nature and has to do with the release of cars by wholesale merchants and others within a reasonable time. Often cars are detained unnecessarily for days, either because of actual or falsely represented deterioration of the contents. Much waste and direct loss of foodstuffs is occasioned by spoilage before unloading, in addition to a serious increase in the shortage of cars suitable for transporting perishable products. The season is now at hand when the potato, onion and apple crops must be moved, and a serious time is always met by shippers at this season. During the war order number 3430 of the Food Board was effective in this regard, and the Dominion should speedily put into the form of permanent legislation the principles of the two orders we have referred to.

Such legislation would, in fact, be a splendid and much-appreciated service on the part of the new Minister of Agriculture, to the fruit growers of Canada from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. It would be economical and saving of waste. There is no more convenient time than now when the House is in session, and the season approaching when such legislation could be most effective.

The Hog Market.

What is going to happen to the hog market? Is it going up or lower down? At the present time it must be admitted that there is a large element of speculation in forecasting the probable trend of the market. The other day a man whose sources of information are better than almost any other, predicted \$24 hogs again by Christmas, claiming that the large buyers are merely taking advantage of the usual large run of hogs at this season of the year to buy cheaply. His prediction was based largely on the fact that the hogs are not in the country to warrant the lower prices now current. This latter statement is borne out by observations everywhere and drovers are free to comment on the scarcity of hogs. The West has no hogs to speak of, Alberta showing a decrease of probably 60 per cent. A survey of the Province of Ontario shows fewer sows bred this past summer than previously. Information available is not absolute—it never can be in matters of this kind—but observation clearly shows a decrease of as high as fifty per cent. in the number of sows that will farrow this fall, in some counties, while the increases in other counties are comparatively few.

That a higher price must return shortly seems

dependent only upon the assumption that there will be maintained a good outlet for Canadian bacon and, so far as we are aware, Canada has nothing to fear in this regard. The reputation of Canadian bacon in Great Britain is now dependent as much upon increased volume of output as upon increased quality, although there is still room for improvement here. Something of the decrease in price during the fall may, perhaps, be fairly attributed to the fact that lighter weight hogs are now coming on the market as they usually do (averaging well under 190 pounds), as contrasted with the 200-pound hogs most commonly marketed in June, July and August, and as compared with the standard of 220 pounds for bacon hogs set by our live-stock exhibitions for pens of export bacon quality.

The average weight of hogs coming on Toronto market is exceptionally good and away higher than the average for Montreal. The Toronto average would probably be about 190 pounds for the year, and this speaks well for the progress made in developing the bacon business during past years. Nevertheless it becomes quite clear that the price juggling recently experienced can do no good to the hog business, particularly when even the very high prices of mid-summer did not encourage farmers to breed their sows. Labor conditions, the outrageous prices for inferior feeding stuffs and a lack of confidence in the market have all combined to bring about an unfortunate decrease in available hogs.

The Farmers' Movement.

If this country ever needed sane thinking and right living it is in this year, 1919. Sobriety of life and thought will be just as necessary, too, in the immediate future, and it was in response to this feeling that the editorial was written which appeared in the issue of September 4, and entitled "The Provincial Political Arena." For the same reason, W. C. Good's friendly comment on the editorial, which appears in this issue, is much appreciated. While we cannot agree with Mr. Good in every regard, any more than he can with us, friendly, honest discussion, tempered by quiet and deliberate consideration, is essential to the well-being of the individual and the nation as a whole. We are strongly in favor of proportionate representation, but we are not in favor of class or group government. That is, in fact, what we have had and that is what we should get away from. Perhaps party government will not meet the requirements of the new democracy, and if it will not then something should take its place. We are not married to party government any more than we are to any party, but we sincerely believe that after all, the country will settle down to a system such as we have had, only it will be purified and made a government in which the people have a voice. This disregard for party does not exist among farmers only. It is, more or less, a universal sentiment. It is found in city, town, hamlet and country. This feeling will find expression in the forthcoming elections, and we agree with Mr. Good that if some mistakes are made the ultimate results will more than compensate.

Blind allegiance to party has converted many a useful representative into a mere tool, but the electors, farmers not excluded, expected party devotion from their representatives and they got it. Our contention is, and in this we believe Mr. Good will concur, that public opinion has changed; partisanship for party's sake alone is now secondary to the desire for equitable legislation, and a farmer representative with strong moral backing in his constituency will have higher ideals of public service and pay less attention to the crack of the party whip. This, however, is not closely related to the basic thought in the editorial which occasioned Mr. Good's comments. In that we endeavored to express the honest opinion that the political movement was involving the U. F. O. too deeply for



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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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its own good, and that a little more caution should be exercised. This, of course, is a matter of opinion, but after listening to one particular speaker, who should not be allowed to go about publicly as a representative of the United Farmers of Ontario, we were convinced that the organization and the farmers' movement generally would accomplish more with less speed.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. FLUGH, M.A.

An animal which is common in the wooded parts of Canada as far West as the Rockies is the Canada Porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*. West of the Rockies it is replaced by the Western Porcupine, *E. epixanthus*. The average length of the Canada Porcupine is 36 inches, and the average weight from 15 to 20 pounds.

In summer the Porcupine feeds on a good many species of herbaceous plants, and is very fond of the leaves of water-lilies and other aquatic plants which abound along the borders of muddy lakes and streams. In winter it feeds exclusively on the bark of trees, eating that of the poplar, jackpine, elm, basswood and other trees, but its favorite is that of the hemlock. A Porcupine will often spend several days, or even a week, in a single tree feeding on the bark.

The Porcupine's excessive fondness for salt is well known, and leads it to chew any woodwork which is in the least briny. I have seen the mangers of old stables eaten almost completely away by this animal. It is this peculiar taste which usually leads to Porky's death, as it is often shot on account of its destructiveness about camps.

Though the Porcupine is liable to be abroad at any time, it prefers the evening or early morning for its perambulations. It does not hibernate, for it does not need to, as its food is as abundant and as easily available in winter as in summer.

The home-range of an individual of this species is very small, and is probably not more than a few acres in extent.

The species has an extensive repertoire in the way of sounds, as it whines, squeaks, mews, grunts, chatters and sniffs, and upon occasions utters a loud shriek. Many of the mysterious noises of the mid-night woods may safely be laid to the door of the Quill-pig.

The nest of this species may be in a hollow tree or log, in a cave or hole in a rock, or in the ground under the roots of trees.

They mate in October and the young, which are usually one or two in number, but may be three or even

four, are born early in May. They are very large at birth, weighing about 1½ pounds, and are larger than the new-born cubs of the Black Bear.

The Porcupine is completely lacking in wariness, cunning, agility or speed, because it has no need for any of these characteristics so essential to most wild animals. Its coat of quills furnishes it with adequate protection, and no beast of prey, unless rendered desperate by hunger will attack a Porcupine, the only exception to this being the Pekan or Fisher, which in some manner manages to seize the spiny one by the throat, and turning it over to rip up its unprotected abdomen. It is a peculiar but well-attested fact that even when a Pekan gets quills in it they rarely cause it any great inconvenience. But with other animals it is very different, as the quills, with their sharp points and numerous fine barbs, work their way in until they strike the vital organs, or remain sticking in the lips and mouth, which become so swollen that the animal is unable to eat and starves to death. Thus the Quill-pig not infrequently avenges his death weeks after he has been eaten. Various animals, including Owls and Eagles, have been found dead or dying as the result of attacking Porky.

There are many myths in connection with the Porcupine's method of defence. It is often supposed that this species rolls itself into a ball, like the hedge-hog of Europe, but this it never does. It is also quite generally stated that it throws its quills—a feat it is entirely unable to perform. As a matter of fact, when a Porcupine takes up a position of defence it places its head under a log or in a crevice, if such are available, or between its front legs, elevates its quills, and when the enemy approaches lashes at it with its tail, this action usually resulting in the mouth and face of the assailant being filled with quills. Frequently when lashing its tail about some loose quills fly out, and it is undoubtedly this fact which has given rise to the story concerning its power of "shooting its quills."

In spite of its destructiveness to trees, and its habit of rendering itself a nuisance about camp, no true woodsman ever kills a porcupine in any wild part of the country, because it is the only animal which a man lost in the woods without a gun can kill and thus secure a meal which may save his life.

The quills were, and are still, used by the Indian women for their fancy-work, and Seton referring to this says: "They are ready-made laces with a ready-made needle at their end; dyed with roots, berries, barks and lichens to a brown, black, red, green or yellow, or left their natural color, they proved excellent material for the gorgeous embroidery of coats, moccasins, robes and canoes; that are famous now as the Redman's art—an art that we believe was far too true to die and yet will yield its influence in our modern world, even though it was the savage outcome of a savage's idea, expressed in the spines of a stupid beast, stained in the dyes of the plants it fed on."

A Little Bit of Prophecy.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

At the beginning of the war, a little over five years ago, I remember talking with a farmer friend who undertook to make some predictions as to what the future had in store for the world in general and for farmers in particular. Speaking of the latter he said: "our good times are over; this war is going to knock the whole business endways. Who's going to spend money now in improving their live-stock or their buildings? There will be nothing doing till things are settled some way."

Another young farmer of my acquaintance spoke of getting right out of business while it was still possible to realize something on one's property. His idea evidently was to turn everything into cash and keep it in an old stocking, or some similar hiding place, until the storm had blown over.

After the armistice was signed I was talking again to the first mentioned of these men. I reminded him of what he had said and of the fact that at that time the farmer's good times were just beginning, so far as high produce was concerned. "Yes", he admitted, "I guess I was a little off the track at that time. But now that the war is over prices must come down if there's any reason to anything. Look at all the soldiers and munition workers that will have to go back to other kinds of work, a good deal of it along the lines of food production on the farm."

"I think you're right", I replied. "The 'high cost of living' ought to be a thing of the past pretty soon now. 'Hard times' for the man on the land generally follow a war. I don't see how prices can continue at their present level."

All of which goes to prove, to those of us that didn't know it before, that it is not very safe to be "a prophet in one's own country." There are too many chances of missing the mark and only one chance of hitting it. As to the prices of farm produce, that we were talking about, they have continued to rise very steadily ever since we made our predictions.

However, there's nothing gained by becoming discouraged in the prophesying business any more than in any other, so why not have another look at the probabilities, if for nothing more than to see how far away from the truth the developments of the next few years will prove us to be.

Things can hardly go on as they are at present. The social unrest of to-day will bring about a change

to happier and more stable conditions, even if it has to come by way of a revolution taking the form of a conflict between labor and capital.

But such an outcome shouldn't be necessary at this stage of the game and in an age of National Leagues and the other by-products of a world-war. It's more likely that we will settle our social disputes by arbitration of some kind. Still, until the League of Nations gets its working clothes on there ought to be some way of relieving the situation and making life a little more tolerable for a large percentage of the world's population that find themselves so hard hit in the fight for a comfortable living. The wage-earner is not alone in this struggle. The producer on the farm may be, and often is, in just as tight a corner, so far as making ends meet is concerned. The farmer of to-day is, generally, something of a specialist and if, as a consequence, he has to buy nine-tenths of what he and his family need in the way of food and clothing he is as much a victim of the prevailing high prices as anyone. And more, if his line of production happens to be one of those picked out for what we are pretty familiar with by this time, and know as the "price-fixing" operation, he gets it going and coming. Two instances of this are still pretty fresh in the minds of some of us. The embargo on hides and the artificial lowering of the price of cheese both took place this summer.

Such attempts as these to relieve the situation are all wrong, it seems to me. They do very little good at the time and make matters worse in the long run. Lowering prices never did anything but decrease production. It would be far more sensible for the Government to boost the price of any commodity that they were particularly anxious to have a plentiful supply of. To-day the cheese importers of England are admitting that it would have been better to have let natural conditions prevail in the case of the price of cheese. They cannot supply the retailers with half the quantity they are calling for. And every day cheese-factory patrons in this country are turning to the condenseries and creameries with their milk.

It's a certain thing, if other methods of dealing with our food supply are not brought into operation things will get worse instead of better. Half-starved Germany is just getting into the market and if her seventy million people don't come pretty close to cleaning up the last of the wheat in our elevators and the last of the surplus live-stock of our farms there is no use attempting to judge by appearances. Germany is said to be ready to outbid any other nation in the effort to get a sufficient supply of food and if she does she won't be overlooked, boycott or no boycott. Since we don't like the color of her money she is willing to trade off her manufactured products for our wheat, meat and so on, and to give what practically amounts to two days labor in exchange for one. The nations who have an eye to business are not going to overlook any opportunities of that kind.

So, the case being what it is and the prospects what they are, the great question is, what is the remedy?

Like the cures found for all other unhealthy conditions the simplest are generally the most efficacious. And nothing can be simpler than the one we would like to prescribe in the present instance. One does not have to be extremely far-sighted to see the probable results of it, either.

It is just more work! That may sound unlikely to some of us, but it's true for the world at large. And it may be that there are those that are doing all they can with their muscle that are under-exercising their brain. The point is to increase production and if mental labor helps towards that end that is the kind to employ. We farmers sometimes come short on that score. We must take time to plan our business so that we may get the maximum from our farms with the least possible manual labor. There's nothing lazy about this.

But greater production is the cure. It will make for easier social conditions and a happier state of society all around. The home life of the country will be indirectly affected by the change and for the better. Nothing discourages family life like the "high cost of living."

So now, if greater production is the remedy for the present ills of mankind, the problem we will have to solve will be, how are we to get the world to take its medicine. Make it, I would say. Just as I can recall, when I was a youngster and in need of a dose of "pain-killer", how they would hold my nose until the necessity for breathing compelled me to open my mouth and give them their opportunity to send down the stuff that was to relieve my trouble.

Compulsion and conscription don't sound very good to us but it's what will have to come if we can't keep the people from running to the cities in any other way. A few years ago the majority of this continent's population was in the country producing food. Now the majority is in the city and every one is a consumer. Why can't the Government step in and say just where and how any particular individual shall be employed? It was done when we had to defeat Germany and who will say that we are not up against as serious an undertaking to-day? The idea is practical. It has been tried out. And if the mind of the "workers of the world" is to be turned from Bolshevism and other so-called remedies that are worse, even, than the disease they are intended to cure, then we should get the machinery of the law into motion right now. It may be easier to start it to-day than later on.

If the dream of the "back to the landers" is ever realized it will be when the individual is compelled to do what is for the benefit of the nation, as a whole.

Select flock headers early and get them in condition for the breeding season.

THE HORSE.

Weaning Colts.

As the time is at hand when a very large percentage of spring and summer colts will be weaned, it may be opportune to discuss the matter. The age at which colts should be weaned is, to a great extent, governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse her foal for four months or longer. If, when the foal is this age, the mare is required to do regular work it is generally considered that both dam and offspring will do better if the latter be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition and vigorous, not required for work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the mare, not having to perform labor, will not suffer. The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, without any preparation, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk and foal to look for it, is, in our opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for. It is probably unnecessary to state that whatever the contemplated process of weaning may be, the colt should be taught to eat chopped or crushed oats, bran, etc., before it commences, else he will be sure to suffer and lose flesh. Experience has taught all breeders or feeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous, and often expensive, hence should be avoided. When this is the case with adult animals it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young; hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive derangement in the young and trouble with the mammary gland, and probably also digestive trouble in the dam, we should exercise judgment and be satisfied to take considerable trouble when weaning the foal. In most cases the lacteal apparatus is quite active, hence a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to "wean the colt." The foal, in addition to the grass and grain that he has been consuming, has thus far been accustomed to the milk. In fact, the milk has been the main source of nourishment, and if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid fretting and failing in condition. Then, again, the secretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and unless the gland be relieved of it, mammitis will almost surely be the result. Instead of periodically milking the mare by hand for a variable time after weaning commences, and of course making no use of it, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit of it. Our idea of the proper process of weaning is as follows: When it is decided to wean the colt, he should be put in a comfortable box stall by himself, or with other foals. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump and probably injure himself, and the door and walls should be of such height that he cannot jump out or get his fore feet over them. The mare, if needed for work, should be taken out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or better, placed in a box stall, if convenient, the one next to that in which the colt is so that they can hear and probably see each other. The colt should be taken to the mare three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left with her for fifteen or twenty minutes each time. This provides a good opportunity to teach the foal to lead. A halter of the proper size can be put on the colt. No doubt some trouble will be experienced the first few times, but the little animal soon learns to come without struggle, and the attendant, by exercising a little patience, can guide him by the halter, and he soon learns to be guided and controlled by tension upon the halter. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this daily visit should be continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to being separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of the milk that otherwise would be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammary trouble in the dam, as the gland gradually becomes inactive, and never at any time contains sufficient milk to cause trouble.

In the meantime the foal should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay, (or grass if in season) and crushed or chopped oats he will eat. Mixing the oats with a little cut hay in a pail, pouring boiling water on the mixture, covering with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam and allowing to stand for a few hours and then feeding gives good results. The morning's meal can be prepared at night, and the evening's meal in the morning, and at noon a few whole oats and a carrot will soon be relished. A little bran should

also be fed; this can be mixed regularly with the chop and cut hay, or given as a separate meal two or three times weekly. When practicable, the addition of a liberal supply of cow's milk gives excellent results, but often this is not easily obtainable.

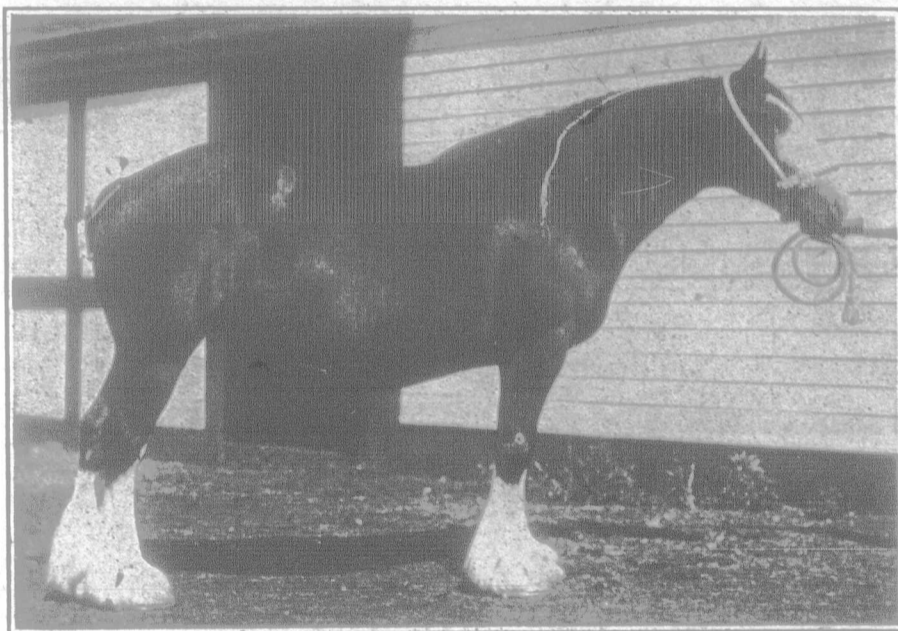
After the foal has ceased looking for his dam he should be allowed to take daily exercise in a yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases, and, if not attended to, the feet will become abnormal size and shape, which may permanently injure him; hence they should be trimmed to the normal size and shape as occasion demands.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Cost of Shipping Live Stock to Foreign Countries.

Data on the cost of shipping cattle for foreign countries is furnished by the Market Department of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. The cost of a shipment to Antwerp, Belgium, amounted to \$125 per head, of which \$100 went for transportation, \$8.50 for insurance, \$13.50 for feed and \$3.00 for transportation and meals of attendants. The animals were grades intended for slaughter. Another shipment sent in June showed a total expense at \$129.75 per head. South American shipments cost considerably more. A June shipment of Shorthorns to Uruguay figured \$180 per head for the cow for transportation alone, \$105 for insurance, \$75 for fittings, \$20.25 for feed and \$25 for attendants. The same transportation charge was made for a shipment of Shorthorns to Argentina, cows and heifers being figured at \$180 per head while calves were taken at \$90 each. From these figures it will be seen that grade cattle being purchased for foreign shipment will have cost considerable money before they reach their final destination on the farms of France.



Lady Ruby Rose.

Thorburn & Riddle's champion Cuydesdale mare at Calgary.

The Minister of Agriculture Outlines Policy.

While a guest of the Canadian National Exhibition Board, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, the newly-appointed Minister of Agriculture, took occasion to briefly outline the policy to which he will adhere, and gave some indication of what channels along which his mind is running. His first broad statement was to the effect that agriculture in this country must be placed on a good, sound basis, and that can only be done by adopting sane methods of mixed farming with live stock as a basis. It is the duty of both Federal and Provincial Governments to conserve the fertility of Canadian soil, and this can only be done when live stock in ample numbers is reared. However, the Minister was of the opinion that farmers generally could not be induced to stock heavily unless they were assured of safe and adequate markets. Markets, the Minister declared, involved many things, three of which factors are: a keen demand for our product in various countries, transportation and cold storage. In this connection he said that a valuable market exists to the South for our live stock, but it is not well to keep all our eggs in one basket; we should also develop that great market across the seas in the Mother Country. We should also develop our internal trade and if possible forestall importations. It is necessary, he said, in this connection to have the very fullest available information re packages, containers and quality of product required by the various markets to which we may turn. The opinion was expressed that the best man available should be sent to the city of London, England, to look after our interests there and advise us in regard to conditions in that market and the way in which our products arrive. The Minister said he would not condemn cold storages, but would like to see them enlarged. Were it not for cold-storage facilities many agricultural products would be forced on to the

market at one season of the year causing a glut, while at other periods a scarcity would exist and very high prices would rule thus militating against the interests of both producer and consumer.

Referring direct to the cattle trade, Dr. Tolmie said it was no use trying to compete with other countries without volume and quality, and instanced Argentine beef with which our product does not favorably compare. Our eggs and dairy products are well graded and have a good reputation abroad, and an effort will be made to raise the standard of quality as applied to our commercial stocks of cattle. In order to encourage better breeding, better feeding and better finishing, the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa will soon announce prizes to be given at the winter shows for finished steers, single groups, and car lots.

In order to establish and uphold our trade in pure-bred stock in foreign countries, the Minister said we must look well to the health of our herds and flocks. In this connection a scheme to establish accredited herds is being launched. The Minister expressed himself as not in favor of pressing the tuberculin test, but they would afford a man, who wishes to keep a clean herd, the opportunity to do so and the necessary assistance. Compensation will be granted for animals that must be destroyed, and the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, will soon be in a position to accept applications.

Referring to the situation in the West the statement was made that conditions have improved very much with autumn showers, but many cattle are going to the States which should be still further fed and finished in Canada. The Minister said he would like to see Ontario feeders, when in a position to do so, buy some of these Western cattle and finish them in Canada. In conclusion Dr. Tolmie emphasized the need of greater production in Canada, but made the very significant remark that he did not see how we could get increased production by raising wages and shortening the hours of work, thus encouraging the young men away from the country and from the farms.

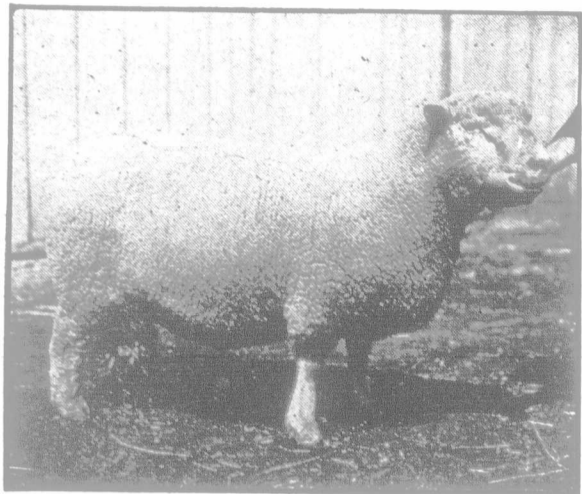
Mineral Feed For Hogs.

When hogs are allowed free range and live in close touch with the soil, it is seldom that the ration need be supplemented with mineral matter, as what is lacking in the concentrate ration is generally obtained from the soil. Hogs that are confined to the pen, however, and fed on a heavy corn or barley ration do not obtain sufficient mineral matter to develop strong bone. It is particularly important that minerals in some form be available during the growing period. It is claimed that the breaking strength of the bone may be reduced to one-half without restricting its growth to a noticeable extent by a deficiency of bone foods in the ration of the growing pig. Calcium and phosphorus are the two most important minerals required by swine, and these may be supplied by feeding bone flour, wood ashes, charcoal or lime. Raw rock phosphate is also used to advantage. Where the system of hog raising followed confines the pigs to an open or small yard from the time they are farrowed until they are marketed, best results are obtained when some of the above-mentioned substances are included in the ration. Corn and most of the cereals used for feeding pigs are deficient in the bone-forming food. Skim-milk and tankage supply a certain amount of mineral nutriment, and a good deal is obtained when feeding legume hay, or when pasturing on legumes. Where wood is being burned in the cook stove or furnace, the ashes might be fed to the hogs during the winter; then, too, it is a very good plan to have a supply of old sod convenient to the piggery to throw into the pen occupied by the brood sow and her litter. The young pigs will obtain considerable benefit from rooting in the fresh soil. A good many make a practice of carrying the dirt that comes into the root house with the turnips and mangels into the piggery. This contains a considerable quantity of small, fibrous roots which are eaten by the pigs. While this practice does not lessen the labor, the fresh earth and mineral matter given in some form are beneficial to the pigs, and aid in making them ready for market at an earlier age. Many have difficulty in bringing the pigs to the 200-pound mark at six months, or even seven or eight months. This is largely due to poor housing, or to improper feed at some stage of growth. Once the young pig is stunted it does not quickly recover. Health and thriftiness are promoted by having dry quarters with plenty of sunshine, and rations that combine feeds most suitable to the digestive system of the hog.

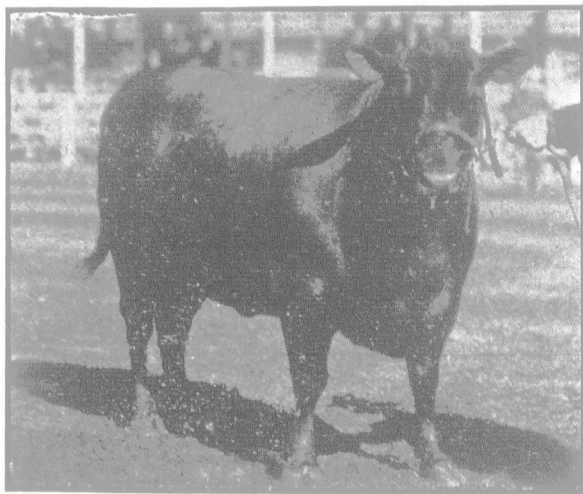
Sanitary Piggeries.

The way some piggeries are kept it is a wonder that disease among swine is not more prevalent than it is. On many farms no attempt is made at disinfecting the piggery and yard. Housing the breeding and growing stock in colony houses, which may easily be moved from place to place, is a preventive measure against disease. Where the pigs are confined to limited quarters it is difficult to keep the pens and yards free from contamination. Disinfecting the premises with some of the commercial dips is a good practice. The pens should be gone over at least twice a year with one of the disinfectant preparations, which may be applied with the spray pump. This makes a more thorough job than when applying the material with a brush or broom. Sprinkling air-slaked lime over the floor is also to be recommended. The hogs should be gone over at frequent intervals with one of the dips or crude oil to destroy vermin. The material may be applied with a sprayer, or put on with a brush. It is unprofitable to permit vermin to thrive at the expense of the pig.

As Seen in the Toronto Show Ring



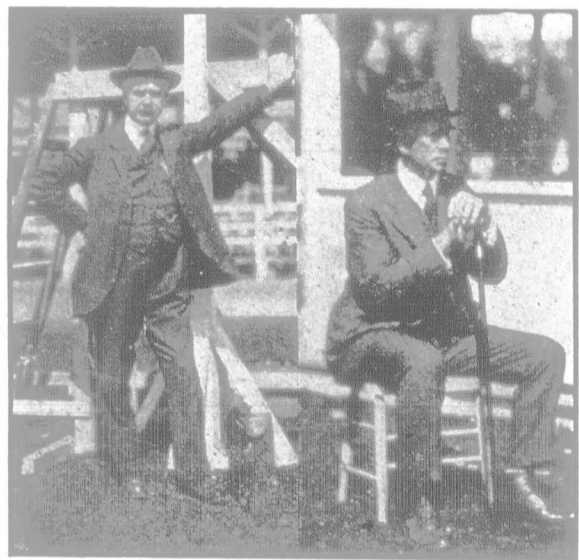
Southdown Ram.
Champion for C. Stobbs, Leamington.



Middlebrook Beauty 6th.
Senior and Grand Champion Angus female for Lowe & Heibin, Elora.

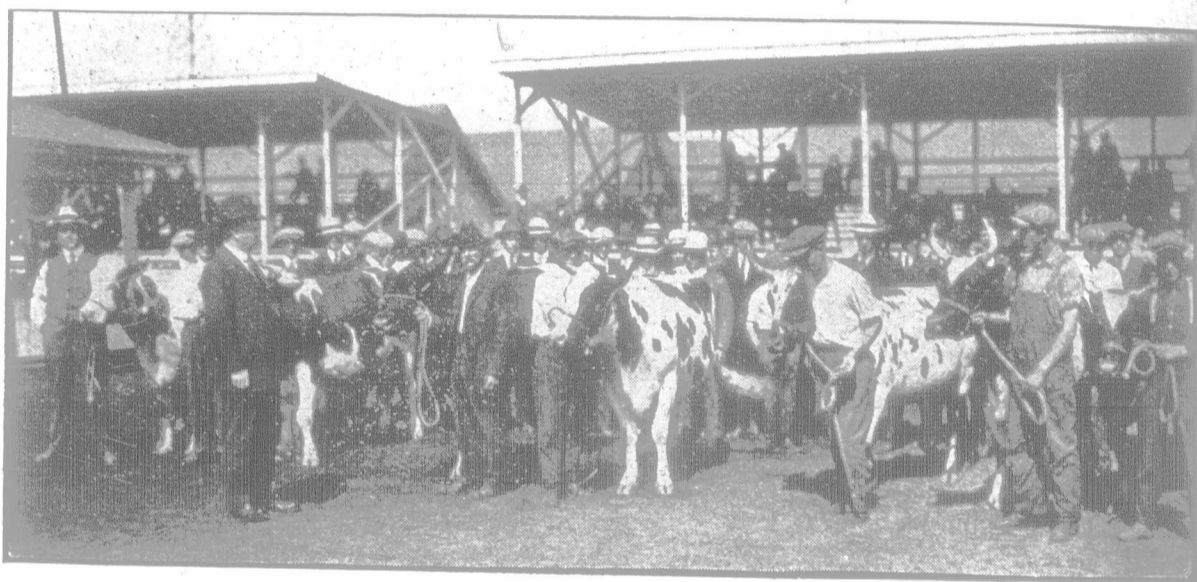


Monogram.
Champion Percheron Stallion for T. H. Hassard, Markham.

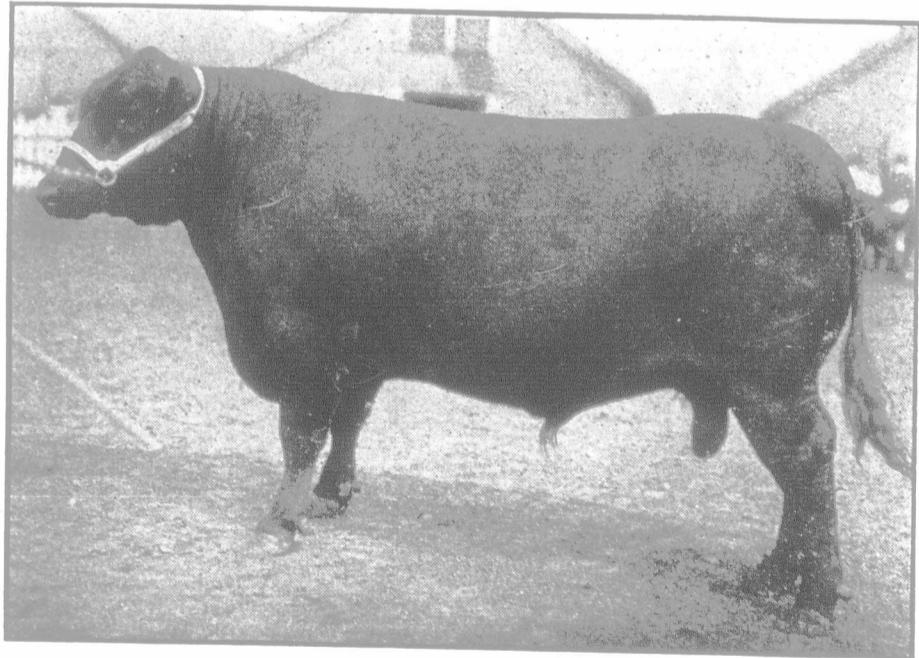


Ben Palmer.
Cattle Superintendent.

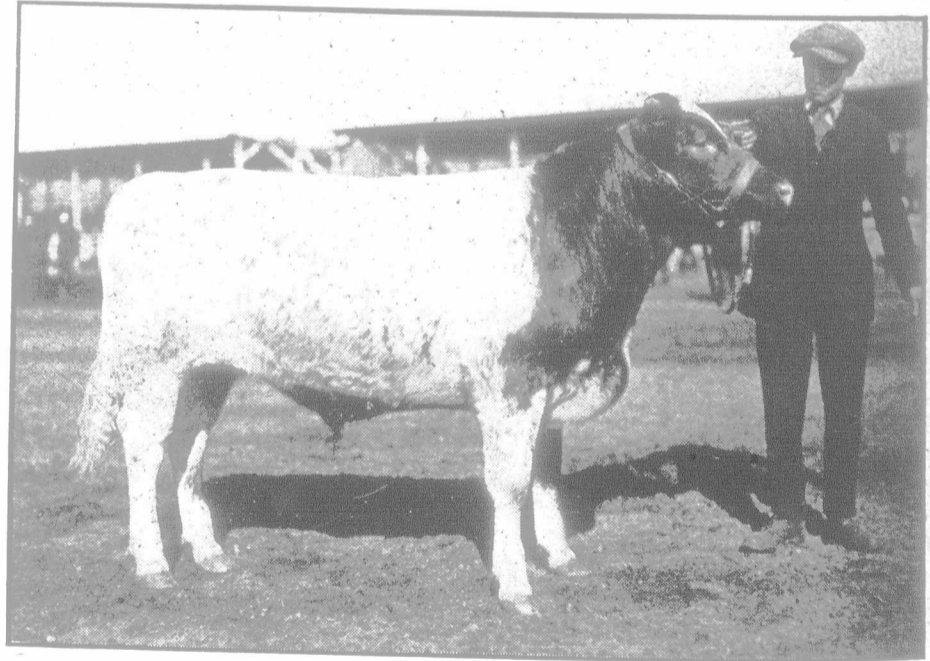
John Thompson.
Dover, Kansas, Shorthorn Judge.



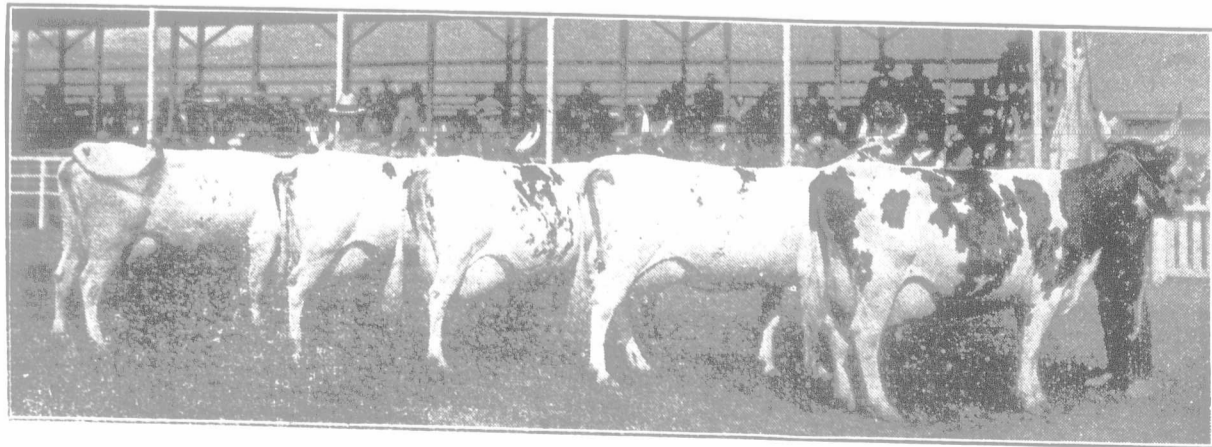
Judging Competition.
Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Federal Minister of Agriculture, in the foreground viewing the class.



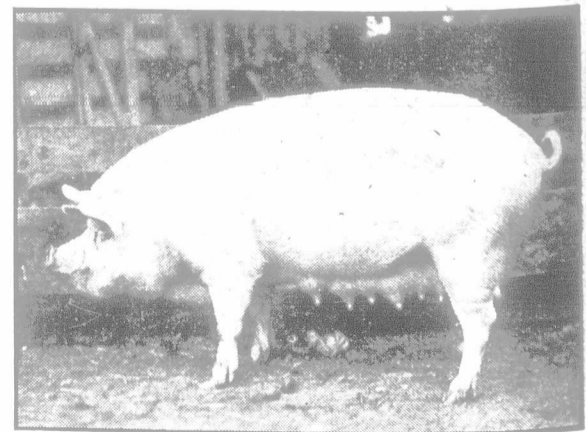
Espair Marshall.
Junior and Grand Champion Angus Bull at Toronto and London for H. F. Fraleigh, Forest.



Roan Jasper.
Champion Fat Steer at Canadian National Exhibition. Shown by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.



Class of Ayrshire Cows in Milk at Toronto.



Yorkshire Sow.
Champion at Toronto for J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.

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The Western Fair Outgrows Its Present Site.

Even rains and cloudy weather could not keep the people away from the Western Fair, which was officially declared open by General Sir Arthur Currie on Monday, September 8. While the sun shone the turnstiles clicked as they never clicked before; the city folk turned out to see the Show, and visitors came in large numbers from country and neighboring towns. The exhibits in all departments congested the grounds, and the Fair Board awoke to the fact that the present site, without additions, will no longer prove adequate to meet the requirements of the Exhibition. This was truly a banner year in all lines, and had the weather been fine throughout the Western Fair would have hardly been able to accommodate the visitors who wanted to see the best exhibition that has ever been staged at London. All buildings, as well as the grounds, were congested, and as soon as the cattle judging was completed the judging ring was turned into a concession for threshing machinery. We do not purpose, in this short introduction, to attempt a word-picture of the Fair. Many departments will be covered elsewhere, and we shall only briefly mention the full display of farm implements, machinery, lighting plants for farm homes, household equipment of all kinds, automobiles, and everything in which urban or rural people are interested. These were all liberally exhibited, and in addition to this agriculture contributed a wonderful display of live stock and the products of the farm. The live-stock parade on Thursday eclipsed everything of its kind which has hitherto been seen at London, and seldom, we believe, has the spectacle been surpassed in Canada. This was made possible by a splendid showing of horses, both heavy and light, and a strong turnout of cattle. Sheep and swine were good at the "Western" this year; the dairy products were the best in a long time; poultry in all breeds was well represented, the fruit was plentiful and of good quality, and all farm crops were bountifully displayed. Many features will be discussed in detail, and suffice it to say here that all combined to make it indeed a banner year for the Western Fair and a splendid advertisement for Western Ontario, which contributed so liberally to its success.

Heavy Horses.

Clydesdales and Percherons combined to put on one of the best heavy-horse exhibits ever seen at the Western Fair. The former have always been prominent at London and were exceedingly good again this year, but the Percherons sprang into the lime-light last week, and there was forward one of the best displays of the breed ever seen in a Canadian show-ring. The agricultural horses were above par, Shires were represented by entries from one stable, and three Belgians were forward. On the whole it was a banner horse year at the Western Fair, and accommodation proved entirely inadequate to house the large entry. We cannot help commenting, however, on the very unsatisfactory accommodation provided for judging. The majority of the heavy horses were shown in a field near the Grand Stand inside the race track. The ground was very uneven, and there was so much going on in the neighborhood that an exhibitor did well to hold on to his horse, leave alone showing it. Elephants walked indifferently by the classes which were being judged, and readers can imagine what would happen. Horses being ridden galloped in and about at any time, and "confusion worse confounded" well explains the situation. The Western Fair is badly in need of more ground, and it is to be hoped that a good judging ring will be provided when expansion is accomplished. The heavy horses were judged satisfactorily by John A. Boag, Queensville, and he had no light task.

Clydesdales.—It goes without saying that a good Clydesdale show was staged this year at the Western Fair. Clydesdales are always a feature of this exhibition, and happily we cannot record an exception at this time. There were six aged stallions forward, and as Mr. Boag had imported one of the candidates he asked that another judge officiate. Two judges were called, but their work did not prove altogether satisfactory. Lord Grey and Dunure David were placed above Reminder, which decision was later reversed in the Clydesdale specials. Lord Grey has won at London before, but he does not show his old-time bloom, nor was he as good a mover as some of the others. Dunure David performed very well indeed, but he lacked the quality and all-round excellence found in Reminder, which should have won the class. Reminder was vindicated, however, when the specials were judged, for here, under another judge, he was declared the best Clydesdale horse of the show, imported or Canadian-bred.

The three-year-olds also numbered six, and at the top of the class was found a large horse of good conformation and quality. This was General Joffre, shown by Bass, Brandon Bros., followed with Blacon's Son, a large bay with good quality throughout. Dusky Knight, a Western Fair winner in the past, was third. Brandon Bros. came out strong in the class for two-year-olds and took four prizes, but the red ribbon went to Golden Guinea, shown by Nott. This was a strapping big sorrel of drafty type and a good actor. Dunure Expression, a Brandon entry, was somewhat smaller but good in quality, conformation and action. Three good stablemates of the latter horse followed and completed the class of winners.

The yearlings, seven in number, made one of the best classes that day. Dunholmhill Prince by Dunholmhill David was the undisputed winner, and later cham-

panion of the males. He was well grown, with extra good underpinning and the ability to move properly, both in front and behind. King James was also a well-developed colt of good quality and earned the second ribbon for McAllister & Son, but he found considerable competition in Gartley Herminius, which had not been any too well fitted.

Favorite Blend, the Canadian-bred champion at Toronto, repeated her winning performance in the class for brood mares, and later annexed the championship. She showed in good form. Farmer's Belle, a dark roan, came second in this class and defeated Belle of Blackhill in quality of underpinning, but she was no better as a mover and not so well muscled as the third-prize winner. Fanny Clark, a drafty mare, was good enough for third place at Toronto, but the fates were against her, and she went down to fourth.

A strong half dozen three-year-old fillies made an interesting class. Rye Queen, a beautiful, dark bay and a sweet thing from Duff's stables, won over Nancy Willing, one of the good things which Broadfoot, of Fergus, brought to the Fair. The latter mare had top enough to win, and was superior in quarters and muscling. However, Rye Queen beat her in character and general sweetness. There was not a better moving mare in the class than Lady Lochfergus 2nd, but she could not go higher than third on account of size, she being smaller than the two either above or below her. Dolly Pride of Bright Star and Queen of Belvoir went fourth and fifth. Both were drafty individuals of good quality and fair movers.

A quartette of two-year-old fillies were led by Golden Lady May, which combined substance and quality, but Golden Duchess was not much inferior in any respect. The latter filly easily moved into second place and was followed by Rena Ray, a well-grown, good moving filly shown by McMichael. Three yearlings completed the female competition, but here Lady Haig is worthy of note on account of her excellent fit, good conformation and style.

Three teams of Clydesdales in harness were forward, and the red ribbon went to Hogg on Dunholmhill Blossom and Iris of Petty. Both were excellent mares, the first-mentioned being good enough to win the grand championship of all the female classes. It is also worthy of mention that she has been purchased by Mr. Picken, of Scotland, who bred her and will take her back home.

In the Clydesdale specials the high honors went to Davies & Robinson on Reminder, as the best stallion imported or Canadian-bred. W. W. Hogg won like honors in the females with Dunholmhill Blossom. McMichael & Son had the best Canadian-bred stallion in Colonel Bowers, and Duff the best Canadian-bred mare in Ida Fleming. Arksey had the best single mare or gelding in harness, and Dr. McIntosh the best pair.

Exhibitors.—A. Erskine, Parkhill; W. O. Benstead, Alvinston; L. Davies & H. M. Robinson, Todmorden; Brandon Bros., Forest; Robt. Murdock, Brucefield; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; A. Bass, Oil City; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; G. W. Nott, Seaforth; Fred J. Wilson, Rothsay; E. M. Durst, Clinton; Wm. McAllister & Son, Zurich; C. W. Kopas, Moorefield; A. & J. Broadfoot, Seaforth; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; Oscar Daniels, Denfield; C. E. Meadows, Embro; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle.

Awards.—Aged stallion, (6): 1, Erskine, on Lord Gray by Iron Duke; 2 and 5, Benstead on Dunure David by Baron O'Buchlyvie and Larrison's Pride by Royal Favorite; 3, Davies & Robinson, on Reminder by Dunure Diamond; 4, Brandon Bros., on Eastfield Charles by Baron's Best. Stallion, three years: (5), 1, Bass, on General Joffre, by Hillhead King; 2, Brandon Bros., on Blaconson by Blacon King; 3, Prouse, on Dusky Knight; 4, McMichael & Son, on Royal of Dunholmhill by Dunure Friendship; 5, Murdock, on Earl Stanley by Earl o' Clay. Stallion, two years, (7): 1, Nott, on Golden Guinea by Guinea's Gold; 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brandon Bros., on Dunure Expression by Dunure Gulf Stream; King Simon by King's Courtier; Herminius Again by Herminius; and Prince Herminius by Herminius. Stallion, yearling, (7): 1, Hogg, on Dunholmhill Prince by Dunholmhill David; 2, McAllister & Son, on King James by King Thomas; 3 and 5, Brandon Bros., on Gartley Herminius by Herminius, and Baron Elder by Baron Gartley; 4, Broadfoot, on Earl Willing by Earl o' Clay. Champion stallion: Hogg, on Dunholmhill Prince.

Brood mare and foal, (6): 1, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend by Burgee Favorite; 2, Hogg, on Farmer's Belle by Farmer's Counsel; 3, Davies & Robinson, on Belle of Blackhill by Girvan's Chief; 4, Wilson, on Fanny Clark by Baron Maceachran; 5, Broadfoot, on Maggie Willing by Lord Oswell. Foals of 1919, (6): 1, Hogg; 2, McAllister; 3, Davies & Robinson; 4, Duff & Son. Filly, three years, (6): 1, Duff & Son, on Rye Queen by Rycroft Model; 2, Broadfoot, on Nancy Willing by Earl o' Clay; 3, Davies & Robinson, on Lady Lochfergus 2nd by Meteor; 4, Daniels, on Dolly Pride by Bright Star; 5, Kopas, on Queen of Belvoir by Prince of Avon. Filly, two years, (4): 1, Duff, on Golden Lady May by Golden Ball; 2, Durst, on Golden Duchess by Queen Gold; 3, McMichael & Son, on Rena Rae by International; 4, Hogg, on Iris of Dunholmhill by Dunure Friendship. Filly, yearling, (3): 1, Meadows, on Lady Haig by Locksley; 2, Hogg, on Royale's Keepsake by Dunholmhill David; 3, Wilson, on Roletta Queen by Montrave Ronald. Champion female:

Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend. Team in harness, (3): 1, Hogg, on Dunholmhill Blossom and Iris of Petty; 2, Wilson, on Fanny Clark and Bertha Orla; 3, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend and Mendel Princess.

Heavy Drafts.—The classes for heavy draft horses, which in the Western Fair-ring are composed entirely of Canadian-bred Clydesdales produced some surprises and in several cases, dark horses, as it were, appeared and captured the premier ribbons. Toronto winners in several cases were outclassed by local entries and as usually occurs at London, the less extensive breeders, scattered in goodly numbers throughout Western Ontario, came in and made an excellent showing. Only two stallions competed in the aged class. McMichael showed Colonel Bowers here against McPhee's Sir Simon Romeo and won, but the decision could have gone either way. The former is perhaps a bit more typey and trimmer in conformation and in these regards only did he excel. His competitor was in splendid fit, just as good a mover and a very drafty horse. There was only one three-year-old present but two-year-old stallions made up a strong quartette. McLean and Stonehouse had first claims here for their Earl of Dee by Earl Dudley was a very promising young horse. He has good underpinning and is well-topped. Orla's Montrave which was duly entitled to second place was a well-developed, nicely turned fellow, but could travel a little closer behind. The other two candidates in this class were not up to the mark in underpinning particularly behind. The winner of this class, Earl of Dee, would not show himself to advantage when with the two-year-olds or in the championship bout against the aged horse. Had he been better behaved and willing to perform properly he would have won the championship in the Canadian-bred classes against all comers. Duff won the yearling class with Mendel Fairview and McQueen came second with Baron Ronald which was somewhat smaller and not in as high fit as his competitor. Mendel Fairview is a flashy, well-grown, nice-quality colt, but his career as a show horse will be marred if he does not learn to go a little truer in front.

A very nice leet of five brood mares with foal at side came out and two of them had just recently competed at Toronto. Duff's Fairview Darling finally won over Wilson's Bertha Orla. The winner here was an extremely sweet thing about the head and neck but she was very matronly throughout. Bertha Orla had better bone perhaps, in so far as quantity is concerned, and she presents a little more drafty appearance, yet the general sweetness of the Duff mare was hard to overlook, and it was no surprise to see the Canadian National decision reversed and Fairview Darling put at the top. They are two good mares and their respective places in a class will depend on the likings of various judges. Still another brood mare of good type was found in Queen, shown by Wm. Morrison and she was placed third. The other two candidates were not in extra good fit.

Two geldings appeared in the three-year-old class and one of them by Crown Gold stood at the head of the line. His mate by Macgregor came in fourth. They were two good geldings such as should be reared and for the like of which there is always a demand. Golden Nellie by Guinea Gold, a nice well-developed filly, came in second and Daisy Dee, another good thing by Earl Dudley, was third.

Flora Lansdowne which won the two-year-old open class at Toronto went down to defeat at London in a contest with two others of her own age. A surprise occurred here when McLean led in May Dee, a well-grown filly, not in extra good fit, but an excellent thing in regard to bone and underpinning. She was not so sweet a filly as Flora Lansdowne, but the latter could be faulted in this company for a little fineness of bone and a trifle too much neatness for a prospective brood mare. These defects were not so apparent at Toronto in different company. Both moved well and the competition was keen. McMichael also showed a good two-year-old in Millie Mac which was second only in a strong class at Toronto. The champion female of the Canadian-breds appeared in the yearling class where Duff won with Ida Fleming. She is a promising thing in conformation, quality and action.

Exhibitors.—Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; J. D. McPhee, Parkhill; John Hutchison, Thamesford; Fred J. Wilson, Rothsay; Brandon Bros., Forest; McLean & Stonehouse, Wyoming; John McQueen, Arthur; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Alex. McFarlane, Lambeth; McAllister & Son, Zurich; Wm. Morrison, Lakeside; J. Watson, Todmorden; Dave McIntyre, Tavistock; G. W. Nott, Seaforth; Charlie Wasman, Brucefield; G. J. Don, Exeter; Freeman Arksey, Ganton; Asa Downham, Thamesford.

Awards.—Aged stallion (2): 1, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers by Pacific; 2, McPhee, on Sir Simon Romeo, by Sir Simon. Stallion, three years: 1, Hutchison, on Sam Hughes, by Sir Edmund. Stallion, two years, (4): 1, McLean & Stonehouse, on Earl of Dee by Earl Dudley; 2, Wilson, on Orla Montrave by Montrave Ronald; 3, Hutchison, on Burnbrae Prince by Sir Edmund; 4, Brandon Bros., on Westwood Star by Star. Stallion, yearling, (2): 1, Duff & Son, on Mendel Fairview by Mendel Prince; 2, McQueen, on Baron Ronald, by Montrave Ronald. Champion stallion: McMichael, on Colonel Bowers.

Brood mare and foal, (5): 1, Duff & Son, on Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Wilson, on

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Bertha Orla by Prince Orla; 3, Morrison, on Queen by Connaught; 4, McFarlane, on Flora Mac by Prince Romeo; 5, McAllister, on Maggie of Parr by King Thomas. Filly or Gelding, three year, (5): 1 and 4, McIntyre, on Mac by Crown Gold and Scott by Edmund McGregor; 2, Nott, on Golden Nellie by Guinea Gold; 3, McLean & Stonehouse, on Daisy Dee by Earl Dudley. Filly or Gelding, two years: 1, McLean & Stonehouse, on May Dee by Earl Dudley; 2, Duff & Son, on Flora Lansdowne by Lansdowne; 3, McMichael & Son, on Millie Mac by International. Filly, one year: 1, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming by Baron Gartley; 2, Wasman; 3, McFarlane, on Maud S., by Petty Chieftain. Champion (female): Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming. Heavy Draft, in harness: 1, McIntyre; 2, Don; 3, Arksey; 4, Downham.

Percherons.—The Western Fair of 1919 can boast of one of the best Percheron displays ever staged at an exhibition in this country, and we doubt very much if the aged-stallion class was ever equalled in a Canadian show-ring. The Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Limited, whose headquarters are at London, contributed very liberally to the success of the Percheron show, and their beautifully-decorated stable at the Fair Grounds was the subject of much favorable comment and well worthy of simulation. Eleven other Canadian exhibitors with fewer entries were on hand, however, and all combined to make a very handsome presentation of the breed. John A. Boag, Queensville, made the awards.

Reference has already been made to the class of aged stallions wherein twelve good, big draft horses of this breed competed. It was indeed an imposing spectacle presented by these blacks and grays and when the judging was completed the class was led before the grandstand, where it was much admired by the spectators. Hannibal, a beautiful, dappled gray, was selected from the Lafayette Stock Farm contribution of six entries to head the class. He is an outstanding horse with clean bone and good underpinning, and while he was not as large, perhaps, as other candidates in the ring he was a splendidly-topped, heavy horse and a good mover. Berry's entry, Jabot, gained second place,

and goes on, he will be able to occupy the same position in respect to these other two.

Only three brood mares with foal at side appeared, and preference was given to Kalmouck, Dobson's entry, which stood second in a strong class at Toronto. She is a good-quality, drafty, brood mare. A strong feature of the filly classes was the line-up of nine three-year-olds, all of very superior merit. This was another class which has seldom been equalled, we believe in Canada. Mildred, a very spectacular-moving, black filly, with a well-turned body and splendid underpinning, was placed first, and her action was such that one would almost pronounce it extravagant. However, when such movement can be obtained in conjunction with scale, substance and quality, the possessor is entitled to the honors. She would indeed show many Hackneys how to perform. Bessie Fox, the second-prize winner, was also a splendid mover and perhaps a little more drafty in conformation than Mildred. The third-prize winner, too, was of superior merit, as one will realize when it is mentioned that below her stood Britannica, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto. The Soldan entry just mentioned was a very nice thing but not sufficiently classy, or good enough mover behind to go higher. However, it was no disgrace to take fourth place in this class. Queen, fifth in the line had good underpinning but was not so strongly coupled and was a trifle shorter in the rib than the other four, and more than that she did not go as true in front. Three very nice fillies appeared in the two-year-old class, which contained four candidates in all. The Lafayette Stock Farm here led out Beatrice a wonderfully well-grown, sweet filly of good proportions and the last word in fit. A casual glance at this class as they stood would prejudice one in her favor, but when they had moved it was apparent that Japonette would have to be awarded first place, although she was a smaller filly. Priscilla, which won third honors, was also a good-topped thing and quite attractive.

Two yearlings completed the filly classes, and then yield mares were forward. Here, Ina, a wonderful show mare owned by the Lafayette Stock Farm Company, was awarded the only ribbon allowed for this class,

on Beatrice by Komis; 3, Dobson, on Priscilla by Guedo; 4, Haas Bros., on Lady Mabel. Filly, yearling, (2): 1 Soldan, on Willow Hall Japalac by Jabot; 2, Coulter, on Elgin's Best by Kingling. Yield mare, (4) (only one ribbon was given here): 1, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Ina by Carcoochee. Champion mare: Lafayette Stock Farm, on Ina. Pair in harness: 1, Shantz; 2, Coulter. Stallion and three of his get: Haas Bros.

Agricultural Horses.—A splendid showing of agricultural horses was made. The classes were well filled and the competition was keen. In addition to those showing in the Clydesdale and Heavy Draft classes the following exhibitors were forward: W. J. Travers, St. Thomas; Dougald McGregor, Ingersoll; J. W. Coulter, St. Thomas; John Dale Jr., Clinton.

Awards.—Brood mare with foal: 1, Hutchinson; 2, Nott; 3, Henderson; 4, Travers. Filly or Gelding, three years: 1, McGregor; 2, Travers; 3, McLean & Stonehouse. Filly or Gelding, two years: 1, Dale; 2 and 3, Henderson; 4, Coulter. Filly or Gelding, one year: 1, Henderson; 2, Dale; 3, Downham. Foal: 1, Hutchinson; 2, McGregor; 3, Dale; 4, Henderson. Team in harness: 1, Meadows; 2, Daniels; 3, Henderson; 4, Prouse.

Shires.—Solon Johnston, Croton, was the only exhibitor of Shires, and his horses were placed the same as at Toronto the week previous. King Junior, the aged horse, was made champion, and Dewstow Fuchsia won like honors in the female sections.

Belgians.—Belgian horses broke into the Western Fair heavy-horse department this year by way of an innovation and established a precedent. The Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada showed two horses, Major and Hercules 2nd in the aged-stallion class, and Colonel Rochdale in the class for two-year-olds. Major, the winner of the aged class, was declared the champion.

Light Horses.

The combined display of light horses was excellent this year. Roadsters were out strong and the various breeds were well represented.

Standard Breds.—A full list of Standard Bred Patrons were out again this year and many of the classes were well contested.

Exhibitors.—T. Innes, Mt. Bridges; Wm. Oddy, St. Mary's; John H. McKay, Harrington West; L. Fried, New Dundee; Colan McKeigan, Strathroy; W. D. Smith, Woodstock; Ira Mabee, Aylmer; J. Essery, Exeter; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; D. I. Wood, London; G. A. Cameron; Jno. Decker Jr., Zurich; H. N. Russell, Wingham; R. I. Luker & Son, Exeter. Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; D. R. Kerr, Iona.

Awards.—Stallion, 4 years and up: 1, Oddy; 2, Fried; 3, McKay; 4, Innes. Stallion, 3 years: 1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Essery; 3, Mabee; 4, Wood. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Decker. Stallion, any age: 1, Decker. Brood mare: 1, Decker; 2, Russell. Filly or Gelding, 3 years: 1, Ratz; 2, Luker; 3, Kerr. Filly or Gelding, 2 years: 1, Douglas & Son. Filly or Gelding, 1 year: 1, Douglas & Sons. Foal of 1919: 1, Decker; 2, Russell. Stallion, 3 years or under, in harness: 1, Essery. Mare, 3 years or under, in harness: 1, Luker. Judge, C. M. McCall.

Hackneys.—This breed was not so prominent as on some past occasions.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Tilt, Brampton; W. F. Eaton, Oakville; Hastings Bros., Guelph; LeRoy Goff, Glencoe; G. T. Castator, Weston.

Awards.—Stallion, 4 years and up: 1, Tilt; 2, Hastings Bros. Stallion, 2 years: 1, Tilt. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Tilt; 2, Goff. Stallion, any age: 1, Tilt. Brood mare: 1, Tilt; 2, Goff. Filly or Gelding, 2 years: 1, Goff. Filly or Gelding, 1 year: 1, Goff. Foal of 1919: 1, Goff; 2, Tilt. Mare, any age: 1, Goff. Stallion and 3 of his get: 1, Tilt. Judge, C. M. McCall.

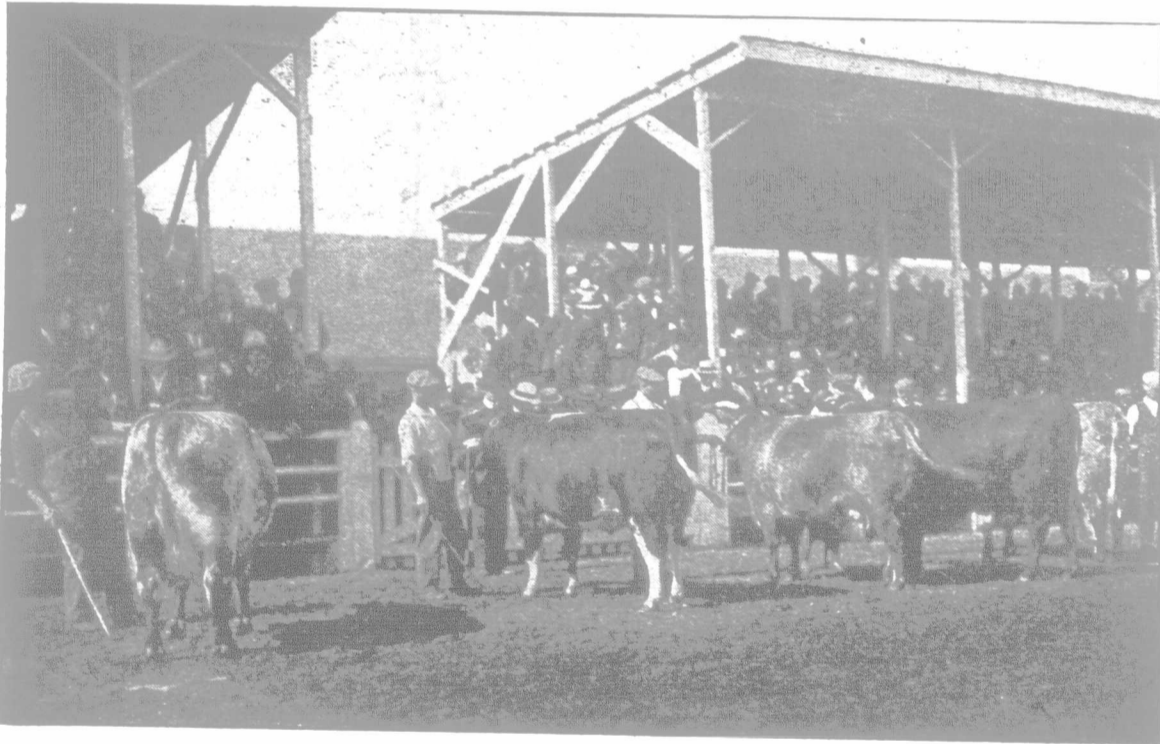
Carriage and Coach.—The stamp of the Hackney was very apparent in these sections where a good showing was made.

Exhibitors.—F. W. Case, Burgessville; Frank A. Smith, Aylmer; W. F. Eaton, Oakville; W. H. Shore, Glanworth; Chas. J. Short, Glanworth; Fred Wrigglesworth, Georgetown; Jas. Tilt, Brampton; Haas Bros., Paris; J. W. Watson, Todmorden; LeRoy Goff, Glencoe; A. Belore & Son, Mt. Elgin; D. Day, Embro; J. E. Mantz; Tavistock; Ed. Sims, Thamesford; Jno. W. Coulter, St. Thomas; J. D. Monk, Springfield; J. W. Watson, Todmorden; J. A. Hill & Son, Strathroy; Chas. Armstrong, Paris; W. F. Travers, St. Thomas; Dave Smith, Woodstock; Stanley W. Blewett; C. E. Anderson, London.

Awards.—Stallion 4 years and up: 1, Smith; 2, Case. Brood mare: 1, Tilt; 2, Watson; 3, Haas Bros.; 4, Goff. Filly or Gelding, 3 years: 1, Mantz; 2, Day; 3, Belore. Filly or Gelding, 2 years: 1, Chas. Shore; 2, Sims. Filly or Gelding, 1 year: 1, Haas Bros.; 2, W. H. Shore; 3, Chas. Shore; 4, Monk. Foal of 1919: 1, Haas Bros.; 2, Tilt; 3, Watson; 4, Goff. Mare any age: 1, Tilt. Judge, E. B. Clancey, Guelph.

Thoroughbreds.—Representatives of this breed were present from the stables of Roland Thayer, Aylmer; Jas. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig and Alex. Coventry, Ingersoll.

Awards.—Stallion, any age: 1 and 3, McFarlane; 2, Thayer. Brood mare with foal at side: 1, McFarlane; 2, Coventry. Filly or Gelding, 3 years: 1, Coventry. Foal of 1919: 1, Coventry; 2, McFarlane. Mare, any age: 1, McFarlane. Stallion and 3 of his get: 1, McFarlane. Judge, E. B. Clancey, Guelph.



The Top of the Shorthorn Cow Class at Toronto.

Numbering from left they stand: Fairview Barroness Queen; Duchess of Gloster 28th; Countess Selina 4th; Star Rose 4th; Garnet Queen.

and while it would be hard to fault him seriously in any particular he did not show quite so much Percheron style and character as the winner. Diamond, in third place, was a good-bodied black with a desirable kind of underpinning, especially at the ground where he excelled. Haas Bros. were left in fourth place with Junior, a massive black, not so neatly built as some of the others yet a good mover and very drafty. Crecourt another entry from the Lafayette Stock Farm stables, moved into fifth place, thus completing the line-up and shutting out seven other good stallions which in themselves would have made a strong class.

There were only two Percheron stallions three years old, forward, and of these Graymont, a large gray fellow was considered superior to Ames Inclement, a black of somewhat lesser scale, with a trifle more quality. Three two-year-olds responded to the call, and there appeared in this class the stylish, well-built, neatly-turned Shawnee Prospero. He, too, came from the Lafayette Stock Farm stables and defeated his mate, Zique, a bigger fellow with not as much style or quality. The winner here was an outstanding horse, except in his hind feet, which prevented him from putting up a more serious struggle for the championship which went to the aged horse Hannibal. Coulter's entry in this class, Elgin's Choice, did not afford keen competition. Another trio of young stallions appeared in the yearling class, and here Shantz received the red ribbon on Honest Lad, which was placed above Soldan's Magnum and Honeysuckle Silver Prince. While the winner here had splendid legs and was a well-developed colt, yet he was not as strong in the hind ankles and pasterns as good ones would be to see them, and we doubt that, as time

and among others competing with her was Jourdain the champion Percheron mare at Toronto. Jourdain was a very nice-moving mare but she did not show the substance or class sufficient to win. Ina also annexed the championship badge in a very strong class of red-ribbon winners.

Exhibitors.—Haas Bros., Paris; C. Brock, Owen Sound; Kennedy & McKegan, Iderton; T. J. Berry, Hensall; McMichael & Fisher, Seaford; Lafayette Stock Farm Co., of Canada Limited, London; John Buchanan, Campbellton; J. W. Coulter, St. Thomas; Titus Shantz, Kitchener; H. C. Soldan, Hensall; Arthur W. Dobson, Weston; Bert Ratz, Tavistock.

Awards.—Aged stallions, (12): 1, 3 and 5, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Hannibal by Harmen; Diamond by Islam; and Crecourt by Crecourt; 2, Berry, on Jabot; 4, Haas Bros., on Junior. Stallion, three years, (2): 1 and 2, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Graymont by Issachar, and Mmes Inclement by Inclement. Stallion, two years, (3): 1 and 2, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Shawnee Prospero by Prospero and Zique by Jaseur; 3, Coulter, on Elgin's Choice. Stallion, one year, (3): 1, Shantz, on Honest Lad by Mais; 2, Soldan, on Magnum by Jehovah; 3, Haas Bros., on Silver Prince by Junior. Champion stallion: Lafayette Stock Farm, on Hannibal.

Brood mare and foal, (4): 1, Dobson, on Kalmouck by Triolet; 2, Ratz; 3, Haas Bros., on Queen Victoria. Filly, three years, (9): 1, Haas Bros.; 2, Ratz; 3, Dobson, on Mildred by Billy Hanes; Susie by Matiko; and Queen by Duroc; 2, Shantz on Bessie Fox by Virgil; 4, Soldan, on Britannica by Jadis. Filly, two years, (4): 1, Soldan, on Japonette by Preference; 2, Lafayette Stock Farm,

on, on Priscilla by Guedo; 1, Filly, yearling, (2); 1 by Jabor; 2, Coulter, on field mare; (4) (only one Lafayette Stock Farm, on mare; Lafayette Stock 1, Shantz; 2, Coulter, Haas Bros.

splendid showing of agriculture. The classes were well as keen. In addition to Clydesdale and Heavy exhibitors were forward: Douglas McGregor, Ingersoll; John Dale Jr., Clinton; F. F. Hutchinson; Favers: Filly or Gelding, Travers; 3, McLean & G., two years; 1, Dale; 3, Filly or Gelding, one; 3, Downham. Foal: 1, 4, Henderson. Team Daniels; 3, Henderson; 4,

Croton, was the only ones were placed the same. King Junior, the and Dewstow Fuchsia sections.

broke into the Western this year by way of an precedent. The Lafayette Ada showed two horses, aged-stallion class, and two-year-olds. Major, declared the champion.

Horses.

light horses was excellent strong and the various

list of Standard Bred year and many of the

Bridges; Wm. Oddy, Harrington West; L. McKeigan, Strathroy; Aylmer; J. Essery, Mitchell; D. I. Wood, Decker Jr., Zurich; Luker & Son, Exeter. R. Kerr, Iona. and up: 1, Oddy; 2, lion, 3 years; 1, Douglas; 4, Wood. Stallion, 1 age: 1, Decker. Brood filly or Gelding, 3 years: y or Gelding, 2 years: 1, ing, 1 year: 1, Douglas; 2, Russell. Stallion, Essery. Mare, 3 years. Judge, C. M. McCall.

not so prominent as on mpton; W. F. Eaton; LeRoy Goff, Glencoe;

up: 1, Tilt; 2, Hastings; Stallion, 1 year: 1, ge: Tilt. Brood mare: ding, 2 years: 1, Goff. Foal of 1919: 1, Goff. Stallion and 3, McCall.

stamp of the Hackney ions where a good show-

Burgessville; Frank A. Oakville; W. H. Shore, Inworth; Fred Wriggles-Brampton; Haas Bros.; LeRoy Goff, Glencoe; D. Day, Embro; J. E. Thamesford; Jno. W. Monk, Springfield; J. W. Hill & Son, Strathroy; Travers, St. Thomas; W. Blewett; C. E.

and up: 1, Smith; 2, Watson; 3, Haas Bros.; ars: 1, Mantz; 2, Day; ears: 1, Chas. Shore; 2, ar: 1, Haas Bros.; 2, Monk. Foal of 1919: 1, 4, Goff. Mare any Guelph.

atives of this breed Roland Thayer, Aylmer; and Alex. Coventry,

1 and 3, McFarlane; at side: 1, McFarlane; 3, years: 1, Coventry. McFarlane. Mare, any 3 of his get: 1, Mc-Guelph.

Roadsters.—Very keen competition prevailed in the Roadster classes where a large number of exhibitors were present with high quality stuff. The exhibitors were: W. H. Shore, Glanworth; G. T. Castator, Weston; Alex. Coventry, Ingersoll; Jno. Decker Jr., Zurich; Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaford; M. Tierney, London; Geo. R. Kalbfleisch, Stratford; R. I. Luker & Son, Exeter; Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; R. E. McIntosh, St. Mary's; A. J. Martin, Chatham; S. Beard, London; D. Chalmers, New Dundee; Ira Mabee, Aylmer; J. H. Wilson, Thorndale; LeRoy Goff, Glencoe; J. W. Cornish & Son, Mosley; Alex. Belore & Son, Mt. Elgin; Jno. W. Coulter, St. Thomas; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth; John H. McKay, Harrington West; L. Fried, New Dundee; R. Fried, New Dundee; J. Innes, Mt. Bridges; Oscar Daniels, Denfield; John Decker Jr., Zurich; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaford; Jas. McCartney, London; J. W. Patterson, Paris; Lewis Boyd, St. Thomas; N. S. & R. D. Campbell, Komoka; Stanley W. Blewett, Peterboro; Geo. Campbell, London; G. E. Henshaw, London; Andrew Hammond, London; B. Burtch; London; Dr. P. C. Banhart, Dorchester; Nathan Norton, Tamblings Corners; J. Bay, Listowel; T. T. Harris, Lambeth; Jas. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig; Chas. Cole, Brantford; D. R. Kerr, Iona; W. E. Dockstader, London; H. B. Powers, St. Thomas; Wm. Smith, St. Thomas; A. J. Martin, Chatham; D. McEwen, London; T. H. Hall, London; Freeman Arksey, Granton; J. D. Monk, Springfield.

Awards.—Brood mare: 1, Decker; 2, W. H. Shore; 3, Coventry. Filly or Gelding, 3 years: 1, Kalbfleisch; 2, Luker; 3, Ratz; 4, Martin. Filly or Gelding, 2 years: 1, Goff; 2, Belore & Son; 3, Cornish & Son; 4, Wilson. Filly or Gelding, 1 year: 1, Michael & Son; 2, Cornish & Son; 3, Chas. Shore; 4, Coulter. Foal of 1919: 1, Decker; 2, Coventry; 3, W. H. Shore. Mare any age: McMichael. Judge, C. M. McCall.

Ponies.—Hastings Bros. were alone in the classes for ponies on the line but competition existed in the harness classes where a good exhibit was forward.

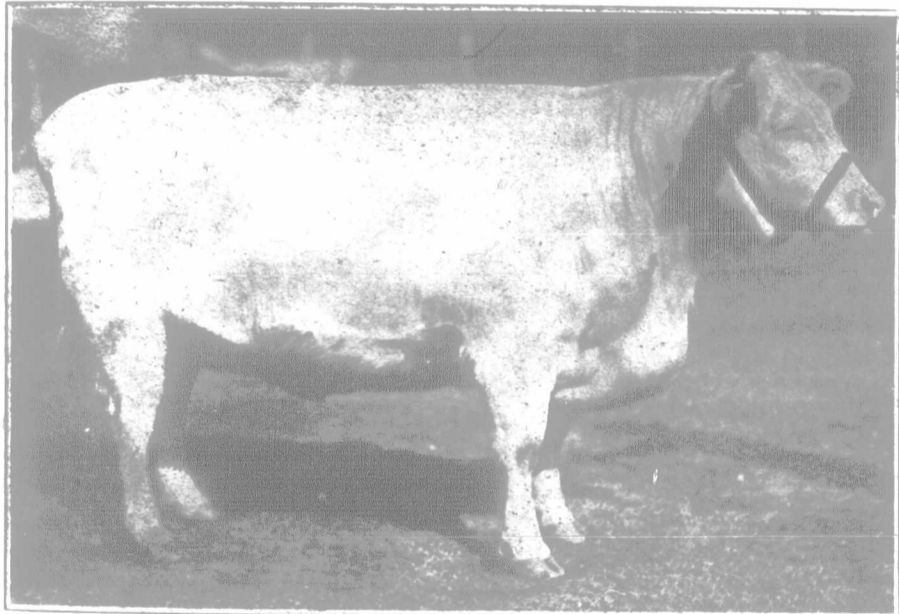
not be long before the Western Fair will lose prestige. There is no fair so favorably located as the Western. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, surrounded by herds and flocks of every breed. The more entries that can be brought out and shown to advantage, the better it is for the show. The accommodation for the cattle is not all that it might be. True, it costs money to erect new buildings, but it appears that the present cattle barn is little less than a fire-trap, and if fire should accidentally break out there would be little chance of saving the valuable stock housed therein. The present grounds and buildings are altogether inadequate, and it is to be hoped that ere another show time comes around sufficient land will have been procured to afford room for the mid-way and side-shows without their crowding the agricultural part of the show into a minute corner. It would be a great advantage to the public if the Fair Board could see its way clear to have a printed catalogue. True, this would cost a little money, but we firmly believe that the sale of catalogues would not only pay expenses but give a profit.

The majority of the entries in the Shorthorn, Angus and Herefords were brought out in show-ring fit. A few local entries added interest to the classes. The animals which came from Toronto were placed in much the same order as they were at the previous fair. What stock was entered was good, but the public did not have a chance to see it, as it is impossible to see an animal properly and to compare it with another when it stands in the stable.

Shorthorns.—The Shorthorn show was rather disappointing. It is somewhat tame around the judging ring when there is little or no competition; consequently, interest lagged in the older classes, but enthusiasm began to sprig up when the young stuff was brought into the ring. Only four of the eleven herds shown at Toronto were brought to London. Then there were a few entries made by A. Fleming, of Owen Sound. The awards were placed by J. Douglas, of Caledonia. In the aged-bull class, Barron's Lancaster Lord was

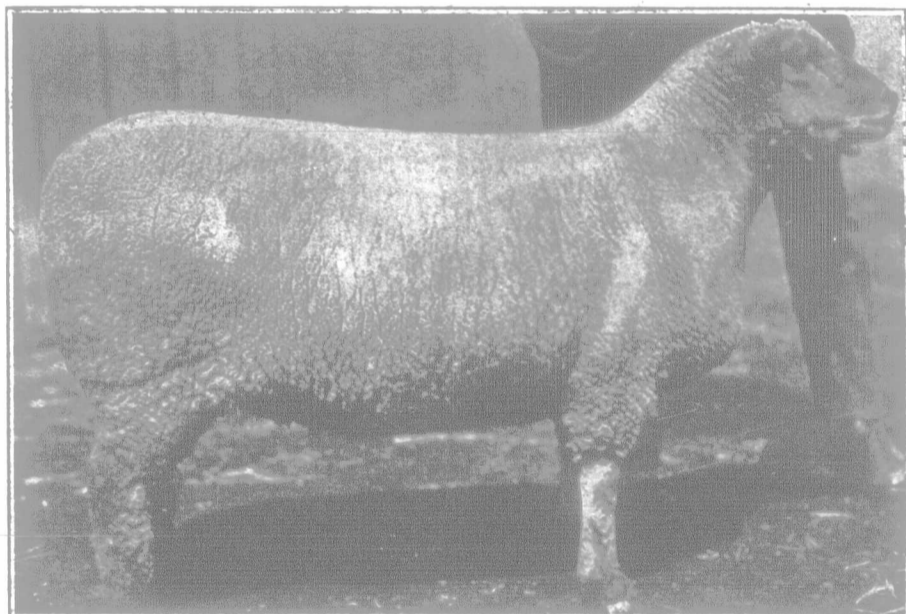
herd, should not have had this distinction. He is a sweet, sappy calf with an excellent top and choice quality. He is possibly not quite as low-set as his stablemate. In third place was Lavender Chief, a well-proportioned, high-quality calf, with a little more size than the other entries. He is a good roan color and fitted in his place very well. Fifth and sixth place went to entries from the Gardhouse herd. They were good herd-sire material. There were eight junior calves out with the first place going to Secret Champion, a sweet, tidy calf, with a good deal of character. This was a uniformly good class, and none of the entries could be seriously faulted. Gardhouse had an extra good youngster in second place, but with scarcely the quality of the winner. Barron secured third and sixth places, the same as at Toronto, on Selection, a thick, well-built roan, and Red Knight. The former was scarcely as well let down at the front flank as the two placed above him.

The aged-cow class did not present a strong front. Fairview Baroness Queen, from Barron's herd, was an outstanding winner. She has that matronly appearance which should be characteristic of a good breeding cow, and with it she had plenty of scale, a fair udder, and very good veining. Flora 22nd, exhibited by Lerch, while a good, useful cow, did not have the scale nor quality of the winner. In the class for cows in milk, Lerch had the only two entries, and, while they were dual-purpose in type, they were not in high fit. A quartette of two-year-old heifers made a very interesting class. Oakland Baroness has the most substance, and with it a good deal of quality. She has a thick, deep frame and it was covered with a deep layer of flesh. Her stablemate, Cicely's Gem, a trifle smoother heifer but with scarcely the scale, was second. She is an excellent-fronted heifer and the shoulder blends well with the body. Cherry Fatima 18th, a low-set, thick, sappy heifer with a good deal of quality, was third for DeKay. She was not in as high fit as the winner. Roan Duchess, in fourth place, was only in field con-



Lavender 47th.

Junior and grand champion Shorthorn female at Toronto and London for J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.



Champion Southdown Ewe.

Exhibited by A. Knox, Caledonia.

Beef Cattle.

The showing of beef cattle at the Western Fair was scarcely on a par with past years, especially from the standpoint of numbers. It was expected that this being Victory Year an effort would have been made to have had an outstanding showing of live stock. Some prominent breeders, we understand, made entries and endeavored to get to the fair, but were delayed in transit. Practically all the herds of beef cattle that were out came direct from Toronto, where they had been in the keenest of competition. It seemed rather tame to have classes of less than one-third the size of those of the previous show. However, if the classes had been much larger the so-called judging ring would have been altogether inadequate. Why the agricultural men on the Western Fair Board will stand for the treatment meted out to them is more than we can understand. It is not justice to breeders, who fit their stock and run the risk of bringing them long distances, to have to show in cramped quarters. To add insult to injury, the judging of cattle was commenced on Monday this year, which is in reality preparation day. At no time could more than a score of men be counted at the judging ring when the Shorthorn and Jersey awards were being made. On previous occasions Shorthorns have been judged on Tuesday, and great was the disappointment of many lovers of this breed when they found that the awards had all been made before they arrived. However, it was well that some of the breeds were disposed of on Monday because the ring was entirely too much crowded as it was on Tuesday, and it seems to be an unwritten law of the Western Fair that all judging must be done by Tuesday night. By not spreading the judging over several days, so that the public may see the animals in the ring, the management of the fair are penny wise and pound foolish. They must depend very largely on the rural district for support, and they should know that farmers and their families prefer to see good live stock rather than questionable shows in the mid-way. Unless the agricultural end of the show is catered to more than it is at present, it will

be the only entry. He is a bull of great scale and thickness, with a wonderful front, but narrowing slightly on the quarters. While he has a good Shorthorn head, it would be an improvement if he showed a little bit more character. In the two-year-old class was Gainford Supreme, from the McGee herd, and Lancaster Marquis, shown by Lerch. The former is a massive individual with great depth and thickness. He is well proportioned throughout and has excellent breed character. Not only did he win his class, but secured the senior and grand championship. This bull is patterned a good deal after his sire, Gainford Marquis. The other entry in this class was not an outstanding individual. He has not as good a head as the winner, and might be faulted for being too shallow in the body. Star of Hope, from the Western herd, was the only entry in senior yearling bulls. He is a magnificent individual with a high degree of quality and with depth, thickness and smoothness. He has a strong, masculine appearance, and his conformation throughout could not be faulted very much. While his skin is pliable, the fleshing is a little harsh and rolling. The junior yearling bull, Perfect Peace, was alone in his class. He is an exceptionally well-bred bull, but lacks individuality which should accompany the breeding. His color, which is mottled, is against him, and he would be better if he were lower set and more let down at the front flank.

The senior calf class was nine strong, and speculation was rife among the few spectators as to how this bunch of growthy, sappy, high-quality youngsters would be placed. Augusta Supreme, a smooth, sappy, nice-quality bull, which won his class at Toronto, again headed the line. There was a good deal of character shown in this calf, which with quality, thickness and depth will, if nothing happens, continue to make him a winner at future shows. Sultan's Perfection, a red calf exhibited by Gardhouse & Sons, worked up to second place. He was fourth at Toronto; however, he showed to good advantage and did not look out of place standing beside the Augusta calf. There was just a question as to whether Rosebud Sultan, a white calf from the same

dition. The junior and grand champion female of the show was found in the senior yearling class. It is hard to excel Lavender 47th, the white heifer entered by Barron. She is an outstanding individual, and was brought out in particularly high fit. In the junior yearling class her two stablemates, Jubilee Queen 5th and Fairview Princess, were first and second, respectively. The former is a thick, sweet heifer, with a strong top and straight under lines. The latter was not quite so good in the back but had depth and thickness. Amos had thick, blocky, sappy calves in third and fourth places. Both had character and quality.

Rosa Hope 20th, an attractive roan, with a smooth, well-balanced body and feminine character, was first in the senior calf class. She is a sweet thing and was well brought out. Amos had a pair of calves in second and third places that were deep and thick and in high show-ring condition. The former was possibly the blockier of the two, with a broad shoulder fitting evenly into the body. She has an excellent head. This was where her stablemate was a trifle weak, although she had very good conformation behind. Maid of the Mist, a tidy calf, with a strong top and a broad loin, was first in juniors, with an attractive individual from the Amos herd in second place. Lerch brought out a good one which got into third money. The Barron herd won first in all the herd group classes with the exception of the four calves bred and owned by exhibitor. The honors in this class were secured by Amos on four youngsters of outstanding Shorthorn character and quality.

Exhibitors.—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; J. Lerch, Preston; Harry McGee, Toronto; P. DeKay, Elmira; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; J. Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; A. Fleming, Owen Sound; A. L. McCready, St. Mary's.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Barron, on Lancaster Lord. Bull, two years: 1, McGee, on Gainford Supreme; 2, Lerch, on Lancaster Marquis. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Barron, on Star of Hope. Bull, junior yearling: 1, DeKay, on Perfect Peace. Bull, senior calf (9): 1, Amos, on Augusta Supreme; 2, 4, 5, and 6, Gardhouse,

on Sultan's Perfection, Rosebud Sultan, Prince Ideal and Sultan's Model; 3, Barron, on Lavender Chief. Bull, junior calf (8): 1 and 5, Amos, on Secret Champion and Fancy Champion; 2 and 4, Gardhouse, on Royal Masterpiece and Sultan's Renown; 3 and 6, Barron, on Selection and Red Knight.

Cow, aged: 1, Barron, on Fairview Baroness Queen; 2, Lerch, on Flora 22nd. Cow in milk: 1 and 2, Lerch, on Lady Rosetta and Lady Primrose. Heifer, two years (4): 1 and 2, Barron, on Oakland Baroness and Cicely's Gem; 3, DeKay, on Cherry Fatima 18th; 4, Lerch, on Roan Duchess. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Barron, on Lavender 47th. Heifer, junior yearling (4): 1 and 2, Barron, on Jubilee Queen 5th, and Fairview Princess; 3 and 4, Amos, on Laurel Tulip and Pleasant Valley Mysie. Heifer, senior calf (7): 1, Barron, on Rosa Hope 20th; 2 and 3, Amos, on Roan Lass 16th and Roan Lady 28th; 4, McCreedy, on Minnie; 5, Gardhouse, on Rosemary Beauty; 6, DeKay, on Sittyton Select. Heifer, junior calf (3): 1, Gardhouse, on Maid of the Mist; 2, Amos, on Mary Tulip; 3, Lerch, on Lady Primrose 2nd. Senior and grand champion male: McGee, on Gainford Supreme. Junior champion: Barron, on Star of Hope. Senior champion female: Barron, on Fairview Baroness Queen. Junior and grand champion female: Barron, on Lavender 47th. Graded herd: 1, Barron; 2, Lerch. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Barron; 2, Amos; 3 and 4, Gardhouse. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Barron; 3, Amos. Best four calves: 1, Amos; 2 and 4, Gardhouse; 3, Barron. Junior herd: 1, Barron; 2, Amos.

Herefords.—The White Faces staged a particularly good exhibition, both quality and numbers being superior to that of last year. Some of the older classes were not well filled, but when it came down to the youngsters there was strong competition. The same animals that were at Toronto again competed in similar classes. As there was a different judge a few changes in placings were made. T. B. Aitken, of Teeswater, made the awards.

In the aged bull class Brae Real 3rd, a son of Bonnie Brae 31st, had things practically all his own way. This is a bull of great scale and with very good quality and character. Another well-bred bull but in very thin condition was in the class, but the judge only awarded him fifth place and considering his appearance was right in doing so. In the two-year-old class there were three competitors. Cavalier, from the Clifford herd, a deep, thick, blocky bull, in high fit, was first and also senior and grand champion. Seldom does one see an animal in as high fit with the flesh as smooth and even. Hooper had a right good young herd sire in second place. Victor Fairfax is a sappy bull, deep and thick at the heart and with a strong top. The junior yearling class brought out four entries, with Brummel's Chance, from O'Neil's herd, at the top of the line. This calf has a splendid head, a deep, thick body and very good quality. He was later made junior champion, although to many it looked as if Andy Fairfax, the winner of the senior calf class, should have been awarded this honor. He is an outstanding calf in appearance, quality and character, and was brought out in splendid fit. Two of his stablemates stood second and third, with Colonel Fairfax in fourth. There were six junior calves, and Hooper again had first and second places with calves possessing all kinds of quality.

Perfection Lass 5th, a beautiful cow, a model of Hereford type and character, headed the mature cow class for Clifford, and later was made senior and grand champion. She has a magnificent head and wonderful depth and thickness of body. The fleshing is evenly laid on. In second place was Lorna Fairfax, a cow of more scale than the winner and with a good deal of quality. Reynolds had a typey, fairly smooth entry in third place, although she was hardly in the same class as the first and second placings. The two-year-old class brought out six entries. Clifford in first place with Genevive Perfect had an entry that was outstanding in finish and quality. O'Neil had a real good heifer in second place, and Reynolds, in third place, had a heifer with substance but with scarcely the smoothness. In fourth and fifth places were heifers in field condition. The senior yearling class was represented by heifers that were much alike in size and quality. Clifford had a sweet, sappy heifer in Rosetta Fairfax 3rd, but Hattie, from the Hooper herd, gave her a strong run for the money. She was patterned very much after the former heifer and would not have looked out of place had the decision been reversed. O'Neil in third and fourth had two soggy, well-built heifers. When it came to the junior yearling class the first and second places were reversed from that of the Toronto placing. The judge at Toronto deliberated long over the Hooper and Clifford heifers. They were a pair of sweet things, with deep, thick, sappy bodies, and possessing an excellent constitution. The Clifford heifer had won throughout the West and was junior champion at Toronto. However, she went down to defeat for the first time as the Hooper heifer won over her at London and secured the junior female championship. There were arguments in favor of each heifer securing the honors. Both were in high fit, showed good breed character and possessed no outstanding weakness. There was a good showing of senior and junior calves. Clifford had an extra good youngster in Perfection Lass 10th, and Hooper had two entries in the senior class which were a pair of right good ones, with splendid depth and spring of rib. Currah had a sweet heifer in the junior class which secured the red ribbon, with Hooper in second and third. Taking it all through it was one of the best Hereford shows that has been seen at the Western Fair. A few entries were brought out that were not a particular credit to their owners, owing to not being in show ring condition.

Exhibitors.—G. E. Reynolds, Elora; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; J. Hooper & Son, St. Mary's; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; A. L. Currah, Bright.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Reynolds, on Brae Real 3rd. Bull, two years: 1 and 3, Clifford, on Cavalier and Fairfax Perfection; 2, Hooper, on Victor Fairfax. Bull, junior yearling: 1, 2 and 4, O'Neil, on Brummel's Chance, and Beau Donald; 3, Reynolds, on Reliance 11th. Bull, senior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Hooper, on Andy Fairfax, Andrew Fairfax, and Hardy Fairfax; 4, Clifford, on Colonel Fairfax. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Hooper, on Jose Fairfax, and Richard Fairfax; 3, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax Jr.; 4, O'Neil, on Grove Donald.

Cow, three years: 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th; 2, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax; 3, Reynolds, on Dearie. Heifer, 2 years: 1, Clifford, on Genevive Perfection; 2, and 4, O'Neil, on Gracious Lady and Maid o' Mist; 3, Reynolds, on Miss Reliance 7th. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Clifford, on Rosetta Fairfax 3rd; 2, Hooper, on Hattie; 3 and 4, O'Neil, on Lady Ellero and Dowager 19th. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Hooper, on Lady Fairfax; 2, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 3 and 4, Reynolds, on Miss Reliance 11th, and Miss Reliance 8th. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 10th; 2, 3, Hooper, on Laura Fairfax and Lady Fairfax; 4, O'Neil, on Queen Donald; 5, Reynolds, on Gay Lassie 7th. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax 2nd; 2 and 3, Hooper, on Minnie Fairfax and Vera Fairfax 4, Clifford, on May Queen Fairfax. Senior and grand champion male: Clifford on Cavalier. Junior (champion male): O'Neil, on Brummel's Chance. Senior and grand champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th. Junior champion female: Hooper, on Ruby Fairfax. Graded herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Reynolds; 3 and 4, O'Neil. Junior herd: 1, Hooper; 2, Clifford; 3, O'Neil; 4, Reynolds. Best four calves: 1 and 2, Hooper; 3, Clifford; 4, O'Neil. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3 Reynolds. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Clifford; 2, Hooper; 3, O'Neil; 4, Reynolds.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The personnel of the various classes of Dobbies was made up of representatives from the Larkin, Bowman, McEwen and Fraleigh herds, all of which competed at Toronto, but owing to several of the Toronto herds not exhibiting at London, the awards were slightly changed. The various entries showed to good advantage. They did not seem to have lost any of their bloom by the two weeks spent at Toronto and during the journey to London. Spectators had a splendid opportunity of studying correct Angus type and character. There wasn't a poor animal brought into the ring. The awards were made by A. Stanley Gardhouse, of Weston.

In the aged-bull class, Benedictine Monk, from the Larkin herd, was again placed first and was made senior champion. He is a bull of outstanding quality and character. There are bigger individuals of the breed, but few are as deep-bodied, low-set and possess the same quality. Queen's Edward, from the McEwen herd, a four-year-old bull, that is low-set and with a good deal of quality, was placed second. He is a particularly good handler, and it is seldom that a bull of his age has as fine and velvety skin. He was not in as high fit as the other two entries. Beauty's Leroy, from the Bowman herd, has on former occasions stood at the head of his class. He has more scale than either of his competitors and shows a good deal of character and quality. He might be faulted for being a little rough on the shoulder. E. P. Bert, a two-year-old that was placed third at Toronto, was moved to the head of the class at London. He has considerable scale for his age but could stand a little stronger constitution. Larkin's entry in second place, had not quite the substance but he was a better-hearted bull. Trojan of Alloway 2nd, was not in as high fit as the other two, but he is a promising herd sire. Espair Marshall, from the Fraleigh herd, again won his class and also the junior and grand championship. He is a show bull, low-set and with great depth and thickness. While he handles well, he has not as good a hide as Kismet, which was placed second. There were three entries in the junior yearling class, with Larkin in first place. His entry was smooth, blocky and possessed a good deal of character. Tro Pride of Alloway, a sappy, nice-quality youngster but a little more upstanding than the others, was in second place. The senior and junior calf classes brought out a number of sappy, breedy youngsters, but the placings were considerably changed from those at Toronto. E. P. Radiant from the Bowman herd, a bull that is not as thick as he might be at the heart, was placed first, and Romeo of Larkin Farm, a well-built calf but a little thick in the hide, had to take second place. Benedict of Larkin Farm, the small, low-set, blocky calf which won the junior class in Toronto, had to take third place in London. Fraleigh's larger calf, possessing a good top and well ribbed up, being awarded the red ribbon.

The aged cow class was a good one. Larkin captured the red ribbon on Pride of Larkin Farm 14th, a thick, blocky, well-proportioned cow with beautiful quality. Shady Glen Heatherbloom 2nd, by far the largest cow in the ring, and one that was well proportioned and possessed a good deal of quality, stepped down to third place. She is nine years old, which counted somewhat against her, but one could easily see that when in her prime she would be hard to beat. Silver Queen W. 4th, the deepest and lowest-set entry in the two-year-old class, secured the coveted position in the line-up, with E. P. Rosebud 29th, an extra strong-topped cow with a good front, in second. Pride of Larkin Farm 27th, in third place, had substance and a strong constitution, but as she showed in the ring she was a little pinched in front of the loin. Stumpie of Larkin Farm

4th is a sweet senior yearling. She has a beautiful top and is well let down at the flanks. Her make-up could not be faulted. E. P. Pride 19th, in third place, had scarcely as good a top but otherwise she compared favorably with the winner. Pride of Larkin Farm 38th, the winner in the junior yearling class, was made junior and grand champion. She is a smooth, straight, typey heifer in excellent bloom. There is a sweetness about her which gave her the honors over her stablemate, the winner in the three-year-old class. Bowman had a particularly good entry in second place. She showed splendid character and is an excellent handler. Fraleigh had a heifer, in third place, with a good top and spread and depth. The calf classes brought out some promising youngsters.

Exhibitors.—J. D. Larkin, Queenston; J. Bowman, Guelph; R. McEwen, London; H. Fraleigh, Forest.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk; 2, McEwen, on Queen's Edward; 3, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy. Bull, two years: 1, Bowman, on E. P. Bert; 2, Larkin, on Darwin of Claverdon 6th; 3, McEwen, on Trojan of Alloway 2nd. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Fraleigh, on Espair Marshall; 2, Bowman, on E. P. Kismet. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Larkin, on Bravo's Peer of Larkin Farm; 2, McEwen, on Tro Pride of Alloway; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Radiant and E. P. Barrow; 2, Larkin, on Romeo of Larkin Farm; 3, McEwen, on Bardo of Alloway. Bull, junior calf: 1, Fraleigh; 2, Bowman; 3, Larkin.

Cow, three years: 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 14th; 2 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 15th, and E. P. Rosebud 20th; 3, Fraleigh, on Shady Glen Heatherbloom 2nd. Heifer, two years: 1, Fraleigh, on Silver Queen W. 4th; 2 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 29th and E. P. Witch; 3, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 27th. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin 4th; 2 and 3, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 19th and E. P. Rosebud 32nd; 4, Fraleigh, on Queen Lady C 2nd. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th; 2, Bowman, on Barbara of Larkin Farm 3rd; 3, Fraleigh, on Muietto Norwood. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 21st and E. P. Emmeline 3rd; 2, McEwen, on Alloway Tro Edward; 3, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Fraleigh; 2, Larkin. Senior champion male: Larkin, on Benedictine Monk. Junior and grand champion male: Fraleigh, on Espair Marshall. Senior champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 14th. Junior and grand champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th. Graded herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman. Junior herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman. Best four calves: 1, Bowman; 2, Larkin.

Fat Cattle.—Exhibitors.—Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; J. Lerch, Preston; H. Francis, London; Kyle Bros., Drumbo.

Awards.—Steer, two years: Amos. Steer, one year: 1, Amos; 2, Lerch. Calf under one year: 1 and 2, Lerch; 3, Amos; 4, Francis. Cow or heifer: Lerch, Pair export steers: 1, Amos; 2, Lerch.

Dairy Cattle.

There have been better showings of Holsteins at the Western Fair, but the Ayrshires were on a par with any previous exhibit, and the Jerseys surpassed both these breeds in point of numbers. The smallness of the ring was a handicap in the showing of dairy cattle. The ring was so congested at times that the judges had some difficulty in doing their work.

Jerseys.—There are a number of exceptionally choice Jersey herds in the vicinity of London, and these were well represented. They made as fine a showing of Jerseys as has ever been seen at the Western Fair. There was keen competition in all the classes. The awards were made by G. D. Duncan, of Todmorden, and F. Silcox, of Iona. Four aged bulls made a strong class. Brampton Raleigh Prince, at the head of the Little herd, secured the red ribbon and the senior championship. He is a typey individual with substance and a strong constitution. A strong top and constitution were two things which the judges demanded in their winning stuff. Brampton Hero, from the Pringle herd, was also of good type, and was patterned considerably after the winner. Edgeley Bright Prince stood in third place. He is a good bull but had scarcely the scale of those placed above him. Edgeley Bright Gem was the standard-bearer of the two-year-olds. He has good quality, a strong top, and shows character. His stablemate, Sunbeam Golden Boy, in third place, was scarcely as good behind. Bright Prince, from the Pringle herd, is a typey, well-developed sire and fitted nicely in second place. O'Brien had a straight, deep, quality bull in Brampton Donald, but was forced down to fourth place. The senior yearling class brought out six entries. Pringle had a right good individual in King Lear, a bull of nice color, a typey body, and with strong character shown in the head. This bull won the junior championship. Hazelton Aviator, from the Little herd, is a thick, sappy yearling that handles well and shows good breed character. Maple Lea Verdun, from the O'Brien herd, has a splendid constitution and was smooth and well developed. His handling qualities could not be faulted. His stablemate, Maple Lea Bright Eagle, was one of the most attractive males shown. His lines were straight, and he had the depth and thickness to give him an abundance of constitution. His appearance arrested attention, and he would not have looked out of place as junior champion; in fact, he deserved this honor. Bagg had a tidy, well-brought-out calf in second place, and Little had one with capacity, constitution and straightness in third place. The calf classes were large

She has a beautiful flanks. Her make-up is 19th, in third place, otherwise she compared with Larkin Farm 38th class, was made junior smooth, straight, typey over her stablemate, and class. Bowman had second place. She showed excellent handler. Fraleigh had a good top and spread right out some promising

Queenston; J. Bowman, Fraleigh, Forest. Larkin, on Benedictine Edward; 3, Bowman, 1, Bowman, on Claverdon 6th; 3, 2nd. Bull, senior Marshall; 2, Bowman, on yearling; 1, Larkin, on McEwen, on Tro Pride P. Bandmaster. Bull, E. P. Radiant and E. P. of Larkin Farm; 3, Bull, junior calf; 1, on, on Pride of Larkin on E. P. Rosebud 15th, Fraleigh, on Shady Glen 2 years; 1, Fraleigh, on Bowman, on E. P. Rose-arkin, on Pride of Larkin yearling; 1, Larkin, on Bowman, on E. P. Pride 4, Fraleigh, on Queen yearling; 1, Larkin, on Bowman, on Barbara of on Muietto Norwood man, on E. P. Pride 21st Ewen, on Alloway Tro of Larkin Farm 8th; 2, Larkin. Senior edictine Monk. Junior igh, on Espair Marshall, in, on Pride of Larkin champion female: Larkin, Graded herd; 1, Larkin; kin; 2, Bowman. Best

Geo. Amos & Sons, Francis, London; Kyle Amos. Steer, one year: er one year; 1 and 2, Cow or heifer: Lerch, erch.

tle. ings of Holsteins at the es were on a par with Jerseys surpassed both. The smallness of the ng of dairy cattle. The s that the judges had ork.

umber of exceptionally nity of London, and ey made as fine a show- n seen at the Western tion in all the classes. Duncan, of Todmorden, ed bulls made a strong ce, at the head of the ribbon and the senior ividual with substance ong top and constitute judges demanded in Hero, from the Pringle ed was patterned con- Edgeley Bright Prince d bull but had scarcely him. Edgeley Bright of the two-year-olds. op, and shows charac- Golden Boy, in third ehind. Bright Prince, ey, well-developed sire O'Brien had a straight, Donald, but was forced or yearling class brought right good individual or, a typey body, and a the head. This bull p. Hazelton Aviator, k, sappy yearling that ed character. Maple herd, has a splendid and well developed. not be faulted. His Eagle, was one of the. His lines were straight, ckness to give him an s appearance arrested ve looked out of place e deserved this honor. ut calf in second place, city, constitution and calf classes were large

and the seniors were a strong-topped bunch, but the juniors were somewhat slender.

There was an excellent line-up of aged cows in milk. Most of them showed breed type, strong constitutions and wonderful capacity for milk production. Les Prairies Bessie, from the Little herd, secured the red ribbon and also the grand championship. She is dark colored and shows a good deal of breed character in her make-up. She carried a wonderful udder for a cow of her capacity. She was considered a model in type, but she did not possess the scale which other entries in the class had. Seaside Lass, in second place, also had a good udder and showed more substance. She has a beautiful head and a strong top. Paris Model, in third place, had possibly the best-balanced udder of the lot. She also is a splendid-bodied cow, with the constitution to stand heavy production. There were four in the three-year-old class in milk, and they were a fine lot. Bagg stood first with Black Beauty, a sweet thing with a well-balanced udder and long, heavy milk veins. Watson was second, with Burma Girl. Golden Lass was third for Little. She is a beautiful cow, with a magnificent head, good constitution and a splendid udder. She had the qualifications for first place in her class. A useful lot of heifers appeared in the two-year-old class, with Lady Alice, from the Bagg herd, at the top. The seven dry cows were a strong class. Lady Alice showed the most substance of any and was possibly the farthest advanced in lactation. She has the machinery for producing a heavy flow of milk. Lady Aldane, in second place, was also an attractive cow of true dairy type. Pringle had a thick, strong cow at the head of the three-year-old class not in milk. She has a big udder but showed a little hard. This cow was not in as high fit as some of the rest. O'Brien had a sweet thing in second place. She was a typey individual with a good deal of capacity. The two-year-old dry class was headed by Brampton Gypsy Maid, a heifer which conforms to the Jersey breeder's ideal. Bagg had a strong cow, with an excellent udder, in second place. There was a good class of senior and junior yearling heifers. Bagg led both classes with Edgeley Patricia and Edgeley Princess May. They were a beautiful pair of heifers, typey and sappy. O'Brien's entries in the junior class were strong contestants.

Exhibitors.—A. T. Little, London; J. Pringle, London; T. O'Brien, London; Mrs. J. Lawrence, London; J. Lawrence, Woodstock; J. C. Watson, London; J. Bagg & Sons, Edgley.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Little, on Brampton Raleigh Prince; 2, Pringle, on Brampton Hero; 3, Bagg, on Edgeley Bright Prince. Bull, two years: 1 and 3, Bagg, on Edgeley Bright Gem, and Sunbeam's Golden Boy; 2, Pringle, on Brampton Bright Prince; 4, O'Brien, on Brampton Donald. Bull, senior yearling: 1 and 4, Pringle, on King Lear and Owl of Woodview; 2, Little, on Hazelton Aviator; 3, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Verdun. Bull, junior yearling: 1 and 4, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Bright Eagle and Maple Lea Chief; 2, Bagg, on Edgeley Bright Chief; 3, Little, on Hazelton P. Raleigh. Bull, senior calf: 1, Little; 2 and 3, Bagg; 4, Pringle. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Pringle; 4, Little.

Cow, aged, in milk: 1, Little, on Les Prairies Bessie; 2 and 3, Pringle, on Seaside Lass, and Paris Model; 4, Bagg, on Edgeley's Fairy Lass. Cow, aged, dry: 1, 2 and 3, Pringle, on Lady Alice, Lady Aldane and Brightness; 4, Little, on Brampton B. Duchess. Cow, three years, in milk: 1 and 4, Bagg, on Black Beauty, and Molly Anne; 2, Watson, on Burma Girl; 3, Little, on Brampton Golden Lass. Cow, three years, dry: 1, Pringle, on Bright Irene; 2 and 3, O'Brien, on Maple Lea May, and Maple Lea Edith. Cow, two years, in milk: 1 and 3, Bagg, on Lady Alice, and Edgeley's Pretty Maid; 2, Watson, on Noble Oxford Eva; 4, Lawrence, on Rower Pretty Emma. Cow, two years, dry: 1, Little, on Brampton Gypsy Maid; 2, Bagg; 3 and 4, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Buttercup, and Maple Lea Gladys. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Bagg, on Edgeley Patricia; 2 and 4, Little, on Hazelton Auto Maid and Hazelton Dainty R.; 3, Lawrence, on Rower's Charmer. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Bagg, on Edgeley's Princess May, and Edgeley's Fairy Lady; 3 and 4, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Leda 2nd, and Maple Lea Lady. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Bagg; 3, O'Brien. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Pringle; 2, Bagg; 4, Watson. Senior and grand champion male: Little, on Brampton's Raleigh Prince. Junior champion male: Pringle, on King Lear. Senior and grand champion female: Little, on Les Prairies Bessie. Junior champion female: Pringle, on junior calf Rower's Marjorie. Senior herd: 1, Little; 2, Bagg; 3, O'Brien. Junior herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Bagg; 3, O'Brien. Three, get of one sire: 1 and 3, Bagg; 2, Pringle.

Holsteins.—The entries in Holsteins were slightly below that of last year, and the animals were not in quite as high fit. The dry summer and scarcity of pasture was partially the cause of this. There has been greater uniformity in the classes at previous fairs; however, there were several extra good individuals in each class. Practically all the entries appeared at the Toronto Exhibition, and the placings were much the same. The awards were made by W. H. Cherry, of Hagersville. There were five aged bulls in the class, with Bonerges Hartog, from the Haley & Lee herd, in first place. He won the premier honors at Toronto and again secured a like placing at the Western Fair. He is an exceptionally choice specimen of the breed. Seldom is a Holstein bull produced with the depth of body, substance and even lines of this one. Coupled with that he has the quality which makes him an outstanding herd sire. In second place was Count Plus Inka Sylvia, shown by the owners of the winning bull. He also is a massive individual, with a strong constitution and a

good deal of breed character. Major Sylvus Colantha, from the Hulet herd, a straight, thick, deep bull with an excellent hide, fitted into third place. He has not the scale of the former two, and was a shade more up-standing. Prowse had a good-topped bull in fourth place, but he was plain as compared with the winner. Count Paul C. Posch was alone in the two-year-old. This bull is a clean-cut, typey individual that is a show animal from the ground up. As a junior yearling he headed his class, and in strong competition was first at Toronto this year. There was a strong class of junior yearling bulls, and they were an extra good lot. Hulet topped the class with King Paul Pontiac Echo, a bull of extra quality and character, but with scarcely as deep a body as some of his competitors. Haley & Lee had a bull of extra quality and character in second place, but it would have been an improvement had he been a little smoother in the shoulder. Hilliker had a good-topped calf in third. He had a deep, thick body, and was shorter coupled than some of his competitors. Duke Aaggie Colantha, in fourth place, was a good-bodied individual and well coupled. The senior and junior calf classes were not particularly strong, although Duke Ormsby Mercena, from the Rettie herd, was an outstanding individual and secured the junior championship. He is a bull with a good deal of character and a well-made body. Haley & Lee's Sir Sylvia Colantha was patterned much after the winner, but in third and fourth places stood calves that were inferior in quality. Hulet won the junior calf class with a rather small youngster, as compared with the other entries, but one with good constitution, quality and character.

In the aged cow class in milk were big, strong cows, carrying large, well-developed udders. Homestead Susie Colantha, in first place, is a strong, typey cow with a good deal of substance. She has a splendid, matronly appearance, and her udder was well developed both in front and rear. The veining extended well up the body. This cow is in thin condition, and consequently did not show the bloom of some of the others. In second place was Lucy Gray, a cow with great scale,

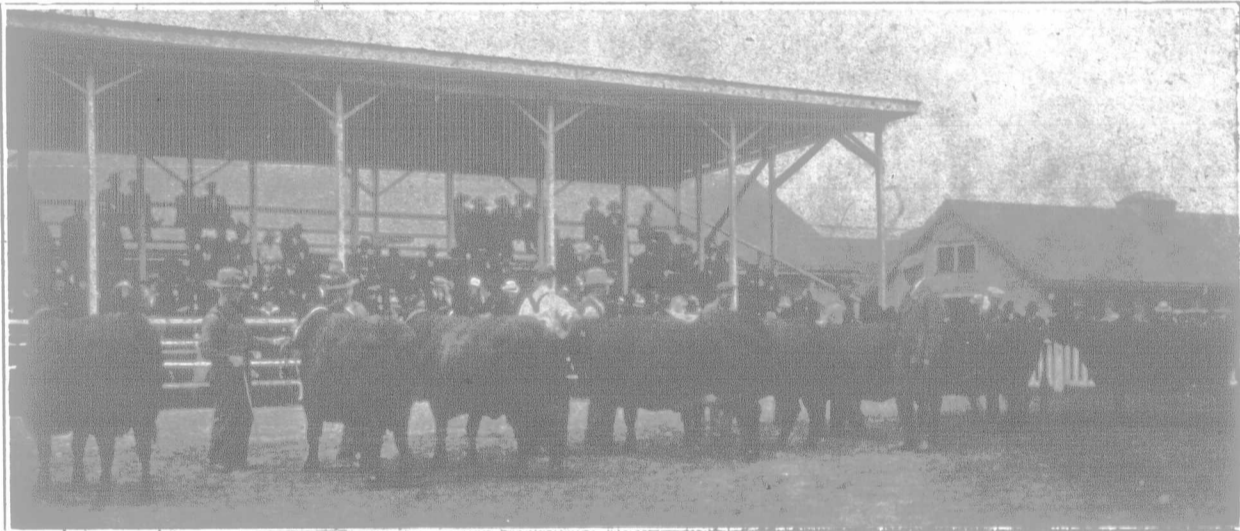
Finderne Ormsby, a strong-topped cow with good heart girth, but not on a par with the winner in udder development. The junior yearling class gave the judge some work. It was no light task to pick out the winner. Finally, Lady Veeman Abbeckerk 3rd, a thick, sappy heifer with all kinds of quality, was placed first, and later made junior champion. Echo Colantha Johanna, also a deep, thick heifer, was placed second.

The senior and junior calf classes were the strongest of the day in point of numbers, and there appeared in the ring heifers of outstanding quality. The senior class was led by Lipsitt with Correct Woodcrest, and Aaggie De Kol Sylvia captured the red ribbon for Haley & Lee in the junior class.

Exhibitors.—Haley & Lee, Springfield; Jas. Rettie, Norwich; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; W. C. Prowse, Tillsonburg; T. A. Trick, Clinton; C. N. Hilliker, Burgessville; W. J. Ellis, London; L. H. Lipsitt, Tillsonburg; J. Johnston, Parkhill; R. J. Kelly, Culloden.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1 and 2, Haley & Lee, on Bonerges Hartog and Count Plus Inka Sylvia; 3, Hulet, on Major Sylvus Colantha; 4, Prowse, on Duke Wayne Aaggie; 5, Rettie, on Pontiac Atlas Colantha. Bull, two years: 1, Hulet, on Count Paul C. Posch. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Hulet, on King Paul Pontiac Echo; 2, Haley & Lee, on Calamity Sylvus; 3, Hilliker, on Elmcrest Teake Netherland; 4, Prowse, on Duke Aaggie Colantha; 5, Trick, on Joseph Canary Keyes; 6, Johnston, on King Korndyke Artis De Kol. Bull, senior calf: 1, Rettie, on Duke Ormsby Mercena; 2, Haley & Lee, on Sir Sylvia Colantha; 3, Prowse, on Sir Midnight Aaggie Valdessa; 4, Ellis. Bull, junior calf: 1, Hulet, on Count Paul Ladoga; 2, Prowse, on King Colanthus Valdessa; 3, Lipsitt, on Correct Axe.

Cow, aged, in milk: 1, Haley & Lee, on Homestead Susie Colantha; 2, Rettie, on Lucy Gray; 3, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Posch; 4 and 5, Prowse, on Valdessa O. Peach, and Valdessa O. Inka Sylvia. Cow, aged, not in milk: 1, Kelly, on Pride of Elmwood; 2, Hulet, on Della Schuiling De Kol; 3, Trick, on Maple Grove Rose; 4 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Bessie Belle Banks, and Nettie Fayne 2nd. Cow, three years, in milk: 1, Rettie,



A Line-up of Angus Females at Toronto.
The judge, Kenneth McGregor, of Brandon, is critically examining the class.

exceptionally good veining and a strong top. She would not have looked out of place standing higher. Pauline Colantha Posch, another show cow from the Hulet herd, was moved into third. Although this cow is past her prime, being over twelve years old, she has a wonderful frame and shows extra good milking machinery. Prowse stood fourth and fifth with younger cows showing strength and substance. The aged dry class brought out a choice lot, with Pride of Elmwood leading. She is a typey cow, giving indications of being a heavy producer. Hulet, in second place, had a worthy entry in Della Schuiling De Kol.

The three-year-old cows in milk were not as strong a line-up as some of the other classes. In some of the entries there was a noticeable lack of constitution. Rettie had the strongest and straightest individual in Francy Maid 2nd. She was made senior and grand champion; in fact, she was the outstanding winner in the class, although Haley & Lee had a splendid-bodied cow in second place, but while her udder was large it did not appear to be of as good quality as that of the winning cow. If Winnie Dewdrop Keyes, in fourth place, had a little better udder or showed in fuller milk, she had the type and quality to have stood second. Hengerveld Segis Sophia, which was placed third, was not well enough let down at the fore flank.

The two-year-old class in milk was led by Haley & Lee with Aaggie Butter Baroness, a straight, promising heifer that should give a good account of herself at the pail. Ladoga Idoline Mercena A., in second place, was also a typey individual with a well-made body. The entire class showed good constitution and breed character, and practically all the entries had promising udder development. The two-year-old dry class was also a fair bunch, although there was more plainness about them as compared with those in milk. The senior yearling heifers made a very good line-up, with Lassie Echo Abbeckerk, the junior champion at Toronto, in first place. She is a growthy, typey heifer, and was brought out in good condition. In third and fourth places were stablemates of the winner. They had scarcely as good top lines but were about equal in quality and udder development. In second place was Nettie

on Francy Maid 2nd; 2, Haley & Lee, on Shadelawn Mercedes Queen; 3, Lipsitt, on Hengerveld Segis Sophia; 4, Hulet, on Winnie Dewdrop Keyes; 5 and 6, Prowse, on Alice Rattler, and Gerbon Robina Rue. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Aaggie Butter Baroness, and Colantha Queen Butter Girl; 2, Hulet, on Ladoga Idoline Mercena; 3, Rettie, on Pauline Mercena Colantha; 4, Prowse, on Midnight Brook Valdessa. Heifer, two years, not in milk: 1, Kelly; 2, Hulet; 3, Lipsitt; 4 and 5, Ellis. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 3 and 4, Hulet, on Lassie Echo Abbeckerk, Pauline Colantha Canary 2nd, and Madam Vale Abbeckerk; 2 and 6, Haley & Lee, on Nettie Finderne Ormsby, and Miss Veeman; 5, Prowse, on Alfadale Queen Valdessa. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbeckerk 3rd; 2 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Echo Colantha Johanna, and Nellie Wayne Pontiac; 3, Rettie, on Maggie Clothilde Ormsby 2nd; 4, Lipsitt, on Correct Bessie. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Lipsitt, on Correct Woodcrest; 2, 5 and 6, Haley & Lee, on Grace Sylvia Posch, Sylvia Butter Baroness and Sylvia Mercedes; 3 and 4, Hulet, on Lady Tensen Abbeckerk 3rd, and Lady Veeman Ladoga. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Haley & Lee, on Aaggie De Kol Sylvia, and Jean Sylvia Fayne; 3 and 6, Rettie, on Bessie Atlas Colantha, and Belle Abbeckerk Dewdrop 2nd; 4 and 5, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Ladoga, and Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd. Senior and grand champion male: Haley & Lee, on Bonerges Hartog. Junior champion male: Rettie, on Duke Ormsby Mercena. Senior and grand champion female: Rettie, on Francy Maid 2nd. Junior champion female: Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbeckerk 3rd. Senior herd: 1, Hulet; 2 and 4, Haley & Lee; 3, Rettie; 5, Prowse. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley & Lee; 3, Rettie; 4, Lipsitt. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Hulet; 2 and 4, Haley & Lee; 3, Lipsitt. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 4, Haley & Lee; 2, Rettie; 3 and 5, Hulet. One bull and three heifers: 1, Hulet; 2, Rettie; 3, Haley & Lee; 4, Lipsitt.

Ayrshires.—The Ayrshire herds in competition at the Western Fair showed greater uniformity in breed type and conformation than did the entries of the other two dairy breeds. While the entries in the various

classes were not large, there was keen competition. The awards were placed by John McKee, of Norwich.

In the aged-bull class was Turner's Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, a four-year-old bull, with a deep, thick body, fairly short-coupled, and showing a good deal of breed character. Stansell had an entry in this class that was not quite as fine a quality and had scarcely the scale. Humeshaugh Perfect Peter, from the Hume herd, a bull of excellent dairy type, with a good heart, was first in the two-year-old class. He might be faulted for being somewhat light in the hams. Selwood Ideal Rosewood, in second place, was a good-fronted animal but was cut up a little too much behind. In third place Hume had a good-quartered bull with scale, but he was a little thick in the shoulders. Sir Hugh of Springbank, a thick, sappy bull, was first in the senior yearling class, with a more massive but coarser bull in second place. Robinhood of Springbank, a right good calf, was the winner of the junior yearlings and was also made junior champion. There were six entries in the senior calf class, with Turner standing first and second with two youngsters possessing scale, good lines and character. They both had depth at the heart and splendid heads. Humeshaugh Prince Imperial, in third place, was not in as high fit as the two placed above him. Selwood Baron Pride, a calf with the most scale of any but a trifle coarse, was fourth. Stansell had a tidy, growthy calf at the head of the junior calf class, while Hume had a good mate for him in second place.

The four-year-old class in milk brought out a typey lot. Stansell led with Highland Lady, a cow with splendid type and character and with one of the best udders in the ring, showing exceptionally good veining, headed the class. In second and third places Turner had strong, matronly cows with very good udders and veining. Gem of Primrose House, in second, showed scarcely as good constitution as her stablemate. The class for three-year-old cows in milk was won by Humeshaugh Helen 3rd. This cow has splendid udder formation, good veining and beautiful Ayrshire style. She has a well-proportioned body. Maid 4th, from the Armour herd, worked into second place. She is a tidy individual with great quality. Selwood Snowdrop, in third place, did not possess quite the udder development of the two placed above her. Seven three-year-old cows, not milking, made a strong class; in fact, it was the strongest class of the breed. The entries were all in good condition and showed true Ayrshire type and character. Very little fault could be found with the veining and udders of most of the entries. Betsy Brown, a cow of pronounced dairy type, with excellent veining, won the class and also the senior and grand championship. Aggie of Darrow fitted well into second place. She was a smooth, typey individual, with a well-attached udder and good veining. Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, in third place, was a typey, smooth entry. Selwood Pride, a cow with size and substance and a little farther advanced in lactation than some of the rest, worked up to fourth place. The two-year-old class was headed by Humeshaugh Nan 3rd, a thick sappy heifer that gives promise of developing into a heavy producer. The junior champion of the show was found in the senior yearling class. She is a smooth, deep, sappy heifer, with a good heart, and a splendid handler. In second place was Annie Laurie of Springbank, a promising heifer with good lines. Humeshaugh Helen 6th, a right good junior yearling, won her class. The senior and junior calves brought out strong competition.

Exhibitors.—A. Hume & Co., Campbellford; J. L. Stansell, Straffordville; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners; N. Dymont, Brantford; A. Armour, Dorchester.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Turner, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter; 2, Stansell. Bull, two years: 1 and 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Peter and Burnside Rising Master; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Ideal Rosewood. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Turner, on Sir Hugh of Springbank; 2, Armour, on Ideal Scottish Thistle. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Stansell, on Robinhood of Springbank. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Turner, on Springbank General and Springbank Excelsior; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Prince Imperial; 4, Stansell, on Selwood Baron Pride. Bull, junior calf: 1, Stansell, on Selwood Commodore; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Snow Peter; 3, Turner, on Springbank Reliance.

Cow, aged, in milk: 1, Stansell, on Highland Lady; 2 and 3, Turner, on Gem of Primrose House and Briery of Springbank 3rd; 4, Dymont. Cow, three years, in milk: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 3rd; 2, Armour, on Maid 4th; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Snowdrop; 4, Dymont. Cow, three years, not milking: 1, Turner, on Betsy Brown; 2, Armour, on Aggie of Darrow; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady; 4, Stansell, on Selwood Pride. Cow, two years, in milk: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Nan 3rd; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 2nd; 3, Turner, on Miss Floss of Springbank 2nd. Cow, two years, dry: 1, Turner; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stansell. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate 3rd; 2, 3 and 5, Turner, on Annie Laurie of Springbank, Bonnie Doon of Springbank, and Springbank Lady Jane 4th; 4, Stansell, on Jean. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 6th and Humeshaugh Snowdrop 4th; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Leading Lady; 4, Armour. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Turner, on Sweet Briery of Springbank and Heather Belle of Springbank; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Juniper; 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Eva 4th. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Stansell; 4, Dymont.

Grand bull: 1, Turner; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stansell. Junior bull: 1, Turner; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stansell. First cow: 1 and 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stansell. Second cow: 1, Hume & Co.; 2, Turner; 3, Stansell. Best cow: 1, Hume & Co.; 2, Turner; 3, Stansell. Best heifer: 1, Hume & Co.; 2, Turner; 3, Stansell. Best calf: 1, Hume & Co.; 2, Turner; 3, Stansell.

Swine.

The exhibit of hogs at the Western Fair was on a par, or, if anything, a little superior to last year. The first two days of the Fair the atmosphere was close and sultry, which was rather trying on the hogs. In all classes, with the exception of Tamworths, there was keen competition. Not only were the entries large, but the quality was superior to that of the past. In some of the younger classes there were from thirteen to fifteen entries. The Berkshires were possibly the strongest breed, with Chester Whites and Yorkshires following closely. There was a good showing of Durocs, and the Berkshire show was the best that has been seen in London. Thompson, of Stratford, secured a good deal of the high money. There was a very good showing of Polands, with Gould leading in the prize money. He had a particularly good herd, and the animals were well brought out. Hastings and Robinson were the only two exhibitors out with Hampshires, and Douglas was alone with Tamworths, but he had the quality of stuff that would warrant being in keen competition. There were four exhibitors in Chester Whites, with Annesser securing both championships. There was marked uniformity of breed type in all the classes, showing that the breeders are working towards much the same ideal. There were fewer off-type and poorly-fitted animals than usual.

Berkshires.—Judge, G. A. Dewar, Wyoming.

Exhibitors.—Adam Thomson, Stratford; F. C. Stevenson, London Jct.; J. D. Monk, Springford; J. W. Coulter, St. Thomas.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. Boar, one year: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Monk. Boar, six months: 1, Thomson; 2, Stevenson; 3, Monk. Boar, under six months: 1, Thomson; 2 and 3, Stevenson. Sow, two years: 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. Sow, one year: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Stevenson. Sow, six months: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Coulter. Sow, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. Four pigs, under six months, get of one boar: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Stevenson. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Stevenson. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. Best boar: Thomson. Best sow: Thomson.

Yorkshires.—C. B. Boynton, Dollar.

Exhibitors.—G. W. Miners, Exeter; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. Lerch, Preston.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Brethour; 2, Miners. Boar, one year: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Miners. Boar, six months: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Miners. Boar, under six months: 1, Miners; 2, Brethour; 3, Lerch. Sow, two years: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour. Sow, one year: 1, Miners; 2 and 3, Brethour. Sow, six months: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Lerch. Four pigs, under six months: 1, Brethour; 2, Miners; 3, Lerch. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Brethour; 2, Miners; 3, Lerch. Boar and three sows over one year: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Miners. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Miners. Best boar, any age: Brethour. Best sow: Brethour.

Tamworths.—Judge, C. B. Boynton.

D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell was the only exhibitor, but he had entries in every class. The quality and type of the entries were of high order.

Chester Whites.—Judge, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

Exhibitors.—J. G. Annesser, Tilbury; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; G. G. Gould, Essex; H. Capes, Wyoming.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1 and 3, Annesser; 2, Wright. Boar, one year: 1, Gould; 2, Wright; 3, Capes. Boar, six months: 1, Wright; 2, Capes. Boar, under six months: 1, Gould; 2 and 3, Capes. Sow, two years: 1 and 2, Annesser; 3, Capes. Sow, one year: 1, Annesser; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, six months: 1 and 2, Annesser; 3, Wright. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Gould. Four pigs under six months, get of one boar: 1, Wright; 2, Gould; 3, Capes. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Wright; 2, Gould. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, Annesser; 2 and 3, Wright. Boar and three sows under one year: 1 and 3, Wright; 2, Gould. Best boar: Annesser. Best sow: Annesser.

Hampshires.—Judge, G. A. Dewar, Wyoming.

Exhibitors.—B. Robinson, Wheatley; Hastings Bros., Guelph.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Robinson. Boar, one year: 1, Robinson; 2, Hastings. Boar, six months: Robinson. Boar, under six months: Robinson. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, Robinson; 3, Hastings. Sow, one year: 1, Hastings; 2 and 3, Robinson. Sow, six months: 1, 2 and 3, Robinson. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Robinson. Four pigs under six months, get of one boar: 1, Hastings; 2, Robinson. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Hastings; 2, Robinson. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, Robinson; 2, Hastings. Boar and three sows under one year: 1 and 2, Robinson. Best boar: Robinson. Best sow: Hastings.

Poland China.—Judge, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

Exhibitors.—C. Stobbs, Leamington; G. G. Gould, Essex.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar, one year: 1, Gould; 2, Stobbs. Boar, six months: 1, Gould; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Boar, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, two years: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Gould. Sow, one year: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, six months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. Sow, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, Gould. Four pigs, get of one boar: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. Four pigs

offspring of one sow: 1, Gould. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar and three sows under one year: 1, Gould; 2, Stobbs. Best boar: Gould. Best sow: Stobbs.

Duroc Jersey.—Judge, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown. Exhibitors.—C. Stobbs, Leamington; Ed. McPharlin & Sons, Essex; R. F. Robinson, Leamington; R. A. Smith, Leamington.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1 and 3, McPharlin; 2, Stobbs. Boar, one year: 1, McPharlin; 2, Robinson. Boar, six months: 1, Smith; 2 and 3, McPharlin. Boar, under six months: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, McPharlin. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, McPharlin. Sow, one year: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, McPharlin. Sow, six months: 1, Robinson; 2, McPharlin. Sow, under six months: 1, Robinson; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Four pigs, get of one boar: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Stobbs. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, Stobbs. Boar and three sows under one year: 1, Stobbs. Best boar: 1, McPharlin. Best sow: Stobbs.

Sheep.

There was an exceptionally good sheep show at the Western Fair. Practically all the entries were the same as at Toronto. The classes were filled, in some there being as high as fifteen or sixteen entries. Some of the placings were slightly reversed from that of the Canadian National. The Dorset classes were particularly well filled. In Cotswolds, Patterson, a new man, gave Park and Shore a hard run. Arkell & Co. and Arkell & Sons were out in Oxfords, and divided the money pretty well between them. There was a good showing of Southdowns, but the Shropshire classes have possibly been a little stronger in the past. Leicesters and Lincolns made extra good classes, and there was close competition all through. In the awards the pen of lambs is made up of a ram lamb, and three ewes bred by exhibitor. The pen ram any age consists of ram, two ewes one-year-old and over and two ewe lambs. The Canadian-bred pen consists of one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and over, and two ewe lambs bred and owned by exhibitor, and cannot compete in the previous class. Prizes are given for best ram and ewe, and also for champion ram and ewe. Imported stock may be included in the class for best ram or ewe but the champion ram or ewe must be owned and bred by exhibitor. In many instances the two classes are won by the same animal, in others a different animal wins the championship owing to the imported stock being eliminated.

Lincolns.—Judge, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Exhibitors.—Patrick & Robson, Ilderton; H. M. Lee, Highgate; E. H. De Gex, Kerwood.

Awards.—Ram, two shears: 1 and 3, Lee; 2 and 4, Patrick & Robson. Ram, shearlings: 1, Patrick & Robson; 2 and 4, Lee; 3, De Gex. Ram lamb: 1, 3 and 4, Patrick & Robson; 2, Lee. Ewe, two-shear: 1 and 2, Lee; 3 and 4, Patrick & Robson. Ewe, shearlings: 1, 3 and 4, Lee; 2, Patrick & Robson. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Lee; 3, Patrick & Robson. Pen five shearlings: 1, Patrick & Robson; 2, Lee. Pen lambs: 1, Lee; 2, Patrick & Robson. Pen, ram any age: 1, Patrick & Robson; 2, Lee. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Lee; 2, Patrick & Robson. Ram, any age: Lee. Ewe, any age: Lee. Champion ram: Patrick & Robson. Champion ewe: Lee.

Leicesters.—Judge, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Exhibitors.—John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph.

Awards.—Ram, two shears: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly. Ram, shearlings: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ewe, two shears: 1 and 2, Whitelaw. Ewe, shearlings: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Whitelaw. Pen, five shearlings: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Pen lambs: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Pen, ram any age: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly. Ram, any age: Whitelaw. Ewe, any age: Kelly. Champion ram: Whitelaw. Champion ewe: Kelly.

Shropshires.—Judge, A. McEwen, Brantford.

Exhibitors.—A. Knox, Caledonia; Hampton Bros., Fergus; C. Stobbs, Leamington; J. R. Kelsey, Woodville; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Awards.—Ram, two shears: 1 and 3, Knox; 2, Kelsey; 4, Stobbs. Ram, shearlings: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2 and 4, Knox. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Knox; 4, Beattie. Ewe, two shears: 1, Knox; 2 and 3, Kelsey; 4, Beattie. Ewe, shearlings: 1, 2 and 4, Knox; 3, Kelsey. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Knox; 3, Kelsey; 4, Beattie. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Knox; 2, Kelsey. Pen lambs: 1, Knox; 2, Kelsey. Pen, ram any age: 1, Knox; 2, Kelsey. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Kelsey; 2, Knox. Ram, any age: Knox. Ewe, any age: Knox. Champion ram: Kelsey. Champion ewe: Knox.

Dorset Horned.—Judge, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Exhibitors.—W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; C. Stobbs, Leamington; M. B. Stratford & Sons, Shedden.

Awards.—Ram, two shears: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2, Wright; 3, Stratford. Ram, shearlings: 1, Wright; 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Stratford. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, Stratford. Ewe, two shears: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright; 4, Stratford. Ewe, shearlings: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, Stratford. Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Stobbs. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Pen, ram any age: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Best ram: Wright. Best ewe: Stobbs. Champion ram: Stobbs. Champion ewe: Wright.

old. Boar and three sows
Gould. Boar and three
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D. Brien, Ridgetown.
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nson, Leamington; R. A.

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2 and 3, McPharlin. Sow,
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six months; 1, Robinson;
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Kerwood.

1 and 3, Lee; 2 and 4,
hearlings: 1, Patrick &
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Ewe, two-shear: 1 and
obson. Ewe, shearing:
Robson. Ewe lamb: 1,
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Pen lambs: 1, Lee; 2,
any age: 1, Patrick &
d-bred: 1, Lee; 2, Patrick
e. Ewe, any age: Lee.
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Son, Shakespeare; A. &

1 and 3, Whitlaw; 2,
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telaw. Ewe, shearing:
w. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2,
Pen, five shearlings: 1,
1, Kelly; 2, Whitlaw.
Whitlaw. Pen, Cana-
Kelly. Ram, any age:
Kelly. Champion ram:
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McEwen, Brantford.
donia; Hampton Bros.,
J. R. Kelsey, Wood-
ove.

and 3, Knox; 2, Kelsey;
nd 3, Kelsey; 2 and 4,
sey; 2, Knox; 4, Beattie.
d 3, Kelsey. Ewe lamb:
3, Kelsey. Pen of five
Beattie. Pen of five
Pen lambs: 1, Knox;
1, Knox; 2, Kelsey;
2, Knox. Ram, any
nox. Champion ram:

H. Harding, Thorndale.
& Son, Glanworth; C.
tford & Sons, Shedden.

1 and 4, Stobbs; 2,
hearling: 1, Wright; 2,
am lamb: 1, 2 and 3,
shear: 1 and 2, Stobbs;
shearing: 1, 2 and 3,
1, 2, 3 and 4, Stobbs.
2, Wright. Pen, ram
2, Wright. Pen, ram
Pen, Canadian-bred:
m; Wright. Best ewe:
bbs. Champion ewe:

Cotswolds.—Judge, Jas Douglas, Caledonia.
Exhibitors.—J. M. Patterson, Strathroy; N. Park,
Tavistock; C. J. Shore, Glanworth.

Awards.—Ram, two shear: 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Pat-
terson; 4, Park. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Shore; 3
and 4, Patterson. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Park; 2, Pat-
terson; 4, Shore. Ewe, two-shear: 1, Patterson; 2,
Shore; 3 and 4, Park. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Pat-
terson; 3, Park; 4, Shore. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Park;
2 and 3, Shore. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Shore; 2,
Patterson. Pen, lambs: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Pen, ram
any age: 1, Shore; 2, Park. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1,
Patterson; 2, Park. Best ram: Shore. Best ewe:
Patterson. Pen, four lambs: 1, Park; 2, Shore.

Oxfords.—Judge, A. M. McEwen, Brantford.
Exhibitors.—Peter Arkell & Co., Teeswater; Peter
Arkell & Son, Teeswater.

Awards.—Ram, two-shear: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons;
3 and 4, Arkell & Co. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Arkell
& Sons; 2 and 4, Arkell & Co. Ram lamb: 1 and 2,
Arkell & Sons; 3 and 4, Arkell & Co. Ewe, two-shear:
1 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 2 and 4, Arkell & Co. Ewe,
shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Co.; 4, Arkell & Sons.
Ewe lamb: 1, 3 and 4, Arkell & Sons; 2, Arkell & Co.
Pen, five shearlings: 1, Arkell & Co.; 2, Arkell & Sons.
Pen, lambs: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Arkell & Co. Pen, ram
any age: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Arkell & Co. Pen, Cana-
dian-bred: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Arkell & Co. Ram, any
age: Arkell & Sons. Ewe, any age: Arkell & Sons.
Champion ram: Arkell & Sons. Champion ewe: Arkell
& Co.

Southdown.—Judge, A. M. McEwen, Brantford.
Exhibitors.—A. Knox, Caledonia; Robt. McEwen,
London; Hampton Bros., Fergus; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Ram, two-shear: 1, Hampton; 2, McEwen;
3, Stobbs; 4, Knox. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Knox;
3 and 4, McEwen. Ram lamb: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3,
Knox; 4, Hampton. Ewe, two-shear: 1, Knox; 2,
McEwen; 3 and 4, Hampton. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3,
Knox; 2 and 4, McEwen. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4,
McEwen; 3, Knox. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Knox;
2, McEwen. Pen lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Knox. Pen,
ram any age: 1, McEwen; 2, Knox. Pen, Canadian-
bred: 1, Knox; 2, McEwen. Ram, any age: Knox.
Ewe, any age: Knox. Champion ram: Knox. Cham-
pion ewe: Knox.

Hampshires.—Judge, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
Exhibitors.—J. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; Telfer
Bros., Paris.

Awards.—Ram, two-shear: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer.
Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Kelly. Ram lamb: 1 and 3,
Kelly; 2 and 4, Telfer. Ewe, two-shear: 1 and 3, Kelly;
2 and 4, Telfer. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Kelly.
Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Telfer; 3 and 4, Kelly. Pen, five
shearlings: Kelly. Pen, lambs: 1, Telfer; 2, Kelly.
Pen, ram any age: 1 and 2, Kelly. Pen, Canadian-bred:
1, Kelly; 2, Telfer. Ram any age: Kelly. Ewe any
age: Kelly.

Suffolks.—Judge, R. H. Harding.
Exhibitors.—C. Stobbs, Leamington; Jas. Bowman,
Guelph. Patrick & Robson, Ilderton.

Awards.—Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Stobbs.
Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Stobbs. Pen, five
shearlings: 1, Stobbs; 2, Bowman. Pen, lambs: 1,
Bowman; 2, Stobbs. Pen, ram any age: 1 and 3,
Bowman; 2, Stobbs. Ram any age: Patrick & Robson.
Ewe, any age: Stobbs. Champion ram: Bowman.
Champion ewe: Bowman.

Fat Sheep.—Judges: Jas. Douglas, A. McEwen, and
R. H. Harding.

Awards.—Wether, long wool, one year: 1, Lee; 2,
Kelly; 3 and 4, Shore. Wether, under one year: 1,
Whitlaw. Wether, over one year, medium wool: 1
and 3, Knox; 2, Kelsey; 4, Arkell & Sons. Wether,
under one year: 1, Knox; 2 and 3, Wright; 4, Kelsey.
Champion long-wooled wether: 1, Lee. Champion
medium-wooled wether: Knox.

Fleece Wool.—Judge, F. M. Jennings.

Awards.—Domestic, fine medium: 1, McEwen; 2
and 3, Kelsey; 4, Wright. Domestic, medium: 1, H.
Arkell; 2, Wright; 3, W. H. Beattie; 4, Kelsey.
Domestic, coarse: 1 and 2, Whitlaw; 3, Brodie; 4, Park.

Dairy Products.

Expansion and improvement was shown this year
in the exhibit of dairy products. There were 150
cheese in the competition, and the exhibit was very
uniform and up to a high standard of quality. The bulk
of the entries originated in Western Ontario, where
cheese-makers this season have gone to considerable
trouble to make an outstanding display. There was
a good entry list in each section, and cheese had to
score high to win. There was also the largest and best
butter exhibit that has been seen at the Western Fair
in a long time. Ontario exhibitors were well up in
the money. A feature of the Dairy Building worthy
of mention in this connection was the educative exhibit
erected and equipped by the Provincial Dairy Branch
under the immediate direction of Frank Hens. Here
information in regard to the various tests in connection
with dairying was given, and dairy farmers were afforded
an opportunity of getting expert advice on dairy matters.

Cheese Awards.—June, colored: 1, B. F. Howes,
Wentworth, 97.82; 2, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 97.78;
3, J. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 96.49; 4, H. E. Donnelly,
St. Catharines, 96.33; 5, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 96.24;
6, Garnet Bain, Lakeside, 95.91; 7, H. W. Seehaver,
Thorndale, 95.73. June, white: 1, W. T. Oliver,
95.2; 2, F. C. Eastman, Arkona, 97.91; 3, A. D. Riddell,
Dunkip, 97.32; 4, B. F. Howes, (won on flavor), 97.23;

5, H. E. Donnelly, 97.23; 6, Geo. Empey, 96.99; 7,
J. F. Koch, Palmerston, 96.98. July, colored: 1, H. E.
Donnelly, 97.91; 2, H. W. Seehaver, 96.99; 3, W. T.
Oliver, 96.82; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 96.66; 5, W.
Hargraves, Atwood, 96.49; 6, C. J. Donnelly, 96.40;
7, L. H. Schneider, Gads Hill, 96.24. July, white:
1, H. W. Seehaver, 97.49; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.26;
3, H. J. Neeb, 97.02; 4, B. F. Howes, 96.99; 5, Geo.
Empey, 96.91; 6, A. D. Riddell, 96.66; 7, O. W. Justus,
Listowel, 96.49. August, colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly,
97.23; 2, Garnet Bain, 97.05; 3, W. T. Oliver, 96.53;
4, H. E. Donnelly, 96.49; 5, H. W. Seehaver, 96.47;
6, A. D. Riddell, 96.06; 7, Martin G. Calder, Stratford,
95.96. August, white: 1, W. T. Oliver, 98.19; 2, A. D.
Riddell, 97.75; 3, Jos. Skelton, Kintore, 97.74; 4, H.
Seehaver, 97.36; 5, Garnet Bain, 97.25; 6, H. E. Donnelly,
97.07; 7, J. F. Koch, 96.62. Flats: 1, A. D. Riddell,
97.98; 2, Jos. Skelton, 97.67; 3, H. J. Neeb, 97.55; 4,
H. E. Donnelly, 97.08; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 96.68; 6,
Percy Lawless, Forest, (won on flavor), 96.66; 7, W. T.
Oliver, 96.66. Canadian stilton: 1, H. E. Donnelly,
97.60; 2, Martin Calder, 96.99; 3, Percy Lawless, 95.95;
4, A. D. Riddell, 95.68. Highest number of points
dairy instructors group of factories: 1, R. A. Thomson,
Atwood; 2, Geo. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, T. F.
Boyes, Lambeth. Special prizes offered by Bank of
B. N. A.: C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth.

Butter Awards.—Creamery, 56-lb. box: 1, Edmon-
ton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta., 96.3; 2, H. F. New-
man, Gamebridge, Ont., 95.5; 3, R. W. Farmer, Wetaski-
win, Alta., 95.3; 4, W. Weir, Winnipeg, Man., 94.7; 5,
H. McGenn, Belmont, Ont., 94.5. Creamery prints:
1, Edmonton City Dairy, 96.7; 2, Central Creameries
Ltd., Calgary, Alta., 95.3; 3, H. McGenn, 94.9; 4,
Almont, Silverdale, Ont., 94.5; 5, H. F. Newman,
94.2. Farm dairy, 20-lb. package: 1, L. B. Gregory,
Ilderton, Ont., 94; 2, M. Scott, Ilderton, Ont., 88.8.
Farm dairy, 1-lb. prints: 1, L. B. Gregory, 93.5; 2, M.
Scott, 89.5. Farm dairy, special: 1, L. B. Gregory,
93.5; 2, Mrs. G. Hurdle, Lambeth, Ont., 91.5; 3, Mrs.
Hopkins, Lambeth, Ont., 90.5; 4, H. J. McEwen,
Ilderton, Ont., 89.6. Creamery instructors special,
highest number of points, creamery group: T. F. Boyes,
Lambeth, Ont.

Grain and Seeds.

This was expansion year in the grain and seeds
department at the Western Fair. The entries were more
numerous than usual, and the quality of the grain was
of high order. This was especially noticeable in wheats.
The grading had been more carefully done than usual.
The grain and seeds were shown in cheese boxes, and
the public had an opportunity of judging the quality
of the entries for themselves. Field roots were not on a
par with other years, but this was to be expected on
account of the exceptionally dry season not being favor-
able to the growth of roots. However, in spite of handi-
caps some have a fair crop of roots. The awards were
made by J. Moore, of London Jct.

Awards.—Wheat, red winter: 1, M. Brethour,
St. Mary's, Alta.; 2, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. Wheat,
white winter: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, Wm. Gould, Glencoe;
3, J. D. Palmer, Thorndale. Wheat, Marquis: 1, J. D.
Palmer; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, M. Brethour. A. O. V.,
spring wheat: 1, J. D. Palmer; 2, R. D. Palmer; 3, M.
Brethour. Six-rowed barley: 1, M. Brethour; 2, W. A.
McCutcheon, Glencoe; 3, F. C. Stevenson, London Jct.
White oats: 1, F. C. Stevenson; 2, A. M. McCutcheon;
3, W. Steele, Hyde Park. Black oats: 1, M. Brethour;
2, D. R. Palmer; 3, W. A. McCutcheon. Small field
peas: 1, M. Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer. Large peas:
1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, M. Brethour.
Large white beans: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon. Small
white beans: 1, R. H. Tuckey, Hyde Park; 2, D. R.
Palmer; 3, M. Brethour. Yellow dent corn: 1, Wm.
Gould; 2, W. Steele, Hyde Park. White flint corn: 1,
Wm. Gould; 2, Wm. Fuller, Kensington; 3, W. Steele.
Yellow flint: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, W. Steele.
Red flint: Wm. A. McCutcheon. Millet: 1, M.
Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, J. D. Palmer. Hunga-
rian: 1, M. Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer. Timothy:
1, M. Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, Wm. A. McCutcheon.
Red clover: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon. A. O. V., clover:
1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, M. Brethour. Flax: 1,
D. R. Palmer; 2, M. Brethour. Sunflower: 1, R. H.
Tuckey; 2, K. Whitlaw, London; 3, D. Anguish,
Lambeth. Sheaves, wheat: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, M.
Brethour; 3, J. D. Palmer. Sheaves, black oats: M.
Brethour. Sheaves, white oats: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2,
M. Brethour. Sheaves, barley: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2,
M. Brethour. Sheaves, corn: 1, Wm. Gould; 2, J. D.
Palmer; 3, Wm. Fuller. One sheaf, oats: East Middle-
sex Agricultural Society: 1, R. T. Batty, Wilton Grove;
2, Jas. Wheaton, Thorndale; 3, E. Vinin, Belton.

Poultry.

There are more poultry enthusiasts residing in
London than any other city of like size in the Dominion.
Consequently, a good poultry show is always assured at
the Western Fair. This year there were over three
thousand entries. The building housing the feathered
tribe was crowded with spectators from the time the
doors were opened until the Exhibition was over. The
competition is always keen and poultrymen from far
and near bring out the best birds they can find to enter
in the various classes. The quality, conformation and
feathering of the birds was on a par with the best show
ever held. Judging from the development and finish of
the birds, this has been a good year for poultrymen.
The American breeds were, as usual, particularly strong.
Rock and Wyandotte breeders put up an extra good
show. Both old and young stock was in show form and
well feathered. The Mediterranean breeds were extra
well represented, with Leghorns stronger than ever.

All the breeds were at high mark in the number of entries.
Considerable space was allotted to the water fowl and
turkey exhibits. The pigeon and pet stock entries were
larger than ever, and a good deal of attention centred
around the section of the building allotted to these pets.

Fruit and Vegetables at the Western.

Never was the quality of fruit and vegetables at the
Western superior to that shown this year. Possibly
there has been a larger entry, but evidently great care
had been taken in the selection of the various products.
Potatoes were not as large as usual but were of fair
quality. Practically all the other varieties of vegetables
were up to the average in size. In previous years the
many entries of fruit had specimens that were affected
with scab or were wormy, but this year the exhibitors
had taken much more care in their selection, and the
judges found the making of the awards a difficult task
owing to the great uniformity in quality of entries.
The apples were of good size and well colored. The
pears had also attained good size. Plums looked well
the first two or three days of the fair, but towards the
end they showed evidence of rot. The collections were
keenly contested in the various varieties of fruits.
There was a good entry in basket lots, and Middle-
sex Fruit Growers' Association put up a very good
exhibit. The London fruit growers secured first
place. They had an attractive exhibit, neatly put up,
the fruit being well selected. The Ilderton fruit growers
were second, with an exhibit of similar size to that of
London, but the fruit was scarcely as carefully selected.

Never was there as fine a showing of flowers. The
gladioli and asters making a particularly attractive
showing. Flower lovers lingered long over the various
exhibits, studying the different entries and finding out the
names of varieties. The London Horticultural Society
are to be complimented on the exhibit which they put up.
Flowers of rare beauty were shown, and being labelled
gave the visitors an opportunity of deciding on the
varieties to purchase next spring for their home gardens.
Florists of the City also were represented by attractive
exhibits.

THE FARM.

The U. F. O. Attitude Explained.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Kindly permit a few words of friendly comment on
your editorial "The Provincial Political Arena."

Let me say at the outset that, to the best of my
knowledge, the farmers' political uprising is absolutely
spontaneous. It is not planned for or directed from
headquarters; at best the central officers can but advise
and try to send speakers in response to requests for them.
It may be said that a mistake is being made in nominating
too many candidates, but the officers could not, even
if they would, control this matter. Local initiative is
responsible, and local judgment is the main factor in
guiding the movement for greater representation. And
personally I would rather that mistakes should be
made than that there should be any machine-like
control from a central organization. Local autonomy
and local initiative are something worth while in the
growth of democracy, and we may honestly thank God
for this real (if sudden and possibly not too permanent)
interest in public affairs. Therefore, while I am quite
prepared to admit the possibility of mistakes, I would
not raise a finger to interfere with a movement which,
whatever its ultimate success in external politics is,
after all, a spiritual resurrection or regeneration.

Let me say in the second place that, while three-
cornered contests are to be regretted under our present
electoral methods, the voting for a party candidate,
simply because he is a farmer, may be much more
regrettable. In this matter, if you will pardon frank-
ness, I think your judgment is much astray, and I must
dissent very emphatically from your statement that you
"still have sufficient confidence in human nature and
farmers generally to expect a bona-fide farmer elected
to the Legislature by his own people, to do the right
thing, if given a chance, regardless of what party or
organization put him there." The trouble has been
that many farmers in the past have been party nominees,
and have been elected as such under the definite obliga-
tion that they would support Mr. So and So, the party
leader. They have accepted the nomination under
these conditions, have been elected on that basis, and
have felt conscientiously bound to respond to the crack
of the party whip. As a matter of fact, a great many of
them, elected representatives on this basis, have been
little better than rubber stamps, despite the fact that
they have been personally likable fellows, and bona-
fide farmers. No doubt the trouble has been that, as
you say, agriculture has been inadequately represented.
But this is the least part of the trouble. There have
always been quite a few farmers in our legislative bodies
—sufficient, at least, to make things lively if they had
been free to speak and vote as they honestly thought.
But, apart from what they may have said in caucus,
behind closed doors, they have been as useless to agricul-
ture as if they had been lawyers or doctors. I do not
wish to blame them unduly. The people who sup-
ported them voted them in on a certain understanding,
and if they lived up to that obligation no one can con-
demn them. But I do condemn, and condemn severely,
the system under which such farmers were nominated
and elected, and under which they became as so many
postage stamps in the Legislature.

Therefore, it has become necessary to run farmer

candidates who are not under obligation to support either of the old parties, but who are either quite independent of parties and obliged only to serve, independently, the public interest, or who are pledged to a platform which is understood and approved by the majority of the electors. The old order has passed away, and I for one do not regret it. And I am inclined to think that the present insurrection indicates that there are a vast number of farmers who, like myself, would not be satisfied with the election of any number of farmers on the straight party ticket. You are, I think, quite right in saying that the primary object of the farmers' movement (so far as present political action is concerned) "is to have agriculture properly and adequately represented . . . by able, progressive, broad-minded, loyal farmers." But you are very far astray in thinking that this object can be attained without breaking away from the obsolete system of the past and electing either *Independent* farmer representatives, or else men who are pledged to carry out a definite program. At least, that is my conviction.

As to what may happen if the U. F. O. should secure a majority of representatives in the next Provincial Legislature, or as to how we may be compelled to modify our constitutional system if no one party should have a clear majority in the next assembly, much might be said which I cannot undertake to say here and now. Suffice it to say that a short (or longer) term of government by the farmers' party might not be too bad for the country, and that in any event it will do us no harm to be jolted out of the rut of partisan conventionalism, and forced to devise some political machinery more in accord with modern requirements. Moreover, let me say that U. F. O. members have their share of human frailties and that their venture into the world of politics doubtless carries with it great danger and great responsibility. Their troubles may be just beginning. Nevertheless, the observant citizen cannot but regard the movement as one of great promise, no matter what mistakes may be made. It has been wisely said that it is the privilege of democracy to make mistakes. The child will never learn to walk alone without a few troubles.

There is another very good reason why the organized farmers should not vote for party nominees. Having in mind the alliances and methods of the past and the accusations now being made, it would be impossible to vote without being seriously misunderstood, without inflaming old prejudices, and laying themselves open to charges of being camouflaged Grits or camouflaged Tories as the case might be. This, along with the other reasons set forth, seems to me to justify abundantly the decision of the United Farmers to "hoe their own row."

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. Good.

Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing is now proceeding as rapidly as possible and for the next two, and even three months in some sections of the country, farmers will be busy turning over the soil in preparation for next spring's crop. We give herewith a number of practical paragraphs from a recent publication of the Michigan Agricultural College, dealing with the principles of plowing and moisture conservation:

Proper plowing is one of the most essential factors of successful soil management, and farmers generally should give more attention to this important farm operation. Considered from the standpoint of its beneficial effects on the soil and hence on the growing crop, plowing is more of an art than a science. Science follows definite rules, but good plowing is not usually procured through any rule of thumb method. A farmer must acquire the art of good plowing through exercising good judgment gained from experience on a particular kind of soil together with a knowledge of how his soil behaves under different seasonal and cropping conditions.

There is a great difference of opinion among farmers in regard to fall plowing. Some claim great advantages while others agree that spring plowing gives the best results. Both classes may be right. In some cases there may be no decided difference in results between fall or spring plowing. The differences in opinion and results are due mainly to variations in soils and seasonal conditions, and it is the object of this article to state some principles concerning soils and plowing and to show their relationship to the proper time for plowing to obtain good results.

First, there are many different kinds of soil and a number of different locations on which these soils are found. Soils are usually classified by naming them sands, sandy loams, loams, silt loams, clay loams and clays, as the case may be. As we go down this list the quantity of fine material or clay increases and the soils become heavier, or more difficult to work with tillage implements. This heaviness or sticky nature of soils, caused principally by the amount of clay present, is offset to a great extent by good drainage or by gravel, sand or vegetable matter which they may contain, so that a well-drained clay loam soil well supplied with vegetable matter may not clod or bake to any great extent and may be quite easily pulverized by implements; while another clay loam soil undrained and low in vegetable matter may give serious trouble in this respect. It is not unusual to find a sandy loam soil low in vegetable matter that will clod and bake considerably. Since puddling, baking or clodding of a soil increases the difficulty of preparing a good seed bed and may be harmful to crop growth, the tendency of a soil to puddle, either when worked or from natural causes as lack of drainage or heavy rains, and hence to clod and bake, therefore, is a most important factor

in determining the best time for plowing. Soils that do not puddle or bake usually give little trouble except perhaps in a wet season. As to locations or situations, soils may be level, rolling or hilly. These factors have a direct relationship to time of plowing as will be discussed later.

Second, the purpose of plowing must be taken into account. The principal benefits derived from plowing are: 1. To bury vegetation and manure so that they will decay and be added to the soil mass. 2. To pulverize the soil in order to form a desirable seed bed for the crop. 3. To conserve water; and 4. to kill insects. In determining the proper time for plowing these purposes should also be considered.

Light soils that blow and soils on steep slopes that wash lose fertility when fall plowed because the fine soil particles are removed somewhat by blowing and washing and this loss in fertility may offset the advantages otherwise gained.

The uneven surface of fall plowed land catches and absorbs water resulting from rain and snow, while the soil mulch formed by plowing conserves this water against evaporation and more moisture will be available for the spring crop. An experiment performed at this Station showed that fall plowed land contained more water available for an oat crop than spring plowed land and the yield of oats was increased over nine bushels per acre by the fall plowing. In wet springs the difference would probably not be as great. From the standpoint of winter storage of moisture, fall plowing will be found more advantageous when the following spring is relatively dry. Freezing and thawing of fall plowed land helps to break down clods and tends to put soils in a better condition of tilth for spring crops.

One of the great advantages of fall plowing is that this work is out of the way of the spring rush, thus giving a better distribution of labor. This is an important matter at present because of the shortage of farm labor, and especially should the following spring be late, necessitating hasty spring plowing or working the ground when it is too wet. By fall plowing many weeds may be buried before they mature seeds, giving a better control on these pests and causing them to decay and be changed to plantfood before seeding the land. If done at the right time fall plowing may destroy insects and worms by exposing them to the elements and the eyes of the birds that feed upon them. In regard to depth of fall plowing care should be taken not to go too deeply into the sub-soil at any one time and turn too much of this raw soil up towards the surface. It is safe to plow as deeply as the surface soil will permit especially for beets, potatoes or corn. Fall plowing may be done when the soil is over dry, or over wet, providing the soil will recover from the harmful effects liable to be produced before seeding. Working some soils in this manner, however, and the packing effects of heavy rains on some soils, may cause them to run together and destroy the benefits derived from freezing and thawing. It is on soils that exhibit this tendency that fall plowing may not be advantageous. They may not recover mellowness or good tilth for two or three years, and may require more fitting in the spring than if spring plowed in the proper condition of moisture. In this case the land should be worked as early as possible in the spring to prevent drying and hardening of the soil. Drainage and the plowing under of manure and green manuring crops will tend to overcome this harmful tendency.

The kind of soil and conditions that will usually give the farmer great advantages from fall plowing over spring plowing, then, is one that is comparatively level, fairly well drained with a reasonable supply of vegetable matter—one that is not easily puddled by heavy rains or recovers readily from the effects of these harmful influences.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

How's the Compression?

No internal combustion engine can deliver its full power unless it has the proper amount of compression.

The most common cause of poor compression is a leaky valve. Both the intake and exhaust valves must fit perfectly in order to maintain the compression. It is usually an easy matter to detect a leaky valve by turning the engine over on the compression stroke. If it does not require the usual amount of strength to do this, it shows that there is a leak somewhere. The first place to look for it is at the exhaust valve. This valve is subjected to extreme heat since the hot exhaust gases are forced out past it on the scavenging stroke of the piston. A small piece of hard carbon or grit lodging under this valve may start it leaking. Even though the carbon or dirt may not be found under the leaky valve when the investigation is made, it may remain there long enough to allow the hot gases to pass through for a short time, and this will often be enough to erode a small passage through which the mixture will escape under compression. Or if the carbon or dirt holds the valve open for a few revolutions the burning gases escaping during the power stroke may make a deposit of burned oil and carbon on the valve stem which will prevent it from fully seating after the particle of carbon or dirt which started the trouble has been pounded loose and passed out with the exhaust.

It pays to keep the valves in proper condition and they should be inspected frequently. It is not at all a difficult matter to grind a leaky valve unless it is in

exceptionally bad condition. The method of getting at the valves to grind them is usually apparent upon a casual examination of the engine. In some cases the valves may be in cages which can be removed for grinding. In others they will be in the cylinder head, which can be removed, while in some cases they will be in the engine casting itself.

To grind them remove the valve spring and clean the valve and the valve seat with kerosene. Make sure that the valve stem and the sleeve through which the stem moves are free from burned oil and other gummy substances which tend to slow up the valve action or prevent proper seating. Valve grinding compounds can be purchased from practically any machine shop or garage where gas engine repair work is done. The compound should be applied to the part of the valve which rests upon the valve seat.

Then put the valve in place and with a carpenter's brace and screwdriver bit, or a heavy screwdriver, the valve should be partially revolved under a small amount of pressure, ten or fifteen times, then lifted off the seat and given about half a turn, replaced and the oscillating motions repeated. The grinding compound will soon work from between the two surfaces and more should be added as required or that which has worked from between the surfaces replaced. The grinding should be continued until the valve makes perfect contact with the seat. This can be determined by an examination of the surfaces. Spots which are not making good contact will usually look dull and will permit the compound to remain on them after it has been forced from between the surfaces which are making good contact. In grinding valves, do not make a complete revolution, merely oscillate it from a quarter to a half a turn as making complete turns has a tendency to cut rings completely around on the valve and valve seat, increasing rather than diminishing valve troubles.

By carefully observing the condition of the valves every time an engine is inspected for valve trouble, one can learn to tell by the looks of the top of the valve whether or not it is leaking. In many cases, if a valve is holding perfectly, an even deposit of soot will be found over the top. If gas is escaping past a valve while it is closed no soot will be found, or else on only part of the valve. The gas rushing through the leak will keep the surrounding surfaces clear of soot or carbon and the metal is apt to be of a reddish color. By observing the top of the valve and the bearing surfaces at the valve seat one can make sure whether or not a valve has been holding. There is no use grinding a valve which is holding, it cannot be improved and may be injured. Clean the stem and sleeve and wash off the seat with kerosene but don't grind it.—Tractor Farming.

THE DAIRY.

The Development of a Dairy Cow.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Of the many different kinds of farm live stock, none is more interesting or requires more skilled attention than the dairy cow. She has three main duties: To support her own body in robust condition; to rear profitable calves, and to produce large quantities of milk. And with these points in view the dairy cow has been bred to such a high pitch of animal mechanism that she has become a study in herself, and none but the most devoted of stockmen can reap the full benefits of her qualities.

The true dairy herdsman has both a love for his work, and a good fund of "cattle sense." To him the sight of a first-class individual in good condition is a pleasure, and each animal he sees is automatically sized up. What is her conformation, her temperament? Has she both quality and stamina? Is she in good condition? These are a few of the questions that arise in his mind each time he sees a new beast, and in this way he has become a competent judge. He studies cattle and knows his own from head to foot—their temperament and tastes. A single teat would be enough to identify for him any cow in his herd.

The object of the dairy herdsman is to raise animals of vitality and good appearance that will be heavy producers of milk; and, once a calf is selected to be reared as a dairy cow, constant care and common sense are needed if she is to make full use of her capabilities. It is in his power to develop or stunt her latent qualities, and this depends on good feeding, reasonable exercise and healthful, comfortable surroundings. Different treatment is needed for different individuals, but each should be kept in virile condition, well fleshed but not fat, with a strong, smooth coat and a general appearance of enjoying life. Over-feeding and under-feeding are both extravagant, and the art of the feeder is to discover the minimum needed for maximum growth or production. Economy must be true economy, neither stinting nor surfeiting and feed should be both varied in composition and suitable to the age, condition and production of the animal.

From birth to maturity the calf must be kept growing. At the least signs of unthriftiness, lose no time in finding the reason and applying the remedy. If over-feeding cut the ration by at least a half until the disorder is gone; if under-feeding increase slowly and carefully; if an ailment give the necessary treatment, discover the cause and seek to prevent a recurrence. Calves may get pot bellied from too much hay and too little exercise, or staling coats from a drafty stable, but a good stockman is quick to detect and remedy these faults. Young calves will do best in individual pens if large enough, but if stanchions are used and they are kept tied for a while after getting milk, sucking,

The method of getting usually apparent upon a line. In some cases the be removed for grinding. Under head, which can be any will be in the engine

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MILKING.

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If must be kept grow- tiness, lose no time in the remedy. If over- t a half until the dis- ease slowly and care- ssary treatment, dis- prevent a recurrence. oo much hay and too rom a defect and remedy do best in individual chions are used and getting milk, sucking,

which may cause stomach trouble and perhaps mal- formed udders, will be prevented and separate pens unnecessary. Do not mix sizes in a pen, as the larger ones may bully the smaller and hog the feed, or the smaller may get more than was intended for them.

It is a good rule not to give milk, that you would not drink yourself, to a calf. It must be clean and warm. A little warm lime-water will make it more digestible, and should be used with all delicate calves. Oat chop should be well ground and mixed, half and half, with bran; some oil meal may be added. The change from whole to skim-milk must be very gradual, taking at the very least three weeks, and the grain correspondingly increased. Too often calves are given a set back at this time, and it seems to be forgotten that the fat extracted from the milk must be replaced by dry feed.

As a rule, fall calves have the best chance, as they are free from flies and ready in the spring to be turned out where they can get the fresh air and exercise essential to rapid and hardy growth. But when turning out young stuff they must be carefully broken to the new diet, if there is grass, and will still need feeding. Yearlings, however, will do well on good pasture. They will need shade, and if there are no trees a shed ought to be put up.

The next question is breeding, and it goes without saying that a good stockman will use the best bull at his disposal. If he has a choice of bulls, an important thing to remember is that a weakness in the female must not be duplicated in the male. A good animal is one that has some good points and no bad ones, just as a chain is as strong as its weakest link. As to the time, it may vary slightly. Some heifers will develop and mature quicker than others and may be bred sooner, but it is a fair rule to have them freshen as soon as possible after two years old.

The two-year-old heifer should come to her first calving as to all subsequent calvings, in good condition, that is, almost fat. But about ten days previous her feed must be slightly changed and lessened to ensure that she reach her time with loose bowels and un- congested udder. Avoid heavy grain and use a good deal of bran. If necessary give salts, and her first two feeds after calving should be warm bran mash, with warm water to drink. This treatment will usually prevent the retention of afterbirth, which she must, in no case be allowed to eat. A heifer with a hard, swollen udder is often a ticklish thing to milk, and has the makings of a kicker if not handled with care and patience. A short-tempered man should never attempt it.

For at least seven days there should be no attempt made to feed heavily. Let the young cow completely recover from calving and get her stride as it were, then she can be safely let out to her full capacity. In these times of seven-day records of merit, forcing cows has become a common thing. Owners of pure-breds are almost compelled to do it to obtain the best price for their stock, but if carried to excess this method of testing may do much damage. What is wanted in the dairy business is not a cow that will give good results for a week, but one that will do well as long as she is on four feet and, if she is abnormally fed and put under high pressure, a breakdown affecting her whole career will result. Each cow has her pace, find it and keep her at it steadily. She should come to each meal with an appetite, but not with hunger, and it does not usually pay to increase the grain ration beyond the point where she ceases to respond in her milk yield. However, a cow that puts the flesh on her back into the pail, and most good milkers do, must not be allowed to work herself to skin and bone, for the time will come when she will collapse and the damage is hard to repair. Flesh is usually easier to keep on than replace, though some is bound to be lost in the first few months of the period. If a cow needs building up a wider ration containing a good percentage of carbohydrates is necessary.

The period of rest before calving, during which the cow is dry, is usually about two months, but this may vary. If she is thin she will need longer, as it must not be forgotten that not only her own condition but that of her calf is involved. Again some steady but heavy milkers may do as well with less than two months.

That is the secret of the herdsman. He knows his cows. No two are alike. What is one cow's meat is another's poison; what is a profitable investment on one is extravagance on another. He will have every animal looking well and paying her way. Their comfort is never neglected. They will never lack for water—the cheapest and most profitable animal necessity—and no chances are taken with disease. The unlucky breeder is often the careless one, and you can see it in his herd—blind teats, big knees, rough hair, knocked down hips, dirt and that resigned miserable look in the earth's eyes. What pride or profit is there in a herd like that? Again, what prettier sight to gladden the heart of a farmer than a bunch of well-cared-for cows—

contented, quiet but yet alive, not unprofitable boarders, but each a paying guest. They are a credit to the breed, a credit to the man that owns them, and above all a national asset.

Wellington Co., Ont.

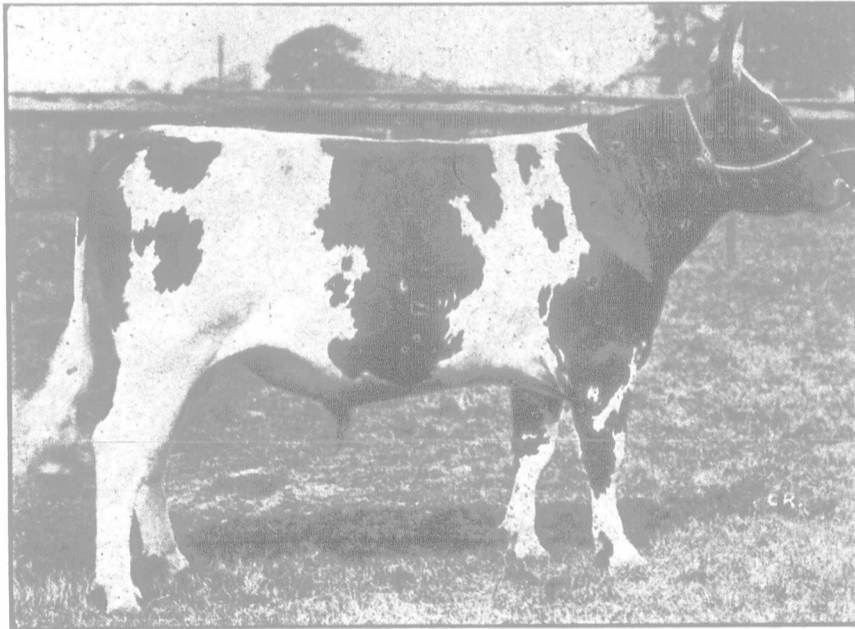
R. E. BALCH.

POULTRY.

Put Canadian Eggs on the Map.

W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is being sent to England for the second time this year to further the interests of the Canadian poultry industry there. He first went over in March to attend the convention of International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, at which time the standardization of poultry products, particularly of eggs, was made a very prominent subject. A committee of representatives from various countries was appointed to meet in September and it is to a meeting of this committee that Mr. Brown is now going. Canada now occupies an enviable position as regards the character of our legislation to maintain quality in our exported eggs, but because Great Britain imports from so many different countries, including Ireland, Denmark, Egypt, Russia, China, Italy, France and Holland, as well as Canada, we are bound to face difficulties in securing full advantage of the market until the real value of our own closely graded product is made known to British importers and egg merchants. No other countries candle their eggs like Canada, unless it be South Africa which has adopted the Canadian egg standards. Ireland would also adopt these standards if it was thought that they could be enforced, but there is a strong possibility, if, as is hoped, an international standard for eggs is to be recommended, that it will be the Canadian standard. Mr. Brown is going to try at least.

At the same time a display of Canadian export eggs will be made in the egg exchange in London and possibly also in Glasgow. Actual candling demonstrations will be given and the high standard of our export grades of eggs drawn home to the British dealer in every way



Bagenoch Nonpareil.

Champion Ayrshire bull at Glasgow, 1919.

possible. There is a great future ahead of the Canadian poultry industry and we are glad to note this aggressive step on the part of the Federal Department of Agriculture to get for us the place we deserve on the British market.

FARM BULLETIN.

The House of Commons Approves of The Peace Treaty.

A nation is a rather curious thing, and nobody seems to know exactly what it is. D. D. McKenzie says that it is a country that carries on its government without responsibility to other countries. He was at some pains to prove it too, when the debate on the Peace Treaty opened in the House on Monday, September 8. Now that idea may be correct, but we remember being told once by a learned professor that no country could call itself a nation until it specialized in poets and authors, or, in other words, until it developed and produced a special brand of literature all its own. This question is very important, in view of the fact that if Canada is not a nation we are told that her signature is no good to the Peace Treaty, and Great Britain might just as well have said to Australia, New Zealand and the rest of us, "Now children, you've been over here in Europe long enough, so just run along home and get

to work paying off your debts while I fix up this Peace thing."

But Canada is a nation. She has burst full fledged from the horror of war and is now to be admitted to the League of Nations as proof thereof. At least so Union Government tells us, and we must very learnedly and ponderously deliberate this momentous treaty so as to retain our own self respect as an honest-to-goodness nation. Of course, the fact that everyone knew a month before the House met that Parliament would approve of the treaty does not alter the necessity for another indemnity, but we must say that it was very considerate of the House to take only four days to discuss it. This is a remarkable reform when we remember that last session it took the House three weeks to make up its mind to thank King George for his very kind address at the opening of the session. The world must be getting better. Perhaps the lawyers have sought practical advice and found they have been talking too much heretofore.

At any rate the treaty is approved, and to make it seem all the more important, the House sat until 1.30 a.m. on Friday to do it. There is nothing like the unusual to inspire the voter at home with the importance of what you are doing. All told about twenty-five or thirty speeches were necessary before the treaty could be ratified, about half of which implied that it was already ratified. If so, it has been approved again and should be well done, although the terms of the treaty received but second consideration in all of the 140 pages of Hansard occupied by the discussion. Look where one will, it is all affirmations and denials of the Canadian nationhood phenomena.

Once let the ardent representatives of the people get in Ottawa and it doesn't take very long for them to fill up the order paper with bills, resolutions and requests for information. A bill, as we see it, is the forerunner of legislation, but very often it runs so far ahead that legislation never catches up; in other words, it never becomes law. A resolution on the other hand is the embodiment of an idea—technically that is—but curiously enough, our experience has shown resolutions to be far more numerous than ideas in the House of Commons. Requests for information are questions printed on the order paper, which the Government can answer whenever they please, the only stipulations being that they must be answered, and that the answers shall convey as little information as possible to the questioner. It is necessary that they be answered, of course, because otherwise the worthy members who propound them would never get credit for having asked them. Speaking of resolutions, there is he of the illustrious name, H. M. Mowat, representing a Toronto constituency. His fertile mind abounds with resolutions. Electricity is his hobby, and he wants to electrocute criminals instead of hanging them for capital crime. This sounds like an idea because it has stuck with him since last session and, moreover, we rather agree with it ourselves. He is resolving also on compulsory military training, the idea behind it being to economize in national finance by doing away with a standing army. You see he means to electrify everyone with a thrift. He is going to electrify agriculture, too, probably in competition with Sir Adam Beck. The "idea" here is to assist in repatriation and civil re-establishment by advancing moneys to provide houses arranged as garden cities, each house to have sufficient land for market gardening, and all so carefully and thoughtfully arranged that the owners can do their work with electrical power. Utopia! thou too art a dream. Next gentleman.

Well, there is Mr. Fripp, of Ottawa, for instance. Now he would excuse that Christian spirit of generosity by placing all returned soldiers in as good circumstances as they enjoyed before the war. He would do this by asking former employers to take them back as before, by giving them government jobs—a heaven-sent idea surely—and by paying them out of the public treasury the difference between what they can get now and what they were getting before the war. If this resolution were modified so that it couldn't be recognized again it would be fine. Sir Sam Hughes continues to be resolute about the war and the gross military mistakes. We hope he does somebody some good with it all. D. D. McKenzie, very early in the session, unearthed a telegram in code which interpreted a request from Hon. Arthur Meighen to Sir Robert Borden at the time of the last election for 1,000 soldiers votes to be divided among four Manitoba constituencies. These votes, we understand, were by men who omitted to specify any constituency, and their votes were, it is charged, used where they were thought to be most needed. Mr. McKenzie thinks a Parliamentary Committee ought to investigate. So do we if it is possible to get the facts.

A half dozen bills have already received their first reading among them being one put forward by Donald Sutherland, South Oxford. This bill would add bran and shorts to the list of foods which, under the Adulteration Act, it is unlawful to adulterate.

We heartily support this bill because it aims to prevent the addition of weed seeds and other materials not actually part of the wheat plant, to bran and shorts. The quality of bran and shorts now being sold is bad enough in itself, but when the price is considered, it is worse still. We are told that W. F. O'Connor of the Board of Commerce, proposes to fix the price of bran and shorts at 45 and 55 dollars per ton, respectively, f.o.b., at Fort William and Toronto. It would be just as much to the point if the quality of feeds available were regulated, and the National Live Stock Council could well keep itself warm working on this matter. The satisfactory disposal of the whole weed seed problem in screenings and other feeds needs attention.

Bad Weather Again Visits Central Canada Exhibition.

Last year the Central Canada Exhibition Association lost money, and if they do not repeat again this year it will be due to no fault of the weather, because with the exception of Wednesday and Friday, all the days of the exhibition were very rainy and disagreeable. The rain was cold too, and the weather dark and cloudy most of the time, but the crowds were good at every opportunity.

In some respects the 1919 exhibition showed up bigger and better, but so far as live stock is concerned, this could not be said. Dairy cattle were only fair, when they are usually excellent, beef cattle were no stronger than usual, horses light, swine lighter and sheep lightest. Poultry was a good—and, as usual, noisy—exhibit and of good quality. All the old features with some new ones were in evidence over the grounds, including the Ontario Government moving picture exhibit and the products of Northern Ontario, which were very fittingly housed in a log cabin supplied with a good fireplace in operation during the inclement weather. A new feature we ran across for the first time was an illustrated lecture provided free by the Dominion Government for all good Canadians, in Canada as a tourist paradise and "fillums" were presented by the ardent lecturer, showing "the Kickum Horse Kissin the bowl—right on the edge of the bar." He didn't say that the bowl was flowing, but it was evident he was thinking of the coming referendum in Ontario, because his English was somewhat distracted; and rather more stately than effective.

The Horticultural Building appeared much better inside than usual, although it was just as muddy outside it as usual, too. The vegetables appeared to be in greater quantities and of better quality. They were very tastily arranged as were the floral exhibits, which looked fresher than last year. The standing Field Crop Exhibit was not large, and the entries not of the best quality on account of the season, but the display was well arranged. The centre of attraction, however, was the exhibit of the Dominion Experimental Farm in this building. Appearing to be the same as last year, it really showed, upon examination, several new and valuable features, and on the whole was a most pleasing and instructive educational feature. One criticism appears fair, however, and can be made without reflecting in any way upon those who arranged and prepared the exhibit; and that is that a large exhibit of that kind should represent the whole of the various services of the Department, and not merely the work of one branch. An exhibition branch for the whole Federal Department of Agriculture instead of for the Dominion Experimental Farms System alone, could make this possible.

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the agricultural exhibitors at the Directors' luncheon on Thursday, and while he made no special announcements, except the fact that the Department is to establish immediately in Canada an accredited herd system for the control of tuberculosis in cattle, his address was full of the importance of live stock in Canadian agriculture and its value as an asset to the country during the years to come. The Minister believes that one of the first changes that will take place as we get back to normal will be a fall in the price of wheat and rough grains, and that we must, therefore, be prepared to convert these crops into products that can be marketed most profitably. Live stock will make the most economical use of the rough grains. The Minister said also that in his opinion the Dominion Department of Agriculture should endeavor to secure a foreign market for the Canadian farmer, and he was in a favor of having as good a man as could be secured kept permanently in Europe studying market conditions so that the most reliable information could be at the disposal of Canadian farmers.

Horses.

Clydesdales.—The imported or open Clydesdale sections were not only filled well at Ottawa but brought forward fully as much Clydesdale substance and quality as has been seen at the Central Canada Exhibition for some years. Graham Bros., who were by far the largest winners at Toronto the week previous, came on to Ottawa with their full string, and were here met by the strongest contingent of local horses ever seen at the show; to say nothing of a dozen or more choice entries which came in from Quebec. Baron's Best, grand champion stallion at the National, came in at the head of a class of five aged stallions, and held his place throughout. His style and carriage is wonderful for a horse in his seventeenth year, and was again instrumental in gaining him the championship ribbon. Baron Stockwell, a flash, well-turned son of Baron's Pride, stood second when the line was finished, and aside from going slightly wide behind has but very few defects. Bonnie Fisk, second in the aged class at Toronto, pulled the third, and Baron Stanley, a good commercial sire, fourth. The three-year-olds were not a strong class as regards either numbers or quality. Soldier Baron by Baron's Best had his rightful place at the top of a class of three, and below him there was nothing sensational. Two-year-olds were one better, with Ness' two newly-imported colts leading. Iron Signet, the winner, is got by Signet, and is a big, thick, rugged colt, good at the ground and above, but, of course, being just off the boat showed in thin condition. The other colt is also a drafty youngster showing somewhat out of bloom, but had he carried his hocks to better advantage might easily have gained the decision. The year-old stallions brought out one

entry only. When the call came for mares the real competition started. Yeld mares included but four entries, but here Marjorie Daw, a great quality four-year-old mare, nosed out Craigie Nellie, the grand champion mare at Toronto, and it was truly no discredit whatever to the Toronto winner. This mare is got by Dunnottar, while her dam, Manilla, it will be noted, also won the brood-mare class. The Rothwells' stables were again third with Sweet Peggie, a five-year-old mare, also sired by Dunnottar. McGerrigle's Tatehurst Queenie, in fourth, is got by Orphan Fashion, and dam Corona. In the brood-mare section two matrons that each figured as the dam of an entry in the yeld-mare class, were found competing for first honors. Manilla, from the Rothwell stables, however, proved the victor and gained the red ribbon. Scharfe had a good quality mare in third in Meg, but she had not the size or style of either of the other entries. Hillside Pearl, a well-deserving filly, was the only three-year-old shown, and the call for two-year-olds only increased the number to three. In this class Ness' Woodside Nora, a good quality Sir Spencer get, took first, and Mandalay, a rather upstanding filly by Dunnottar, came in for second. The latter mare, however, has promise of meeting much heavier competition another year. There were only three yearling fillies shown, and this number was increased by one in class for foals.

Exhibitors.—R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; A. Scharfe, Cumming's Bridge; Graham Bros., Claremont; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Wm. G. Brethour, Huntingdon, Que.; Sam. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; Jno. Kennedy, Billing's Bridge; Wm. Crowe, Cannamore; Wm. Nussey, Howick, Que.; Sam Wyatt, Osgoode; R. S. Currie, Howick, Que.; R. Rivington, Carp; Chas. Turner, St. Etienne, Que.; Bower Henry, Britannia Bay; Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland; Howard Kemp, Blackburn; R. Allan, Almer East, Que.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Baron's Best, and Bonnie Flisk; 2 and 4, Ness, on Baron Stockwell, and Baron Stanley; 5, Scharfe, on Silver Mark. Stallion, 3 years: 1, Graham Bros., on Soldier Baron; 2, Rothwell, on Dunlevie; 3, Brethour, on Banker. Stallion, 2 years: 1 and 2, Ness, on Iron Signet, and Retinque; 3, Graham Bros., on Coronation. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Ness, on Woodside Rising Tide. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on Baron's Best. Yeld mare: 1 and 3, Rothwell, on Margery Daw, and Sweet Peggie; 2, Graham Bros., on Craigie Nellie; 4, McGerrigle, on Tatehurst Queenie. Brood mare: 1, Rothwell, on Manilla; 2, McGerrigle, on Corona; 3, Scharfe, on Craigie Meg; 4, Kennedy, on Mildred of Allen Fern. Filly, 3 years: 1, Scharfe, on Hillside Pearl. Filly, 2 years: 1, Ness, on Woodside Nora; 2, Rothwell, on Mandalay; 3, Scharfe, on Fairview Phyllis. Filly, 1 year: 1 and 2, Rothwell, on Queen o' Beauty, and Flower Girl; 3, Ness, on Woodside Ruby. Foal: 1, McGerrigle, on get of Orphan Fashion; 2, Scharfe, on get of McGregor Buchlyvie; 3, Kennedy, on get of Dunnottar; 4, Rothwell, on get of Dunnottar. Champion mare: Rothwell, on Margery Daw.

Best string of ten pure-bred heavy horses: 1, Graham Bros.; 2, Rothwell; 3, Scharfe; 4, Ness.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.—Quality among the Canadian-breds varied from excellent to very poor, while the numbers were light, showing no more than three competitors in any line-up. Of three aged stallions, Waverley Baron showed the smoothest combination of clean-cut quality and scale. This placed him over Craigie's Heir, a closer coupled horse of more substance but hardly possessing the quality to win. Waverley Royalist showed too much coarseness to win more than third. The three-year-olds were led by Oakhurst Baron's Pride, a smooth, well-coupled individual not conspicuous for anything more than his general good quality. Everard Spark, the runner-up, was perhaps a little more upstanding but still of sufficient quality and attractiveness to win out over Gold Dust, a coarser and rougher stallion. The two-year-old class brought out the champion Canadian-bred stallion in March Past, a good example of a bred and well-blended Clydesdale. He is not large, but shows quality and symmetry. His nearest two-year-old competitor was Osborne, a lighter-barrelled and less substantial colt showing a bred head and good quality. Highland Glen in third looked to be well placed.

Three yeld mares were splendidly led by Syringa, notwithstanding that Sweet Lavender, last year's Canadian-bred champion female, was a candidate for honors. Syringa should weigh close to a ton and, backed as she was by general excellence in conformation, type, quality and action, she easily led, as she later did among all the winning Canadian-bred females. Sweet Lavender is an excellent but lighter mare, and hardly so well moulded. Two brood mares out gave Hilda Gold the honors on account of more depth and substance. In the other classes there was no competition, the second entry in the yearling class not being a showing exhibit. Three foals completed this section of the prize-list.

Awards.—Stallion, 4 years and over: 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Waverley Baron, and Waverley Royalist; 2, Scharfe, on Craigie's Heir, by Craigie Member. Stallion, 3 years: 1, Nussey, on Oakhurst Baron's Pride by Baron

Silloth's Heir; 2, Porter, on Everard Spark by Gay Spark; 3, Kemp, on Gold Dust by Craigie Provost. Stallion, 2 years: 1, Rothwell, on March Past by Dunnottar; 2, McGerrigle, on Osborne by Orphan Fashion; 3, Crowe, on Highland Glen by Golden Crown. Brood mare with foal: 1, Scharfe, on Hilda Gold by Fyvie Gold; 2, Nussey, on Oakhurst Silver Queen by Baron Silloth's Heir. Yeld mare: 1, Rothwell, on Syringa by Sir Spencer; 2, Henry, on Sweet Lavender by Sir Spencer; 3, Nussey, on Oakhurst Bessie Spencer by Dunnottar; 4, Kennedy, on Sweet Lavender by Sir Spencer. Gelding or filly, 3 years: 1, Nussey, on Oakhurst Water Lily by Sir Spencer. Gelding or filly, 2 years: 1, Rothwell, on Vanity Fair by Dunnottar. Gelding or filly, 1 year: 1, Rothwell, on Bonnie Heather by Dunnottar; 2, Kennedy, on Craigie Jean 2nd by Craigie Knowes. Foal: 1, Scharfe; 2, Allen; 3, Nussey. Best Canadian-bred stallion: 1, Rothwell, on March Past; 2, Graham Bros., on Waverley Baron. Best Canadian-bred mare: 1, Rothwell, on Syringa; 2, Nussey, on Oakhurst Water Lily.

Percherons.—At no other exhibition in Canada has the falling off of Percheron importations been felt so keenly as at Ottawa. Western Canada and even Western Ontario can be relied upon to bring out a sufficient number of local horses to make somewhere near a creditable exhibit. For four years now Ottawa has missed the Percheron importations, and while the showing made last week was an improvement over the 1918 exhibit, the breed is well worthy of a far better representation. The entries this year came from four stables only, viz., J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; Thos. E. Conovan, Baltimore, Que.; J. & A. Roberts, Peterboro, and Milton Porter, Simcoe. Four aged stallions, three of which were Canadian-bred, made up a real good class to start off the exhibit. Arnold's big, smooth, six-year-old horse Lion had no trouble winning the class, and latter annexed the championship ribbon almost as easily. In two-year-olds all three entries came from one stable, but here too the winning colt was outstanding.

In the section for brood mares, Nitricre, owned by Roberts & Son, and afterwards champion mare of the show, won with very little competition, although she was well deserving. Both the three-year-old and the two-year fillies brought out some useful fillies, but with one exception all lacked weight, and but few were showing in show condition.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, 2 and 3, Arnold, on Lion, Victor and Burdell; 4, Canavan, on Kamb. Stallion, 2 years: 1, 2 and 3, Arnold, on Moraliste, Honest Tom and Bumper 3rd. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Arnold, on Arnoldwood Monogram; 2, Roberts, on Prince Albert; 3, Porter, on Clemenceau. Champion stallion: Arnold, on Lion. Brood mare: 1 and 2, Roberts, on Nitricre and Marguerite; 3, Arnold, on Martha Idleouse. Filly, 3 years: 1, Roberts, on Daisy Nitricre; 2, Porter, on ; 3, Arnold, on Lady Kass. Filly, 2 years: 1, Porter, on Rosaline; 2 and 3, Roberts, on Lady Nitricre and Princess Marguerite; 4, Arnold, on Highland Belle 2nd. Filly, 1 year: Arnold, on Blazche. Foal: 1 and 3, Roberts; 2, Arnold.

Belgians.—J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., was the only exhibitor of this breed with three entries only in all sections. He won the championships in stallions on his three-year-old colt Comadore, which was a worthy representative of the breed and well deserving of similar honors in strong company. The championship in mares went to the year-old filly.

Heavy Draft.—The entries for the single and team sections were all good, and keen competition was the result. Only two contestants appeared in each of the yearling and two-year-old classes for geldings or mares.

Awards.—Single mare or gelding in harness: 1 and 2, Sam Wyatt, Osgoode, Ont.; 3, Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.; 4, Samuel McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; 5, Bower Henry, Britannia Bay, Ont. Team, mares or geldings, in harness: 1, Wyatt; 2, Marquis & Son; 3, McGerrigle; 4, Henry; 5, R. Rivington, Carp, Ont. Two-year-old gelding or mare: 1, R. Allen, Aylmer East, Que., on Fatty May; 2, Haddon Kerr, Howick, Que., on Baby. Yearling, gelding or mare: 1, Allen, on Ben Bee; 2, R. S. Currie, Howick, Que., on Queenie.

Agricultural Horses.—There were sixteen entries listed in the agriculture mare or gelding shown in harness, and was by far the strongest class outside the breeding sections. Sam Wyatt, of Osgoode, won first and second in the singles with Ned and Harry, a big thick pair well matched and well brought out, and third went to Allan Boyd, of Billing's Bridge, with a nicely-turned gelding that carried himself well and moved free. Fourth went to J. A. Roberts, of Peterboro, and fifth and sixth to Rugg Rivington, of Carp. The teams included all entries that showed for singles, and the standing was 1, Wyatt; 2, Boyd; 3, Roberts; 4 and 5, Rivington.

General-Purpose Horses.—The general-purpose section brought out four horses only. In the singles, horses shown to vehicle, Hadden Kerr, of Howick, Que., had an entry that measured well up to the type preferred and Milton W. Russell, of Maryland, Que., came in second and third with a useful pair, which came out again in teams and was the only entry.

Hackneys.—Two aged classes and the male and female championships included all the opportunities Hackney owners had to compete in breeding classes. There were three stallions and five mares out.

Canada

Everard Spark by Gay
 on March Past by Dun-
 orne by Orphan Fashion;
 Golden Crown. Brood
 ilda Gold by Fyvie Gold;
 Queen by Baron Silloth's
 Lavender by Sir Spencer;
 on Oakhurst Water
 or filly, 2 years; 1, Roth-
 nottar. Gelding or filly,
 Heather by Dunnottar;
 2nd by Craigie Knowes.
 Nussey. Best Canadian-
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 2, Roberts, on Nitricre
 on Martha Idelouse.
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 mare: 1, R. Allen,
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 rie, Howick, Que., on

Awards.—Stallion, 4 years and over: 1, Graham Brothers, Claremont, Ont., on Terrington Cetawayo; 2, Samuel Ballantyne, Quarries, Ont., on Harry Lauder; 3, B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont., on Hillside Performer. Mare, 3 years and over: 1, 2 and 3, Crowe & Murray, Toronto, Ont., on Dunhill Wild Rose, Princess Patricia, and Willisden Maud Mischief. The championships went as a matter of course.

Standard Breds.—The breeding section for Standard Breds in all classes brought out nine entries only, and of this number two were foals. The Gleaner exhibited by A. Blackburn, Ottawa, was the only entry in stallions four years old and upwards, and Main Bow, owned by Frank Parker, Winchester, and Victor Siron, owned by D. McPhail, of Eastview, were the only two three-year-old stallions shown. They won in the order named. Filly, three years old, saw three entries, the winner being Ideal Princess, owned by H. J. French, Toronto. C. E. McCaffery, of Russell, won second with Queen of Lervis, and Frank W. Johnson, of Ottawa, third with Rubykin. There was only one brood mare shown. Judge, Dr. J. A. Sinclair, Cannington.

Dairy Cattle.

There was some very fine competition among the dairy cattle this year particularly Ayrshires where the usual type and quality was manifested. On the whole the dairy cattle were not exceptionally well represented by numbers although some of the classes provided the keenest competition. There is not a great deal more to say about the dairy cattle but we would just like to say that the catalogue this year, while very substantial and pleasing in appearance, was very notable for the evident carelessness with which it had been compiled. About half the names of entries in Holsteins were spelled wrongly, and other breeds too for that matter, so that it has been impossible in all cases to give the correct name of a winning animal.

Holsteins.—Holsteins as usual were broken in type. Some of the classes were exceptionally good for the breed and keenly contested but in others there were entries about which the less said the better. The sooner Holstein breeders can agree upon type the sooner they can overcome these show-ring deficiencies and secure uniformity. G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont., was judge.

Four aged bulls came forward for honors in the first class. Gooderhams Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke finally topped the class over Willoughby's Hill Crest Ormsby Count, an immense sire weighing 2,700 pounds. The Gooderham bull was later made champion male. Third was occupied by Manor King Segis Korndyke. There was a sharp contest for first between Lakeview King Mona and King Korndyke Lulu Keyes in the two year olds, of which there were only three, but Lakeview King finally carried away the red. The yearlings were a very strong class; in fact they made what was probably the strongest class of the breed, with six good ones competing. First honors were well deserved by Count Rauwerd Rattler from the Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville. He was breeder looking than Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje his closest runner-up. He was also in better fit and showed evidence of having been brought along better and was possibly some deeper although both bulls were of the same stamp. Third went to Gold Dollar Desta Abbekerk, a good bull but somewhat over developed in masculinity for his age.

Gold Dollar Pontiac Korndyke, a long, typey fellow led a string of 5 senior bull calves, followed by King Artis Keyes, with a little less size and hardly as good a topline. Meroft Victory King Copia lacked quality and stopped at third. There were nine in the junior class with three good ones on top. Kemptville School carried off first and third with K.A.S. King Spofford and K. A. S. Alpha, the latter being larger and, possibly, when well handled, the better calf. The winner, however, is a straight, sweet youngster, King Nicolo Korndyke Keyes, junior champion at Toronto this year and a calf with sweetness and quality, although a little upstanding, was second.

There were 10 aged cows in milk competing for honors. First place went to Flora Tensen, a strong-bodied, deep and capacious cow with a well formed udder and a strong top. She later annexed championship honors. Number two was Manor P. H. Belle, showing another good udder, but not so much strength at the heart. She had more capacity than Elmgrove Lize that was forced to third. The latter, while a smaller cow has a good udder that is well carried up behind.

The aged-dry class showed a line-up of fourteen, of which a few were good. Jessie Grace Keyes, second at the National this year, and champion female in 1917 and 1918, at Ottawa, led the class. She is a well-veined cow with a splendid topline and won from Dekol Calamity Queen 2nd, a real good cow but inclined to heaviness behind. The winner of third was a smaller cow with not so good a show of udder. She was Pontiac Jessie Hengerveld.

Two right good ones showed up as three year olds in milk and while in some respects Rag Apple Girl showed a better individual than Manor Segis Princess, the latter won because of greater strength at the heart. The two year olds in milk were seven strong, first place going to Keyes Hengerveld, a heifer with a good udder, but none too much capacity. Manor Keyes Summer-ville, in second is a sweet heifer, but also lacks in capacity. Daisy Mercena Pontiac in third showed more capacity than either, but showed an udder somewhat faulty. The two-year-old dry heifers were led by Burnside Fayne Echo, with Rose Mauben Fayne taking the blue and Princess Bess of Meroft in third.

Four senior yearlings gave Johanna Beets Posch

the lead, while five junior yearlings paid similar respect to Fanny Tensen De Kol. Eight youngsters constituted an even lot of senior calves, while the junior heifer calves were led by K. A. S. Toitilla Lass.

Exhibitors.—Andrew Tierney, Metcalfe, Ont.; John Willoughby, Smiths Falls, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Philipsville, Ont.; Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont.; Allied Stock Farm, Wilsonville, Ont.; M. J. McKay, Cornwall, Ont.; J. S. Havey, Arnprior, Ont.; Hugh Carson, Ottawa, Ont.; J. Vipond & Son, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; R. J. Mercer, Montreal, Que.; Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont.; Cummings & Vipond, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; P. S. Snider, Bainsville; J. B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.; M. W. Miller, Brome Centre, Que.; Jas. Knapp, Merrickville, Ont.; R. H. Earl, Merrickville, Ont.; X. Plaunt, Northcote, Ont.; Wm. A. Cameron, Mountain, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, 3 years and over (4): 1, Gooderham, on Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke; 2, Willoughby, on Hill Crest Ormsby Count; 3, Allied S. F., on Manor King Segis Korndyke; 4, Tierney, on King Segis Mercena Alcartra. Bull, 2 years, (3): 1, McKay, on Lakeview King Mona; 2, Gooderham, on King Korndyke Lulu Keyes; 3, Havey, on Sir Echo Sylvia Paul De Kol. Bull, one year, (6): 1, Kemptville A. S., on Count Rauwerd Rattler; 2, Carson, on Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje; 3, Vipond & Son, on Gold Dollar Desta Abbekerk; 4, Gooderham, on King Keyes Tensen; 5, Mercer, on Rag Apple Pietertje Pontiac. Bull, senior calf, (5): 1, Cummings & Vipond, on Gold Dollar Pontiac Korndyke; 3, Gooderham, on King Artis Keyes; 3, Mercer, on Meroft Victory King Copia; 4, Snider, on Lyons Merton Boy; 5, Stevens, on Champion Echo Sylvia. Bull, junior calf (9): 1 and 3, Kemptville A. S., on K. A. S. King Spofford and K. A. S. Alpha; 2, Gooderham, on King Nicolo Korndyke Keyes; 4 and 5, Tierney, on Segis' Mercena Prince and King Segis' Canary Calamity.

Cow, 4 years and over, in milk, (10): 1 and 5, Carson, on Flora Tensen, and Countess Plus; 2, Gooderham, on Manor P. H. Belle; 3, Mercer, on Elm Grove Lize; 4, Allied S. F., on Faforit Kent. **Cow, 3 years, in milk, (2):** 1, Gooderham, on Manor Segis Princess; 2, Miller, on Rag Apple Girl. **Cow, 3 years and over, dry, (14):** 1, Gooderham, on Jessie Grace Keyes; 2, Allied S. F., on De Kol Calamity Queen 2nd; 3, Carson, on Pontiac Jessie Hengerveld; 4, Willoughby, on Pontiac Pauline Daisy; 5, Havey, on Natoye Keyes. **Heifer, 2 years, in milk, (7):** 1, Wylie, on Keyes Hengerveld; 2, Gooderham, on Manor Keyes Summerville; 3, Kemptville A. S., on Daisy Mercena Pontiac; 4, Allied S. F., on Braeside Segis Fern; 5 and 6, Havey, on Granden Pontiac Belfar and Granden Posch Aris. **Heifer, 2 years, dry: 1,** Wylie, on Burnside Fayne Echo; 2, Vipond & Son, on Rose Mauben Fayne; 3, Mercer, on Princess Bess of Meroft; 4, Carson, on Riverdale Jestke; Lyons; 5, Willoughby on Tess Countess. **Heifer, senior yearling, (4):** 1, Stevens, on Johanna Beets Posch; 2, Kemptville A. S., on Pontiac Colantha Posch; 3, Allied S. F., on Iolan Segis Posch; 4, Gooderham, on Manor Keyes De Kol. **Heifer, junior yearling, (5):** 1 and 3, Kemptville A. S., on Fanny Tensen De Kol and May Tensen Colantha; 2 and 5, Gooderham, on Manor Jewel Keyes and Gold Dollar Ophelia; 4, Allied S. F., on Maggie Kent Schuiling. **Heifer, senior calf, (8):** 1 and 2, Carson, on Rideauvale Sylvia and Rideauvale Duchess Ladoga; 3, Mercer, on Meroft Countess Copia; 4, Allied S. F., on Maggie Kent Gano; S. Vipond & Son, on Rose Fayne Changling. **Heifer, junior calf: 1,** Kemptville A. S., on K. A. S. Toitilla Lass; 2, Gooderham, on Manor Keyes Nicolo; 3 and 4, Allied S. F., on Maud Pontiac Colantha and Allied Snowball Segis; 5, Carson, on Rideauvale Tensen Baron. **Champion male: Gooderham, on Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke. Champion female: Carson, on Flora Tensen. Junior champion female, over one year, (special): Carson, on Rideauvale Sylvia. Four, get of one sire, (over 6 months, bred and owned by exhibitor):** 1 and 4, Gooderham, (get of King Korndyke Sadie Keyes); 2, Willoughby (Hill Crest Ormsby Count); 3, Allied S. F., (Manor King Segis Korndyke.) **Two, get of one cow: 1,** Willoughby (get of Daisy Abbekerk Pontiac); 2, Allied S. F. (Maggie Kent). **Graded herd: 1,** Gooderham (herd headed by Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke); 2, Allied S. F. (Manor K. S. Korndyke). **Bull and 4 females under two years, females bred by exhibitor: 1,** Gooderham, (headed by King Nicolo Korndyke Keyes); 2, Allied S. F., (Braeside Pontiac Prince). **Four, get of one sire: 1,** Gooderham (get of K. K. Sadie Keyes); 2, Allied S. F., (Manor K. S. Korndyke); 3, Willoughby (Hill Crest Ormsby Count). **Best herd, bull and 4 females, any age, (special): Gooderham (Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke).**

Ayrshires.—Ayrshires were, as usual, the best fitted and the best shown dairy cattle at the exhibition although it was noticeable that one or two exhibitors did not have their entries fitted as well as last year. Ayrshire uniformity of type was again in evidence, however, and drew much ringside comment.

McMillan, as was to be expected, led the aged-bull class with Lessnessock Golden Love, this year's champion at Toronto. He certainly is a grand, large bull and was declared champion. Holehouse Hopeful carried off the blue and Bonnie Brae Lad the white. Burnside Kohinoor was a lone entry in the two year olds, while Burnside Sir Andrew and Lochinvar Champion scrapped it out as yearlings, the former winning the red.

In senior bull calves there were five good ones, Springburn Golden Morn, Toronto's junior champion, winning easily with his depth, strong topline and breediness. Next came Burnside Dentmaster a calf of splendid quality, but small. A nice sweet bunch of seven juniors gave credit to Burnside Pearl Parlin for winning the first place.

The three leading cows of six competitors among the aged cows in milk each had great udders. Chapmanton Henny, the champion in 1917, second in her class last year and by Professor Barton, who judged, considered to be the ideal Ayrshire type. Following her came Carleton Baroness, of the same type as chapmanton Henny, while Blacklyre's Ellen, a splendid cow, but with rather short teats came third.

The three year olds in milk gave first honors to Auchinbay Victoria 8th, a fair typey cow with good depth, but falling somewhat behind. Next to her came Drumshire Primrose with less udder. This class was not a good one. The dry cows, three years and over were led by White Star of Cedar Croft, with Burnside Flora Regan next. There were only four competitors. Five Canadian-bred cows three years and over turned out and the red went to a good quality cow, Mary of Maplehurst, that gave second to Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th. The latter is hardly so strong at the heart, but she carries a much better udder than Violet of Kelso and is stronger on top.

Six two year olds in milk were led by Whitehill May Scott 4th. Adalia 8th carries a nice udder but has less substance and heart girth. In the dry two-year-old class Honorine McAllister took the red away from Bessie of Maple Lawn while Ravendale Susie was satisfied with third.

Burnside Randy 3rd and Burnside Emma Blossom were almost tied for honors as yearlings, but the latter won on substance although not nearly so flashy. Springburn Bell looked well in third.

Eleven senior and six junior calves provided strong competition and were led by Springburn Lovely Cherry and Burnside Sunbeam respectively.

Exhibitors.—Gilbert McMillan, Huntington, Que.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; D. A. Ness, Howick, Que.; Gillespie Bros., Spencerville, Ont.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; Robert Sinton, St. Rose de Lima, Que.; Jas. Sorley & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.; Chesley Pillar, Chesley, Ont.; T. G. McLaurin, St. Rose de Lima, Que.; Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, 3 years and over, (5): 1, McMillan, on Lessnessock Golden Love; 2 and 4, R. R. Ness, on Holehouse Hopeful and Sir Douglas; 3, D. T. Ness, on Bonnie Brae Lad; 5, Gillespie, on Burnbrae Lochinvar. **Bull, 2 years, (1):** 1, Black, on Burnside Kohinoor. **Bull, one year, (2):** 1, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Sir Andrew; 2, Sinton, on Lochinvar Champion. **Bull, senior calf, (5):** 1, McMillan, on Springburn Golden Morn; 2, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Dentmaster; 3 and 5, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Day Star; 4, Sorley & Sons, on Burnside Toors Mayor. **Bull, junior calf, (7):** 1, 3 and 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Pearl Parlin, Burnside Finlay Piece and Burnside Bell Master; 2, McMillan, on Springburn Golden Glow; 4, D. T. Ness, on Ravendale Pride.

Cow, 4 years and over, in milk, (6): 1 and 2, R. R. Ness, on Chapmanton Henny and Carleton Baroness; 3, Black, on Blacklyre's Ellen; 4, McMillan, on Ruth of the Willows; 5, Kemptville A. S., on Lady Hopeful. **Cow, 3 years and over, dry, (4):** 1, McMillan, on White Star of Cedar Croft; 2 and 4, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Flora Regan and Holehouse Randy 9th; 3, D. T. Ness, on Jean of Oban. **Cow, 3 years and over, Canadian-bred, (5):** 1 and 4, McMillan, on Mary of Maplehurst and Minnie; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th and Violet of Kelso; 5, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Day Star.

Cow, 3 years, in milk, (5): 1, Black, on Auchinbay Victoria 8; 2 and 4, R. R. Ness, on Drumshire Primrose and Netherthorn Nancy 4th; 3, McLaurin, on Kitty Clover; 5, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Pearl. **Heifer, 2 years in milk, (6):** 1, R. R. Ness, on Whitehill May Scott 4th; 2, Black, on Netherthorn Bertha 5th; 3, D. T. Ness, on Adalia 8th; 4, McLaurin, on Rosewood Gracie; 5, Gillespie, on Evie Lady Betty; 6, Pillar, on Hillsgreen Beauty. **Heifer, 2 years, dry: 1,** McMillan, on Honorine McAllister; 2 and 3, D. T. Ness, on Bessie of Maple Lawn and Ravendale Susie; 4, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Emathla Blossom. **Heifer, one year, (7):** 1 and 2, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Emma Blossom and Burnside Randy 3rd; 3 and 5, McMillan, on Springburn Belle and Springburn Heather Belle; 4, Black, on Willowhaugh Derby; D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Lady Mag. **Heifer, senior calf, (11):** 1 and 4, McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Cherry and Springburn Lovely Rose 3rd; 2 and 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Henny Chapman and Burnside Rosie Harley; 3 and 6, Black, on Willowhaugh Lorna and Willowhaugh Hilda. **Heifer, junior calf, (6):** 1, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Sunbeam; 2, McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Duchess; 3, Sorley & Sons, on Morningside Beauty; 4, Black, on Willowhaugh Lady Rose; 5, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Flossie; 6, Pillar, on Nellie Osborne. **Champion male: McMillan, on Lessnessock Golden Love. Champion female: R. R. Ness, on Chapmanton Henny. Bull and 4 females over one year: 1, R. R. Ness (headed by Holehouse Hopeful); 2, McMillan (Springburn Golden Glow); 3, Black (Burnside Kohinoor). Bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, R. R. Ness, (headed by Burnside Sir Andrew); 2, McMillan (Lessnessock Golden Love); 3, D. T. Ness, (Edgewood Day Star). **Four, get of sire, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1,** McMillan (get of Lessnessock Golden Love); 2, R. R. Ness (Hobsland Masterpiece); 3, D. T. Ness, (Barwey's Footprint); 4, Black (Netherhall Countermark). **Two, progeny of cow, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1,** Black (progeny of); 2, R. R. Ness, (Burnside Blossom); 3, D. T. Ness, (Burnside Lady Pearl 4th). **One bull and 3 females, any age, (special):** McMillan headed by Springburn Golden Morn); 2, R. R. Ness, (Burnside Sir Andrew). **Cow having official yearly record begun at five years or over: 1 and 2, R. R. Ness, on Chapmanton Henny****

and Violet of Kelso; 3, McMillan, on Rush of the Willows. Cow having official yearly record begun under five years: 1 and 2, (score for conformation only) R. R. Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th (90) and Burnside Lucky Darling (85); 3, D. T. Ness, on Ravendale Tinker Bell, (80).

Jerseys.—There were only three Jersey exhibitors this year at Ottawa, namely, W. S. Davidson, North Hatley, Quebec, E. A. Johnson, L'Original, Quebec, and Ede. F. Halden & Sons, Frelighsburg, Quebec. Quality was not predominant in any of the exhibits and most of the classes suffered for want of uniformity. Wm. Hunter, Burlington, did the judging, but was prevailed upon at the last minute to act because of dissatisfaction over the regular appointee, who came on Tuesday when the classes were scheduled to be judged, but apparently sensing some dissatisfaction at his appointment reported to the office and disappeared. The Secretary's office apparently allowed him to get away without even seeing the chairman of the cattle committee, or officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture who supply judges for Ottawa. The result was that it took two or three days to get someone who would consent to place the awards, but the judging was finally done on Friday.

In the aged-bull class Davidson's La Sentes King's Onyx won easily although Brunette's Perfection is a splendid bull and took the blue. There was only one entry in each of the two-year-old and yearling classes, but there were four competing for senior calf honors. Here Siccawei Mona's Fox took the lead from Siccawei Figgis Lad, a lighter girthed calf and not so strong on top. Blossom's Bonheur, smaller than either of the first two stayed at third. Two junior bull calves were led by Foxy Meridale Boy. The old bull got the championship.

Six aged cows made only a fair class in quality. This was the more evident when Fontaine's Butter Cup, the nicest individual in the class was sent to the stable because of a gargety udder. This allowed Lady Honey-moon, a fairly typey cow, but with not so much quality and uniform strength to lead.

Following her came Blossom of Pinehurst a more substantial cow but with a less pleasing head and less character. Miss Pearl H. took third.

The three-year-olds showed Hamley's Fern, the female champion and she was easily the best thing out. Two and three in this class were a problem both being about equally defective requiring a careful balancing of points. Blossom's Page's Girl was placed second. Cids Lady Rebecca easily won first in a class of five two-year-olds, Forg Meridale Lassie taking the blue and Bonheur's Rose of Abbotsford a cow of no particular virtues except a strong top, taking third.

The yearling heifers brought to light another easy winner in La Craiserries Rosebud. Jet Daniel Owl took second. Among four senior calves was a daughter of Sybil's Gamboe, the \$65,000 bull. This was Sybil's Gamboe Victress, a deep heifer with no particular flash, but plenty of substance and capacity. Next to her came Darky Kid's Gem, a nice smooth calf with less substance but perhaps a little more quality and breediness. Sunray's Marrissh Maiden, in third, was too upstanding to win higher. Besides, she lacks heart girth. The junior calves were a fair lot.

Awards.—Bull, 3 years and over, (3): 1, Davidson, on La Sentes King's Onyx; 2, Johnson, on Brunette's Perfection; 3, Halden, on Daniel H. Bull, 2 years, (1), 1, Halden, on Edgeley Bright Boy. Bull, one year, (1): 1, Davidson, on Buttercup's Sybil Gamboe. Bull senior calf, (4): 1 and 2, Davidson, on Siccawei Mona's Fox and Siccawei Figgis Lad; 3, Johnson, on Blossom's Bonheur; 4, Halden, on Jewel's Owl of D. M. Bull, junior calf, (2): 1, Halden, on Foxy Meridale Boy; 2, Johnson, on Fairy's Bonheur.

Cow, four years and over, (6): 1, Davidson, on Lady Honey-moon; 2, Johnson, on Blossom of Pinehurst; 3, 4 and 5, Halden, on Miss Pearl H., Miss Ethel H. and Miss Meridale B. Cow, 3 years, (3): 1, Davidson, on Hamley's Fern; 2, Johnson, on Blossom's Page's Girl; 3, Halden, on Jet Daniel. Heifer, 2 years, (5): 1, Davidson, on Cid's Lady Rebecca; 2, 4 and 5, Halden, on Forg Meridale Lassie, Bona Meridale Lassie and Darky Girl's Lassie of D. M.; 3, Johnson, on Bonheur's Rose of Abbotsford. Heifer, one year (5): 1 and 4, Davidson, on La Craiserries Rosebud and Brunette's Mossy; 2 and 5, Halden, on Jet Daniel Owl and Bona Dale H.; 3, Johnson, on Bonheur's Pet. Heifer, senior calf, (4): 1 and 3, Davidson, on Sybil's Gamboe Victress and Sunray's Marrissh Maiden; 2 and 4, Halden, on Darky Kid's Gem and Grace Oral. Heifer, junior calf; 1 and 2, Halden, on Prospectress' Owl of D. M., and Mendale's Owl of D. M.; 3, Davidson, on Siccawei Petal Dust. Champion male: Davidson, on La Sentes King's Onyx. Champion female: Davidson, on Hamley's Fern. Herd; 1, Davidson. Four, get of sire; 1, Davidson (get of Fox's Abbess Lad o'D).

Grade Dairy Cattle.—As was the case last year and in 1917, J. H. Black, Lachute, Que., was the chief winner among the grade dairy cows. All the grades shown were grade Ayrshires, Black winning every first prize. The champion grade cow was a daughter of Lessnessock Agemas Guaranteee (imp.).

French Canadian.—Contrary to the usual thing, there were no entries this year of French Canadian cattle from Quebec.

Beef Cattle.

The beef cattle exhibit is always very light at Ottawa, and this year there was practically no change except in Shorthorns, where there may have been a few more entries.

Shorthorns.—Five exhibitors contributed to these classes, and some of the contributions were by no means creditable. In only a few cases could competition be said to be keen, the most of them being characterized by outstanding winners among small classes of mediocre animals. It was obvious that one exhibitor either knew nothing whatever of the cattle he was breeding, or he merely brought a raft of culls to take up the prize money that no one else was contesting for. He showed one cow that was 16 years old and had shown her first at Ottawa as a yearling. Entries such as this man's should be refused another year and hereafter.

The aged class brought out four bulls of variable quality. Lancaster Lad, that was third in Toronto, easily won at Ottawa. Gainford Eclipse, in second, was none too well fitted or handled, but he is a good bull. The winner has great size, depth and uniformity. All the succeeding classes were easily won until the junior bull calves came along, when Master Coral, a right typey youngster with a good top and shoulder, was awarded first. Next came Walnut Golden Winner, a little high at the tailhead and not so straight, but straighter than Walnut Marquis, a bigger calf. Lancaster Lad, of course, was champion male.

Victoria 10th had no competition in the aged-cow class, except for the relic of departing youth and imaginative usefulness exhibited by Scobie. In the two-year-old class Mysia Queen 8th lacked heart girth to win from Laura Beauty, while Lady Isabella, at third, was small. The senior yearlings provided an outstanding winner in Walnut Strathallan and Duchess of Gloster 3rd, although smaller than Duchess of Gloster B. 2nd, was breeder in appearance and won second. Four junior yearlings gave another outstanding win for Walnut Martha, but three senior calves showed less difference between first and second. Mysia Belle, the winner, is a nice straight heifer, while Walnut Scottish Rosebud is almost equally good. A very fine calf, Walnut Martha Maud, led five junior heifer calves, the winner of the blue, Duchess of Gloster 54th, lacking top and finish. The female championship went to Walnut Strathallan.

Exhibitors.—T. Scobie & Co., Osgoode, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; D. Brown & Sons, Shedden, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, 3 years and over (4): 1, Marquis, on Lancaster Lad; 2, Brown, on Gainford Eclipse; 3, Pritchard, on Sultan Butterfly; 4, Scobie, on Golden Gift. Bull, 2 years (1): 1, Brown, on Trout Creek Wonder 2nd. Bull, 1 year (2): 1, Edwards, on Brave Coral; 2, Marquis, on Crimson King. Bull, senior calf (4): 1, Brown, on Walnut Aviator; 2 and 3, Pritchard, on Silver Prince, and Heather Marquis; 4, Scobie, on Donald. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 4, Edwards, on Master Coral, and Coral's Champion; 2 and 3, Brown, on Walnut Golden Winner, and Walnut Marquis; 5, Pritchard, on John Bull. Aged cow (2): 1, Pritchard, on Victoria 10th; 2, Scobie, on Red Rose. Heifer, 2 years (5): 1, Pritchard, on Laura Beauty; 2, Marquis, on Mysia Queen 8th; 3, Pritchard, on Lady Isabella; 4 and 5, Scobie, on Rosie Osgoode, and Jessie Jones. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Brown, on Walnut Strathallan; 2, Edwards, on Duchess of Gloster 53rd; 3, Marquis, on Duchess of Gloster B. 2nd; 4, Pritchard, on Monkland Select Quality. Heifer, junior yearling (4): 1, Brown, on Walnut Martha; 2 and 4, Pritchard, on Lady Roberts, and Roan Lady; 3, Edwards, on Lady Lancaster 23rd. Heifer, senior calf (3): 1, Marquis, on Mysia Belle; 2, Brown, on Walnut Scottish Rosebud; 3, Pritchard, on Ruby Rose. Heifer, junior calf (5): 1, Brown, on Walnut Martha Maud; 2, Edwards, on Duchess of Gloster 54th; 3, Pritchard, on Butterfly Lily; 4 and 5, Scobie, on Dolly, and Meadow Queen. Champion male: Marquis, on Lancaster Lad. Champion female: Brown, on Walnut Strathallan.

Senior herd: 1, Marquis (headed by Lancaster Lad); 2, Pritchard (Sultan Butterfly). Junior herd: 1, Brown (Walnut Aviator); 2, Pritchard (Silver Prince). Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Brown; 2, Scobie. Two, progeny of one cow: 1, Pritchard (out of Lady Butterfly); 2, Brown (Spring Belle); 3, Edwards (Duchess of Gloster 40th). Four, get of sire: 1, Brown (get of Trout Creek Wonder); 2, Edwards (Maxwalton Coral); 3, Pritchard (Ruby's Marquis). Special, bull and four females, any age: Brown. Aged dual-purpose cow, in milk: 1, Marquis, on Sunflower; 2, Pritchard, on Lady Butterfly; 3, Scobie, on Red Rose. Dual-purpose cow under four years, in milk: 1, Scobie, on Jessie Jones; 2, Pritchard, on Daisy of Fairfield.

Herefords.—There were two competitions for Hereford honors at Ottawa this year, namely, James Page, Wallacetown, Ont., and W. Readhead, Milton, Ont. Prize money was fairly evenly divided, and there was but one entry each in the various classes. Page won the aged bull (single entry), the 2-year bull, the yearling bull (single entry), the aged cow, the 2-year heifer, the junior yearling heifer, the aged herd and four calves classes, his aged cow, Miss Brae 50th, being awarded championship honors. Readhead won the senior bull calf, junior bull calf, senior yearling heifer; senior heifer calf, junior heifer calf, junior herd, four get of sire, and two progeny of cow classes, his senior bull calf, Victor of Brookdale, being made champion male.

Fat Cattle.—Only two competitors turned out, bringing five animals all told. Marquis & Son's winner in the yearling class, Roan Lad, was awarded the championship. Pritchard Bros. were the other competitors.

Aberdeen-Angus.—G. C. Channon, Oakland, Ont., was alone again this year at Ottawa, but his splendid herd would have stood up well under strong competition.

Sheep.

The sheep exhibit, although never strong at Ottawa, was, this year, more disappointing than usual. One section only, that of Oxfords, brought out any competition, and in this there were only two exhibitors, these being E. Barbour & Son, Hillsburg, and G. W. Acres, Vernon. Barbour took all the firsts and, with one exception, also all the seconds. Shropshires were shown by A. M. Stewart, Vernon; Leicesters by H. & N. Allin, Orono, and these were the only sections that filled. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, made the awards in the long-wooled breeds, and W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, placed the short-wools.

Swine.

In the swine exhibit, with an exceptionally light entry list, made up by six exhibitors only, Ottawa, made up the best quality show in the history of the exhibition. Yorkshires, Berkshires and Chester Whites were the only three breeds represented, but in each section a splendid lot of stuff came forward. W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, was alone in Berkshires, but his exhibit was really outstanding. The Yorkshire exhibitors were W. W. McRostie, Metcalf; T. G. McLaurin, St. Rose de Lima, Que.; Jno. Duck, Port Credit; Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; M. W. Miller, Brown Centre, Que.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years: 1 and 2, Duck; 3, McLaurin; 4, McRostie. Boar, 1 year: 1, Dynes; 2, 3 and 5, Duck; 4, Miller. Boar, over 6 months: 1 and 4 Duck; 2 and 3, Dynes. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Dynes; 4, Duck. Champion boar: Duck, on 6 months boar. Sow, 2 years: 1, 2 and 3, Duck; 4 and 5, Dynes. Sow, 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Duck; 4, Dynes; 5, Miller. Sow, over 6 months: 1, 2 and 5, Dynes; 3 and 4, Duck. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Duck; 3, 4 and 5, Dynes. Champion sow: Duck, on 2-year sow. Four animals, progeny of sow: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Dynes; 5, McRostie. One boar and 3 sows: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 5, Dynes; 4, Miller.

The Chester Whites were the only breed represented in the section for Other Distinct Breeds. The exhibitors were M. W. Miller, Brome, Que., and Wm. Roberts & Sons, Peterboro.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years: 1 and 2, Roberts; 3, Miller. Boar, 1 year: 1, Miller; 2 and 3, Roberts. Boar, over 6 months: 1 and 2, Roberts; 3, Miller. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Roberts; 2 and 3, Miller. Champion boar: Roberts. Sow, 2 years: 1 and 2, Roberts; 3, Miller. Sow, 1 year: 1 and 2, Miller; 3 and 4, Roberts. Sow, over 6 months: 1 and 2, Roberts; 3, Miller. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Roberts; 2 and 4, Miller. Champion sow: Miller. Four animals, progeny of sow: 1, Roberts; 2, Miller. Boar and 3 sows: 1, Miller; 2 and 3, Roberts. Export bacon hogs: 1 and 4, Duck; 2 and 3, Dynes; 5, McRostie. Junior Farmer's Inter-County Bacon Hog Contest: 1, McRostie; 2, Merrit Campbell, Finch. Judge, D. C. Flatt, Hamilton.

Live Stock Judges.

The following judges placed the awards in the various live-stock classes: Clydesdale horses, imported or Canadian-bred, heavy draft and specials, Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Manitoba; Canadian-bred Clydesdales, Percherons, Agricultural and Belgians, John Hay, Lachute, Quebec; Light Horses, Dr. J. A. Sinclair, Cannington, Ontario; Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Fat Cattle, James Smith, Ottawa; Holsteins, G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ontario; Ayrshires and Dairy Grades, Professor H. Bunter, Macdonald College, Quebec; Jerseys, Wm. Barton, Burlington, Ontario; Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln sheep, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario; all other breeds of sheep, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario; Swine, D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario.

Cheese and Butter Awards.

Following are the awards in cheese and butter: Cheese.—August colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 96.2; 2, E. E. Diamond, Shannonville, 95.8; 3, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 95.6; 4, R. H. Lowery, Arnprior, 94.8; 5, J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, 94.7. August white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 96.8; 2, Gilbert Ranvier, Wales, 96.6; 3, E. E. Diamond, 96.5; 4, J. D. Henderson, 96.3; 5, Jos. Skelton, Kintore, 96.1. June: 1, Geo. Empey, 96.1; 2, H. M. Weedmark, Oxford Mills, 95.8; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 95.7; 4, Alex. L. McMillan, Lunenburg, 95.6; 5, Gilbert Ranvier, 95.2. Highest score, C. J. Donnelly. Instructor's Prize (highest aggregate score for district): 1, T. F. Bays, Lambeth; 2, R. Thompson, Atwood. Butter.—Creamery butter, 56-lb. box: 1, Whyte Packing Co., Brockville, 97.7; 2, R. W. Farmer, Weta-skiwin, Alta, 97.6; 3, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, 97.3; 4, Wm. Hanson, Lacombe, Alta., 97.2; 5, W. N. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 97.1. Creamery Prints, 20 lbs.: 1, Whyte Packing Co., 97.7; 2, Crescent Creamery Co., Brandon, Man., 97.6; 3, W. N. Jackson, 97.2.

Standing Field Crop Competition Awards.

Grain and vegetables from winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions throughout Ontario were well displayed. The awards in judging were as follows:

Sheaves.—Fall wheat: 1, W. P. Johnston, Stouffville; 2, Thos. Stacy, Lansdowne. Oats: 1, Robert McCowan, Scarborough; 2, Thompson Bros., Indian River; 3, D. Borko, Formosa; 4, J. R. Hutchison, Slate River.

Grain.—Fall wheat: 1, David Hetherington, Bobcaygeon; 2, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt. Spring wheat: 1, Samuel McMillan, Cobden. Oats: 1, S. W. Bingham

never strong at Ottawa, but better than usual. One brought out any come only two exhibitors, Hillsburg, and G. W. All the firsts and, with Shropshires were Leicesters by H. & the only sections that made the awards A. Dryden, Brooklin,

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and 2, Duck; 3, Mc- ear; 1, Dynes; 2, 3 and r 6 months; 1 and 4 nder 6 months; 1, 2 and n boar: Duck, on 6 and 3, Duck; 4 and 5, 3, Duck; 4, Dynes; 5, 1, 2 and 5, Dynes; 3 onths: 1 and 2, Duck; sow: Duck, on 2-year sow: 1 and 3, Duck; One boar and 3 sows; Miller.

the only breed repre- Distinct Breeds. The rome, Que., and Wm. d 2, Roberts; 3, Miller. Roberts. Boar, over Miller. Boar, under 6 3, Miller. Champion 1 and 2, Roberts; 3, iller; 3 and 4, Roberts. Roberts; 3, Miller. Sow, rts; 2 and 4, Miller. imals, progeny of sow: nd 3 sows: 1, Miller; hogs: 1 and 4, Duck; Junior Farmer's Inter- McRostie; 2, Merrit Flatt, Hamilton.

Judges.

awards in the various horses, imported or pecials, Wm. McKirdy, ed Clydesdales, Perch- John Hay, Lachute, Sinclair, Cannington, Aberdeen-Angus and wa; Holsteins, G. A ires and Dairy Grades, ald College, Quebec; n, Ontario; Cotswold, l. Gardhouse, Weston, eep, W. A. Dryden, C. Flatt, Hamilton,

Awards.

cheese and butter: J. Donnelly, Lambeth, onville, 95.8; 3, Geo. i. Lowery, Arnprior, thfield, 94.7. August 2, Gilbert Ranvier, 5; 4, J. D. Henderson, June; 1, Geo. Empey, d Mills, 95.8; 3, C. J. llan, Lunenburg, 95.6; score, C. J. Donnelly. ate score for district): Thompson, Atwood. -lb. box: 1, Whyte R. W. Farmer, Weta- ity Dairy, Edmonton, Alta., 97.2; 8, W. N. l. Creamery Prints, 7.2, Crescent Cream- V. N. Jackson, 97.2.

Competition

winning fields in the s throughout Ontario s in judging were as P. Johnston, Stouffe- ne. Oats: 1, Robert n Bros., Indian River; uthison, Slate River. d Hetherington, Bob- lt. Spring wheat: 1, s: 1, S. W. Bingham

& Sons, Hillsburg; 2, J. McDermid, Lucknow; 3, Peter B. Snider, Bainsville.

Vegetables.—Onions: 1, Geo. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 3, W. H. Trick, Ottawa; 4, T. R. Aymer, Humber Bay; 5, A. McConnell, Aylmer, Que.; 6, Geo. Riley, Aylmer, Que. Tomatoes: 1, Sidney Eaton, Humber Bay; 2, Geo. Aymer; 3, T. R. Aymer; 4, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 5, W. H. Trick; 6, Wm. Dempster, Aylmer, Que. Celery: 1, Geo. Bycroft, London; 2, Geo. Harris; 3, Cook Bros., Cata- raquin; 4, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; 5, Art. Carlton, Lambton Mills; 6, C. E. Post, Brighton. Early po- tatoes: 1, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2, Cook Bros.; 3, L. R. Martin, Vineland Sta.; 4, Frank Wise, Peter- boro; 5, W. A. Broughton, Whitby; 6, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay. Musk melons: 1, Jas. Cox, Ottawa; 2, W. H. Trick; 3, P. T. Jean, London; 4, Chas. Heming- way, St. Catharines; 5, F. G. & C. W. Fuller, London; 6, John Baker, Cataquin. Cabbage: 1, Geo. Aymer; 2, T. K. Aymer; 3, Jas. Cox; 4, C. F. Kitney, Peterboro; 5, F. F. Reeves; 6, John Baker.

Young Men's Judging Competition.

Competition in the young men's judging competition was less keen than last year, there being only 85 con- testants as compared with 124 the previous year. Dairy cattle was the only class that exceeded 1918 in numbers, there being 25 as compared with 23. In heavy horses 18 competed; in beef cattle, 14; sheep, 14; and swine, 14. The possible score in each class was 200, and the following awards show the placing and the score as well as the county from which the competitor came: Heavy horses: 1, Harvey L. Thompson, Lanark, (163); 3, Wilfred Watson, Quebec, (161); 3, Herb. Cuthbertson, Lanark, (151); 4, R. H. McIlquham, Lanark, (150); 5, J. Lloyd Tait, Dundas, (148); 6, Garrett Poapst, Dundas, (147); 7, Wilbert Davidson, Grenville, (145); 8, Harold E. Wilson, Grenville, (144); 9, Clarence R. Wilson, Lanark, (143).

Beef cattle: 1, W. H. Strong, Lanark, (190); 2, E. Sheffield Graham, Lanark, (186); 3, Joseph Hughes, Lanark, (185); 4, A. M. Ewart, Lanark, (173); 5, J. Lloyd Tait, (172); 6, Jno. M. Chapman, Lanark, (171); 7, Merritt Campbell, Dundas, (170); 8, Wm. Thompson, Peterboro, (168); 9, T. R. Beckett, Grenville, (162).

Dairy cattle: 1, Douglas A. Ness, Quebec, (195); 2, Cephus Smith, Dundas, (187); 3, Victor Kellough, Lanark, (182); 4, R. M. Wallace, Lanark, (176); 5, C. G. Briscoe, Renfrew, (174); 6, W. G. Barrie, Peter- boro, (172); 7, Wilfred Watson, (165); 8, R. H. Mc- Ilquham, (162); 9, A. A. Morrison, Dundas, (153).

Sheep: 1, Wm. Thompson, (168); 2, T. K. Stewart, Lanark, (167); 3, A. M. Ewart, (162); 4, W. G. Barrie, (160); 5, A. A. Morrison, (154); 6, Garret Poapst, (147); 7, Wilbert Davidson, (135); John S. Wilson, Grenville, (121); 9, Lloyd Poapst, Dundas, (108).

Swine: 1, Jos. Hughes, (166); 2, Merritt Campbell, (151); 3, Lloyd Poapst, (149); 4, T. R. Beckett, (143); 5, L. G. Gibbons, Renfrew, (142); 6, Lorne F. Bell, Lanark, (141); 7, Cephus Smith, (128); 8, C. G. Briscoe, (117); 9, Harvey L. Thompson, (98).

There were only two entries in the junior farmers inter-county bacon hog contest, namely, Willis W. McRostie, Metcalfe, Ont., who won first, and Merritt Campbell, Finch, Ont., who took second.

Strong-Arm Canvassers Working at the Fairs.

After all the injustices rural folk have suffered at the hands of fakers it is indeed surprising that these char- acters still dare to approach anyone in the way they do. Strong-arm canvassers for certain farm publications have been working at the Fairs and their methods are nothing short of criminal misrepresentation. A passer-by is handed a card or some other useless article simply to stop him and get his attention. Then he is asked if he is receiving certain market reports, Government bulletin, or other information of interest to farmers. If he says no, the oily-tongued faker is greatly surprised and says, "Why! you are entitled to them. What is your address?" The man thus approached, unthinkingly, gives his name and address which the canvasser writes down on a receipt form and hands to the victim. Then it is explained by the "crook" that one stamp per week will pay for all this service, but this amounts to \$1 per year for some- thing that should be free. If the one approached raises any objection the canvasser explains that he has accepted the receipt and therefore liable. The outcome usually is that the victim pays the dollar and realizes that he has subscribed for some farm paper that he does not want and knows nothing about. This thing has been going on at the larger exhibitions and it will no doubt, be continued at the fall fairs unless these swindlers are run out of the country. They do not stop long in one place; it would not be healthy. Their methods, too, are many and we have only explained one system which they have followed with marked success.

Publishers who permit such canvassing do not have the farmers' interests at heart and the reader can never read and appreciate a paper thus foisted upon him. One thing should be remembered, all Government re- ports come free and the postage required to send a paper to a subscriber for one year is far short of a dollar. Pay no attention to these strong-arm canvassers who never sell the paper honestly, but resort to underhand methods of getting your name and your dollar. Even if given a receipt under the circumstances previously outlined you are under no obligation to them; their story is nothing but "bluff". Any man or men who attempt to canvass in the way we have described should be kicked off of the fair grounds and run out of the community.

Ottawa Valley Holstein Sale.

On Friday, Sept. 12th, the Ottawa Valley District Holstein Breeder's Club held their second annual sale at the Central Canada Exhibition Grounds and met with great success. There was an excellent attendance despite the unfavorable weather of the forenoon and the buyers included breeders from nearly every point in Eastern Canada. A New Brunswick breeder pur- chased nearly a carload and almost as many more went to a new breeder in Western Ontario. In the opening of the sale Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, as retiring President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, made a few brief remarks regarding the future of Canada's pure-bred cattle industry and assured the breeders they would be well advised to select and buy only the best, especially if they should be founding new herds. The sale did not open until an hour after the scheduled time. From the beginning the bidding was fairly brisk and by six o'clock the 55 head had passed through the ring at the splendid figure of \$16,495, an average of \$299.90 per head. Thirty-one cows; three years old and upwards averaged \$302 per head, 13 two-year-old heifers \$247, 5 bulls \$247 and 6 year-old heifers \$446. E. S. Blossom Hengerveld, a year-old heifer from A. C. Hardy's consignment brought the top price for the day, going to J. J. Merner of Seaforth at \$1,005. She was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, a son of May Echo Sylvia and her dam was an untested daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde. This heifer was exceptionally typey and went to brisk bidding from all sides of the ring until the \$700 mark was reached. From here on the purchaser and Mr. Cumming of Cummings & Vipond had bidding all to themselves. It will also be noted that the second highest price for the day was made on another yearling from the Hardy consignment. She was from a 23.11 lb. 3-year-old dam and sired by Woodcrest Sir Clyde. She went to Jno. Lumsden of Ottawa at \$725. Other sales follow in detail.

CONSIGNOR—A. C. HARDY.	
Woodcrest Pietje Artis, Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkon	\$ 650
Pietje Griselda, J. Lumsden, Ottawa	500
Carmen Sylvia Wayne, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto	335
E. S. Blossom Hengerveld, J. J. Merner, Seaforth	1,005
Paula Clyde, J. Lumsden	725
CONSIGNOR—W. E. STEVENS.	
Champion Echo Sylvia Beets, F. R. Mallory, Frankford	300
Aggie De Kol Darkness, F. Edwards, Lower Mills Stream, N.B.	275
Ina Corinne, F. Edwards	240
Korndyke Lilly King, W. C. Fraser, Arnprior	195
Sally De Kol Pietertje, F. Edwards	300
Inka Schuiling Posch, W. J. Kidd, Ottawa	120
Lady Jerusha Acme, H. W. Munroe, Harlem	195
Larchuigh Leeds Beauty, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	185
Rose Pietertje Evergreen, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	195
CONSIGNOR—J. WILLOUGHBY.	
Pontiac Pauline Daisy, J. J. Merner	315
Ann Ormsby, F. Edwards	195
Mabel Waldorf 2nd, F. Edwards	250
Agnes Rauwerd, W. J. Kidd	340
Tess Countess, F. Edwards	325
Waldorf Daisy Queen, F. Edwards	355
Hill-crest Ormsby Count, J. Lumsden	330
Daisy Pauline Abbekerk, Dr. Higginson, Rock- land	350
CONSIGNOR—J. KNAPP.	
Violet Sylvia De Kol Wayne, Hopkins Bros., Cumming's Bridge	530
Eleanor Abbekerk, J. Lumsden	235
Franci Olive Posch, F. Edwards	500
Merrickville King, A. L. Stackhouse	195
CONSIGNOR—A. W. CHURCHILL.	
Sylvia Gerben, J. Lumsden	175
Ioka Echo Pietertje, J. J. Merner	145
Ioka Triumph Burke, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	200
Cedar Valley Pauline, F. Edwards	300
Ioka Quidee Plus, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	315
CONSIGNOR—J. B. WYLIE.	
Eleanor Posch Korndyke, Ont. Dept. of Agricul- ture	305
Lind Korndyke Champion, J. J. Merner	225
Princess Jenny Korndyke, J. J. Merner	255
Princess Jenny Lind Teake De Kol, A. H. Clark, Mountain	300
Burnside Teake Korndyke, J. Vipond & Son	400
Bull calf, J. J. Merner	260
CONSIGNOR—P. W. TABER.	
Bessie Segis Walker, J. J. Black, Winchester	165
CONSIGNOR—J. ANDERSON.	
Lilly Korndyke De Kol, J. Lumsden	310
Korndyke Sarah Jewel, C. H. Dingman, East- man, Que.	200
Gilt Edge Pietje Queen, D. B. Grier, Lansdowne	205
CONSIGNOR—CAMERON BROS.	
Lillie Lucknow De Kol, A. L. Stackhouse, Kin- burn	225
Pietje Korndyke Paula, J. J. Merner	355
Grace Colantha Posch, J. Vipond & Son, Cum- ming's Bridge	375
Ottile Mutual Countess, A. H. Acres, Stitsville	115
CONSIGNOR—X. PLAUNT.	
Bertha Dot Hengerveld, J. D. Marlin, St. Eustache, Que.	325
Jessie De Kol, Hengerveld, J. Lumsden	300

CONSIGNOR—J. S. HAVEY.	
Natoye Keyes, A. L. Stackhouse	375
CONSIGNOR—R. H. EARL.	
Clear Spring Jennie, T. Lough, Rockland	180
Lady Clare De Kol, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	280
Aggie Belle Abbekerk, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture	170
CONSIGNOR—H. W. IMERSON.	
Korndyke Rag Apple, Dellah	275
CONSIGNOR—P. S. SNYDER.	
Lyon Merton Boy, R. Henry, City View	150

Ontario Angus Men Meet.

Acting in conjunction with a request from the Aber- deen-Angus Breeders of Western Canada, the Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Club met at the Palace Hotel, Toronto, on the evening of Wednesday, September 2, to discuss the advisability of appointing a joint secretary and field man whose duties it would be to spend his whole time in promoting the interests of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in Canada. There were upwards of forty Ontario breeders around the festive board. Kenneth McGregor, of Brandon, Man., who awarded the prizes in the Angus classes at the National, as chief speaker of the evening, spoke at some length regarding the advantages there were to be gained by having a man permanently em- ployed in looking after the interests of the breed in Canada, and gave the meeting some very interesting figures on the rapid growth of the Association during the past three years. The annual revenue of the As- sociation, he stated, had increased from \$800 in 1908 to \$8,000 in 1918; and continuing, added that whereas the breed entries at the Western Show in 1908 were to be counted on the fingers of one hand, this year at Calgary, Edmonton and Brandon they outnumbered those of any other one breed of cattle. While pointing out various reasons for this splendid increase, Mr. McGregor thought the encouragement given the new breeders at the Western Show by adding various specials in all amateur sections had helped greatly, and mentioned the futurity prizes that were given this year together with the boys' calf specials as being the greatest in- centives of all. It was the feeling of the meeting that the officials of the Canadian National Exhibition should be approached with the view of getting similar prizes added to the present list, and a committee was appointed to interview the Exhibition officials on the subject. The meeting also voiced an expression of approval on the appointment of a permanent secretary and field man, and asked that a notice of such motion be sent out to all members before the next annual meeting in order to change the constitution to bring this about. It was also decided to hold a public sale of about 50 cattle in connection with the annual live stock meetings at Toronto in February.

Buttermaking Competition at the Western Fair.

A good deal of interest is taken in the butter making competition held annually at the Western Fair. While the number of contestants in the amateur class was small this year the free for all class was well filled. In awarding prizes, quality and quantity of butter, method of making, cleanliness and care of utensils in finishing each day's work were taken into consideration. Each competitor is required to make three batches of butter. The following are the awards: Amateur Class:—1. Miss E. Wilson, Ayr. Free for all Class.—1. Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 97.83; 2. Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 97.75; 3. Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 97.57; 4. Miss E. Wilson, Ayr, 97.23; 5. Miss R. C. Young, Belmont, 97.13. Sweepstakes Class.—1.—Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 97.88; Mrs. R. C. Young, Belmont, 97.72.

New President of Holstein Association Elected.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held at Ottawa, on Thursday, September 11, the resignation of Dr. S. F. Tolmie, newly-appointed Minister of Agriculture, in the Dominion Government, was considered. Dr. Tolmie was in his second year as President of the As- sociation. The resignation was accepted, and Neil Sangster, Second Vice-President, Ormstown, Quebec, elected President for the remainder of the year. R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, Ont., was elected Second Vice- President in his place.

It was also decided to add 40 per cent. to the prize money granted for Canadian entries of Holstein cattle at the National Dairy Show, to be held this year at Chicago.

Hog Market Still Weakening.

Whatever the future of the hog market may be, sudden developments since the editorial appearing on page 1671 was written make it necessary to announce that at the present time the export demand is having a very bearish effect. Producers usually expect a decline in prices at this season of the year but added to the customary conditions incident to the season is a situation in the old country which will influence the packers to buy carefully for a few months at least. This is suggested in our Toronto market report and while hogs are scarce in the country and fewer sows are being bred the market for bacon is temporarily quiet and likely to reflect on the prices paid to producers.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 11.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

Table with columns for CATTLE (Receipts, Top Price Good Steers) and CALVES (Receipts, Top Price Good Calves). Rows list cities like Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton with weekly receipts and prices.

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards):

Cattle continue to move freely to the market, slightly over nine thousand head being offered during the week. As was the case during the previous few weeks, most of the offering consisted of common, light cattle from eastern and northern points; a few loads of choice weighty steers were on sale and for these the market was steady on Monday, gained strength during the remainder of the week and appeared twenty-five to fifty cents higher at the close.

Table with columns for TORONTO and MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles). Rows include classifications like STEERS, HEIFERS, COWS, BULLS, CANNERS & CUTTERS, OXEN, CALVES, STOCKERS, FEEDERS, HOGS, LAMBS, and SHEEP, with columns for No., Ave. Price, Price Range, and Top Price.

Wednesday, \$15.35 was paid and on Thursday most of the sales were made from \$15 to \$15.50. Sheep were in good demand at prices ranging from \$8 to \$10.50 per hundred.

Owing to the readjustment of the the buying basis in England and the heavy drop in the price of the finished product there, a good deal of uncertainty overhangs the local trade.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 4, Canadian packing houses purchased 306 calves, 4,850 butcher cattle, 7,673 hogs and 5,050 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to September 4, inclusive, were: 216,658 cattle, 49,205 calves, 248,799 hogs and 79,606 sheep; compared with 173,909 cattle, 44,041 calves, 235,021 hogs and 42,129 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

Following the losses sustained by drovers on the previous week market due to a break in prices, this week's run of stock was much smaller, the lighter receipts being particularly noticeable in the case of good quality cattle and lambs.

The best heifers offered sold up to \$11; nearly all the stock, however, was of light and common grading and ranged in price from \$6 to \$7.50. There were a few good veal calves on the market and for these the best prices were \$17 and \$18.

Prices for lambs were firmer, common lambs selling within a range of \$11 to \$11.50 good lambs from \$13 to \$13.50, common sheep at \$7 and good sheep at \$8.

Not many hogs were offered; of those on sale there were some very fair loads of select bacon type. The tendency, however, is still to market hogs much too light for the export bacon trade.

Pt. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,104 calves, 144 canners and cutters, 907 bulls, 800 butcher cattle, 1,217 hogs and 3,523 lambs.

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Markets Intelligence Division

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
11 1918	11 1918	Sept. 4
17.75	17.75	20.00
11.25	11.25	16.00
11.25	11.25	16.00
11.50	11.50	12.00
11.50	11.50	12.50
8.50	8.50	9.50

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
11 1918	11 1918	Sept. 4
18.65	18.65	15.00
17.25	17.25	14.00
17.25	17.25	14.00
17.00	17.00	14.50
14.00	14.00	12.50
12.25	12.25	12.25

Price Range	Top Price
2.00-13.00	13.00
0.50-11.50	11.50
0.50-12.50	12.50
7.00-9.00	10.25
0.00-10.50	11.00
0.00-9.00	9.00
0.25-7.50	7.75
0.00-10.50	11.00
0.00-8.00	8.75
0.50-6.50	7.50
0.50-5.50	6.00
0.00-17.00	18.00
0.00-8.00	8.00
0.25-19.25	19.25
0.75-17.75	17.75
0.75-14.75	14.75
0.00-13.50	13.50
0.00-11.50	11.50
0.00-8.00	8.00
0.00-7.50	7.50

REAL (Charles) Price Range Bulk Sales Top Price

2.00-13.00 13.00
0.50-11.50 11.50
0.50-12.50 12.50
7.00-9.00 10.25
0.00-10.50 11.00
0.00-9.00 9.00
0.25-7.50 7.75
0.00-10.50 11.00
0.00-8.00 8.75
0.50-6.50 7.50
0.50-5.50 6.00
0.00-17.00 18.00
0.00-8.00 8.00
0.25-19.25 19.25
0.75-17.75 17.75
0.75-14.75 14.75
0.00-13.50 13.50
0.00-11.50 11.50
0.00-8.00 8.00
0.00-7.50 7.50

ffered sold up to \$11; ck, however, was of grading and ranged in \$7.50. There were a es on the market and prices were \$17 and s were weighed up

ere firmer, common in a range of \$11 to from \$13 to \$13.50, \$7 and good sheep at

ere offered; of those some very fair loads ype. The tendency, market hogs much too t bacon trade. The \$19.50 off car weights particular variation ue to the percentage he lot. Rough sows 1 lower than selects.

Of the disposition or the week ending dian packing houses rs purchased 1,104 s and cutters, 907 ttle, 1,217 hogs and dian shipments were and 65 lambs. Ship- ates points consisted butcher cattle and

The total receipts from January 1 to September 4, inclusive were 28,759 cattle, 58,565 calves, 57,960 hogs and 31,874 sheep; compared with 29,128 cattle, 53,200 calves, 46,253 hogs and 22,526 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 828 hogs and 1,826 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 76 calves, 18 butcher cattle, 211 hogs and 145 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 107 calves, 348 butcher cattle and 675 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 4, inclusive were: 31,813 cattle, 41,696 calves, 39,344 hogs and 24,526 sheep, compared with 26,735 cattle, 39,553 calves, 29,089 hogs and 16,641 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

Horses.—Dealers reported an awakening of interest in the market for horses. It would seem that farmers have been inquiring for good plugs of mares, and that there has been some demand from lumber camps. Prices showed no change, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; saddle and carriage horses, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the somewhat easier tone shown in the market for live hogs for some time past, the market for dressed hogs was lower, and abattoir fresh-killed stock changed hands at 30c. to 30 1/2c. per lb., this being a cent under recent quotations.

Poultry.—Fresh-killed poultry is now becoming available once more, and the demand for it is good. Chickens sold at 35c. to 40c. per lb., while fresh-killed ducks brought 45c. to 46c., with ordinary stock ranging from 33c. to 35c. Fresh-killed geese went at 28c. to 30c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes continued slightly on the down grade, and dealers were evidently looking forward to further declines, as increased supplies are looked for in the near future. New Brunswick potatoes were quoted in a jobbing way at \$2.20 to \$2.30, while Quebec stock was \$2.05 to \$2.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store. In car lots, ex-track, prices were approximately 25c. below those quoted.

Honey and Maple Products.—There was very little going on in this market, but clover honey was said to be 25c. a lb., and buckwheat 20c. Pure maple syrup was probably out of the hands of wholesale, and was quoted at about \$2.75 a gallon.

Eggs.—Production is now falling off but the weather is more favorable for keeping purposes. Prices continued to advance slightly, and strictly new-laid stock was quoted at 66c. a dozen; selected stock at 62c.; No. 1 stock at 55c., and No. 2 stock at 50c. to 52c. per dozen.

Butter.—Pastures have been greatly improved by recent rains. The weather is cooler and the quality of the milk is consequently better, and the quantity is larger. Prices, however, continued about steady with pasteurized creamery quoted at 54 1/2c. to 55c.; finest creamery, 54 1/2c. to 54 3/4c.; fine, 53 1/2c. to 53 3/4c., and finest dairy, 49c. to 50c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was unchanged, the Canadian Cheese Export Company quoted 25c. for No. 1; 24 1/2c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3. The Peterboro Board sold at 25c.

Grain.—Car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at \$1.01 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 99 1/2c.; No. 1 feed, 98 1/2c.; No. 2 feed, 96 1/2c.; No. 3 Ontario Barley, \$1.51; No. 3 Canadian Western, \$1.48; No. 4, \$1.44; feed and rejected barley, \$1.40 per bushel, ex-store. American No. 1 yellow corn was \$1.83; No. 2, \$1.82 1/2; No. 3, \$1.82.

Flour.—The tone in the market for flour was firm, and in some quarters advances were looked for. Government standard Manitoba flour was quoted at \$11 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freight, or at \$11.10 delivered to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$10.95 to \$11.05 per barrel in new cotton bags. White corn flour was steady at \$11.10 per barrel in jute bags, delivered. Rye flour was \$8.50 to \$9.

Millfeed.—Car lots of bran were \$45, and shorts \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track. Broken lots were from \$1 to \$1.50 above these figures, all less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Corn feed was \$80 to \$82; pure grain meal, \$70; mixed grain mouille, \$70 to \$72, and dairy feed, \$48 to \$50 a ton, including bags, delivered.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy was quoted at \$20 to \$22 per ton, ex-track. The demand is only for small lots.

Hides and Skins.—The price of hides was slightly firmer last week with steer and cow hides selling at 37c. per lb. Bull hides were steady at 28c.; veal skins at 70c., and kips at 48c. per lb. Lamb skins were easier at \$1.50 each, and clipped lambs were \$1.25, while horse hides were \$11 to \$12.50 each.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 15, numbered 263 cars, 5,079 cattle, 422 calves, 1,850 hogs, 5,224 sheep and lambs. Trade for steers and heifers opened steady and closed 25 cents to 50 cents lower; top \$14.50 per hundred for fifteen steers 1,300 pounds each. Other good loads, \$13 to \$14.25. Good fat cows steady, other classes and bulls 25 to 50 cents lower. Calves and sheep steady. Lambs \$1.00 lower, at close \$14 to \$14.50 per hundred. Hogs, \$18.75 to \$19, fed and watered.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Apples.—Domestic 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket, \$5 to \$7 per bbl.
Crab Apples.—50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.
Blueberries.—\$1.75 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.
Grapes.—Greens, 30c. to 35c. per 6 qts.; blues, 40c. to 45c. per 6 qts.; reds, 45c. to 50c. per 6 qts.
Peaches.—40c. to 90c. per 6-qt. basket; 75c. to \$1.65 per 11-qt. basket.
Pears.—30c. to 70c. per 6-qt. basket; 35c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.
Plums.—75c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. basket; \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.
Tomatoes.—25c. to 35c. per 11-qt. basket; 20c. per 6-qt. basket.
Tomatoes.—Green, 20c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beans.—Home-grow, 45c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.
Beets.—\$1.75 per bag.
Cabbage.—Canadian, 75c. per dozen.
Carrots.—\$1.50 per bag.
Cauliflower.—\$2 to \$3 per bushel.
Corn.—10c. to 20c. per dozen.
Celery.—40c. to \$1.25 per dozen.
Cucumbers.—25c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket; (pickling), 50c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. basket; 75c. to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.
Egg Plant.—30c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.
Lettuce.—Leaf, 40c. to 50c. per doz.; Canadian head, 75c. to \$1 dozen, extra choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen.
Onions.—Imported, \$5 to \$5.25 per 100-lb. sack; Domestic, \$4.75 to \$5 per 100-lb. sack; 75c. per 11-qt. basket; Spanish, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per case.
Potatoes.—Ontario, \$2.65 per bag; New Brunswick Delaware, \$2.75 per bag.

Farm Produce

Butter.—The butter market kept firm at practically unchanged prices during the week, selling, as follows, wholesale: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 56c. per lb.; solids at 53c. to 55c. per lb.; choice dairy, 50c. to 52c. per lb.
Eggs.—Eggs also remained stationary at 56c. per dozen, wholesale: selects in cartons bringing 60c. per dozen.
Cheese.—Kept steady in price at 31c. per lb. for June make, and 27c. to 28c. per lb. for new—(wholesale).
Poultry.—There was a good demand for fat hens and choice quality chickens but low grades were not wanted; prices keeping practically stationary. Latest quotations for live birds delivered Toronto were as follows: Spring chickens, 28c. to 30c. per lb.; old hens, 6 lbs. and over, 30c. per lb.; old hens, 5 lbs. and over, 27c. per lb.; old hens, 3 1/2 to 5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; old roosters, 22c. per lb.; choice ducks, over 5 lbs., 22c. per lb.; ducks, 4 lbs. and over 20c.

Breadstuffs and Feeds.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.93 to \$1.99; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 spring, per car

lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01. Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$2.30; No. 2 northern, \$2.27; No. 3, northern, \$2.23.

Oats.—Manitoba, (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 89 1/2c.; No. 3 C. W., 88 1/2c.; extra No. 1 feed, 87 1/2c.

Oats.—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 87c. to 90c.

Barley (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.29 to \$1.33.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, No. 2, 3 and 4 yellow, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba (Toronto)—Government, standard, \$11; Ontario (prompt shipment, in jute bags). Government standard, \$9.40 to \$9.60, Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freight, (bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hav.—(Track, Toronto).—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$20.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto:

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, 35c.; flat; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$11 to \$13; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; spring lamb skins, \$2 to \$3.
Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 35c.; part cured, 33c.; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmer's stock, 35c. to 40c.
Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.

Wool, unwashed, coarse, 42c.; medium coarse, 50c.; fine, 59c.

Wool, washed, coarse, 65c.; medium, 70c.; fine, 75c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market last week was very satisfactory on shipping steers and the better grades of butchering cattle but was weak and lower on the medium and common kinds of butchering stuff. Shipping steers sold generally a quarter higher than for the previous week and this advance was noted on the better kinds of fat butchering cattle but as a matter of fact the fair, medium and commoner kinds showed a decline figuring fully a dime to fifteen cents. With the supply of bulls lighter than for the past several weeks, this end of the market ruled strong. Good milk cows and springers sold firm, others weak. Slow trade was had on feeders and stockers, demand being mainly for the better grades. Offerings for the week totaled 6,325 as against 6,750 head for the previous week and as compared with 6,900 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Canadian supplies the past week made up about half of the offerings and the best shipping steers were out of the Dominion, running in price from \$14.50 to \$14.75. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives.—Very choice heavy, \$17 to \$17.50; best heavy, over 1,300, \$16 to \$16.75; fair, over 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$16 to \$16.50; Good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$14.75 to \$15.50; plain, \$13 to \$14.

Shipping Steers—Canadians.—Best heavy, \$13.75 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$16; choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$9.50 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers \$12.50 to \$13; good butcher heifers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light, common, \$7 to \$7.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9.00; cutters, \$6.50 to \$7; canners, \$5 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11.50 good butchering, \$9 to \$10; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8.50 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best (small lots) \$100 to \$150; in car loads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair (small lots), \$80 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$55; in car loads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Buffalo had a very satisfactory hog market on the opening day of last week, but after Monday, prices, as a result of the bad trade west, showed a big tumble. The week opened with heavies selling at \$20.75, good handy hogs brought mostly \$21, with a few \$21.10 and pigs landed in the same notch as the light hogs, bulk going at \$21. The next four days prices dropped \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. Friday good handy hogs went at \$18, heavies ranged from \$17.75 to \$18, pigs went as low as \$17.50, good roughs sold down to \$14.50 and \$15 and stags ranged from \$13 down. The past week's receipts were 20,900 head, being against 18,319 head for the week before and 21,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb market occupied a very favorable position the first half of last week, but after Wednesday receipts were more liberal and prices were on the decline. Monday top lambs sold at \$16.75 and \$17, and by Wednesday the best lots sold up to \$18 and \$18.25, with culls reaching up to \$14.50. Thursday no tops sold above \$17.75, with bulk going at \$17.50 and Friday the range on best lambs was from \$16.50 to \$17, while culls ranged downward from \$13. Sheep were slow and weak all week. A few handy ewes brought \$9 but most of the good ewes had to sell from \$8 to \$8.50 and cull sheep ranged from \$4 to \$5. Last week's receipts were 13,500 head, as compared with 7,756 head for the week before and 8,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Market was active all week, with prices showing a very high level. At no time of the week did choice native veals sell below \$24.50 and Friday, which was the high day, the bulk made \$25.50. Desirable culls sold up to \$20, weighty fat calves ranged from \$12 to \$16 and grassy kinds sold from \$7.50 to \$9. Receipts for the past week were 2,400 head, being against 2,779 head for the week previous and 2,575 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,500. Market steady to 25c. higher than yesterday's average. Heavy, \$16.25 to \$18; medium, \$16.75 to \$18.25; light, \$16.75 to \$18.25; light light, \$16.50 to \$17.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$15.25 to \$16; packing sows, rough, \$14.50 to \$15; pigs, \$15.50 to \$17.50.

Cattle.—Receipts, 2,000. As compared with a week ago, choice yearlings steady. Best heavy native steers, 50c. to 75c. lower; common and in-between grades, \$1 to \$1.50 lower; steers mostly 50c. to 75c. lower; canners, 25c. to 40c. lower; bulls steady; veal calves about steady; heavy calves, 50c. to \$1 higher; stockers and feeders, 50c. to 75c. lower.

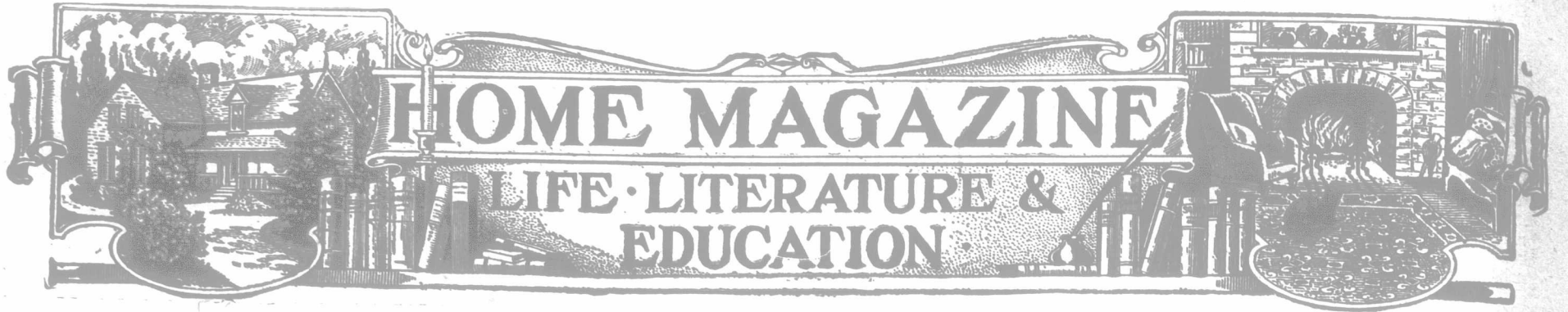
Sheep.—Receipts, 4,000. As compared with a week ago, killing lambs, 25c. to 50c. higher; fat sheep, yearling and feeding lambs, mostly steady; breeding ewes, unevenly 25c. to 75c. lower.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville.—No sales, 24 1/2 cents bid for colored, and 25 cents for white f.o.b., Montreal, Cornwall, 25 cents bid; some sales. St. Hyacinthe, 400 boxes sold at 25 cents. London, 25 1/2 cents bid; no sales.

Gossip.

The Smithview Shorthorn Dispersal. We are advised by C. J. Stock, proprietor of the Smithview herd of purebred Shorthorns, that he will hold an entire dispersal sale at the farm near Tavistock late in October. The herd includes twenty-five choice breeding females, a number of good quality unbred heifers, a few bull calves, and the herd bull. Many of the cows are excellent milkers, and all will be selling in choice field condition. Watch for later particulars.



A Threnody.

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

The rainy smell of a rainy dell
Whose shadow no sun-ray flaws,
Where Autumn sits in the wayside weeds
Telling her beads
Of haws.

The phantom-mist that is moonbeam-
kist
On hills where the trees are thinned,
Where Autumn leans at the oak-root's
scarp,
Playing a harp
Of wind.

The crickets' choir 'neath brier and burr,
By leaf-strewn pools and streams,
Where Autumn stands mid the dropping
nuts
With the book, she shuts,
Of dreams.

The gray "alas" of the days that pass,
And the hope that says "adieu."
A parting sorrow, a shrivelled flower
And one ghost's hour
With you.

Western Fair, London, Ont.

THE weather man was kind, and although the rays of the sun were a bit over-ardent, a clear sky smiled auspiciously for the Western Fair's big day, "Currie Day and Middlesex Day." By two o'clock the grounds were over-run by the biggest attendance in the history of the Fair, and, patiently waiting at Ontario Street entrance (at which sentries had stood for the four years during which Queen's Park did duty as a military camp) were hundreds of people who wished to catch a glimpse of Canada's Commander-in-Chief on the fields of France and Flanders, General Sir Arthur Currie.

At about 3 o'clock the procession entered the gate and, followed by the waiting crowd, proceeded rapidly to the band stand upon which the official ceremony was to take place, with General Currie doing "the Western" the honor of declaring it open. Then Mayor Somerville presented the address of welcome,

to which General Currie replied felicitously, first thanking the people, then passing to a more serious note when he urged the soldiers and people to stand by each other in time of peace as they had during the Great War. Above all, he urged the people to be fair to the returned soldiers. Nothing could be too good for them, he said. There are very few of them who do not want to work, and their fellow countrymen should give them every opportunity to do so. After three cheers and a tiger, the General and party, among which were Brig-Gen. Ross, D.S.O., and Mayor Church of Toronto, preceded by the Great War Veterans' band and followed by G. W. V. A's themselves, proceeded to the front of the grand stand, where the address of welcome from the Western Fair was presented by Lt.-Col. Gartshore.

Gen Sir Arthur Currie, by the way, is one of Western Ontario's own sons, a native of Napperton, near the town of Strathroy. Brig-Gen. Ross, is another, having grown up near Embro, in the vicinity of Woodstock.

The Exhibits.

Always on entering the Western Fair the writer of this hurriedly to the Horticultural Building. Western Ontario has long been called "the garden of Canada," and, although at this late date many other portions of the Dominion may challenge her right to this exclusive title, the display of fruit, vegetables and flowers shown each year at the Fair, must place the big south-western peninsula between the Great Lakes always at least in the front row.

This year, considering the excessive drouth in many localities, the exhibit was one to be proud of. Perhaps the apple crop is on the whole a failure, yet some "beauties" were observed on platefuls labelled "Wolf Rover" and other comparatively new varieties, with many old favorites, "Wealthy," "Spy," "Seek-no-further," "Snow," "Yellow Belle Fleurs," etc., also bearing the coveted red and blue cards. Very attractive, in especial, was the exhibit of the Middlesex Fruit Growers' Association on the

western side of the building, showing plums, peaches, etc., as well as apples.

Among the plum exhibits the loveliest variety of all, a bright yellow in color, bore the simple name "Gold."

Upon the opposite side of the hall were two fine exhibits of honey, shown by Wm. Anguish, of Lambeth, and Fred. Wright, of Glanworth. This year's honey, it was explained, is not as good in quality as last year's—for reasons known, probably, most of all to the bees—but, unless one is very fastidious, the deep gold dandelion product is quite as good in flavor as the clearer "clover" variety, which has not graced this year's hives very heavily. An attractive feature of both these exhibits was a display of "sculptured" beeswax.

In the maple syrup section the honors seemed to go chiefly to Ilderton, where the names of Miss Guzey (we are not sure of the spelling) and Miss Kennedy appeared as contributors of this delicious "food fit for the gods."

Elsewhere in the wing were the showings of canned fruits, contributed by Women's Institute members at Glencoe and Thorndale. One very attractive jar of citron was decorated by slices of lemon, yellow rind and all, placed against the glass. A jar of rhubarb stalks, evidently the red variety, looked all ready to slice into pieces, while, in the Thorndale exhibit two very luscious looking jars were labelled "Black Currants" and "Grapes."

Passing to the vegetable section one found the usual splendid showing, for the late rains have brought the root and garden crops on wonderfully during the past month. Here were to be seen giants in every class, and in passing the names of some of the kinds which succeeded in winning first and second-prize laurels were jotted down. Among these were:

Onions.—Red, *Red Globe*; yellow, *Yellow Spanish* or *Italian*; with some lovely little silverskin pickling varieties white as pearls.

Tomatoes.—Here *Plentiful* seemed a favorite; also *Bonny Best*, an exceedingly firm, well-formed tomato of a more yellowish red color; while several groups of a beautiful yellow species was labelled simply *Yellow*.

Corn.—Among many varieties, white, yellow, red and black, were noticed especially *Early Sweet*, *Late Sweet*, and the ever popular *Golden Bantam*.

Potatoes.—Showed many popular varieties, among them the favorite *Irish Cobbler* and *Green Mountain*; *American Wonder*, a white variety; *Rural New York No. 2*; *Early Ohio* and *Goldfinder*, two pink species; *Red River Triumph*, a red species; with some fine *Early Roses* for those who cling to that old-fashioned stand-by.

Squash.—Some huge specimens labelled *Hubbard*, *Orange Marrow*, and *Essex Hybrid*, jostled equally huge *Cream* vegetable marrows, all giving promise of pies and filled fruit-jars, even though fruit be comparatively scarce; while near by those aristocratic cousins of the squash—watermelons, musk melons and citrons—gave promise of many a luscious mouthful. Among the musk melons a particularly attractive species, with orange flesh and orange skin, was labelled *Osage*.

Cabbage.—Among these were veritable sky-scrapers of the cabbage family, two of the finest heads being labelled simply "Winter" and "Drumhead."

Among cucumbers *White Spine* seemed to be a favorite.

In the educative exhibit of the Dominion Experimental Farms, a placard urged farmers to have their names placed on the mailing list of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, so that the publications of the Department might be sent. . . . In this exhibit especially notable items were: the flax display (a new industry in the Dominion which is being "pushed" nowadays; a case of splendid samples of oats—*Daubeny*, *Banner* and *Victory*; and another of wheat, *Huron*, *Marquis* and *Red Fife*.

The Flowers.

One cannot leave this department of the Fair, in this *Home* section of the "Farmer's Advocate", without pausing long at the flowers. This year the exhibit of the "Dominion Seeds Company" was especially good, but one wished that more of the plants had been labelled.

Elsewhere, also, one found some splendid samples of the gardener's art, especially among the gladioli, where, among hundreds of splendid species the following were especially noticed: *Byron E. Smith*, a lovely pinky mauve with cream centre; *Parliament*, red with white centre; *Pink Perfection*, a lovely pink; *Mrs. Wall*, dark crimson; *Ida Van*, clear red; *White Lady* and *Europa*, white; *Anna Eberine*, magenta; *Princes*, red with yellowish blotch; *America*, beautiful light rose pink, with darker streaks in centre; *Goliath*, very dark purplish crimson; *Baron Hulot* seedling, purple; *Butterfly*, bright salmon; *Prince of Wales*, almost flame color.

Dahlias.—Among especially good dahlias were noted: *Sunshine*, single yellow; *Lieut. Robinson*, V. C. (new), a deep cerise; of the cactus variety; *A. R. Perry* (cactus), beautiful deep pink, shading to yellow. *Alabaster* (cactus), a lovely white. Among the "decoratives" were *Polar Star*, a splendid white; *Breezelawn*, vivid red; *Orient*, a huge flower with petals red on one side, yellow on the other.

A veritable Pandora's Box of other flowers seemed opened elsewhere: *tasers*, *Ostrich Feather*, *Comet*, *Chrysanthemum* varieties; zinnas fine in color and 4 inches across; pinks; verbenas; African marigolds; phlox; among the delightful "old-fashioned" beauties; not forgetting the pretty purple "scabious," or "Grandmother's pin cushion."—All of which should be in every farm garden.



The Prince in Ottawa.

The Prince giving three cheers for the King, after replying to the address of welcome from Sir Robert Borden. Among those easily to be distinguished in the picture are: The Duke of Devonshire, Premier Borden, Admiral Halsey, and, at the right, the Duchess of Devonshire and her daughter, Lady Dorothy.

Women's Work.

In the women's wing were very beautiful specimens of the work of women's hands—lunch cloths, doilies, cushion-tops, tea-cosies, towels, etc. Judging by the quantities shown, embroidery, especially in all white or blue on white, seems to be ousting most other kinds of fancywork from the favor of fancy-working women, and very pretty and dainty it is. But not any of the handwork shown was prettier or more interesting than the mats and boxes, made of sweet grass, birch-bark and porcupine quills, made by North Shore Indians and sent down, in charge of one of their number, for sale. These things—and not gaudy trumpery made of beads and scraps of red cloth—are typical Indian work. Very beautiful and tasteful it is, and one hoped the big Indian—sitting there with such quiet dignity instead of shrieking his wares at the top of his voice—was able to dispose of his collection satisfactorily.

More interesting than perhaps anything in the hall to the woman whose chief interest centers in the kitchen, was a "Barnet" refrigerator, containing onions, fish, milk, cantaloupe, butter, cigars and several other smelly things left there for a 3-day test, and warranted to come out at the end of that time each with its own smell and flavor and no stealings from its neighbors.

The Art Gallery.

From the Horticultural Building to the Arts Building, through which a few zealous souls are trying to educate the public taste to appreciate, and so derive pleasure from real art. We had the pleasure of accompanying two artists to this exhibit, but even without their influence, it seems to us, we should have known Paul Peel's "The Model" for the best picture there. It represents a child, a small nude model, escaped from the model's stand for a few moments, and half-hiding behind a tall mirror. The flesh tones are real as those of life, the drawing magnificent, and the pose natural and child-like. Paul Peel, it should be remembered, is Western Ontario's own artist. He spent his early years in London (the Wilkey & Jones marble-works on Richmond St. is the old Peel home), studied in Paris, and died at the early age of thirty. His fame is world-wide, and what Canada—and the world—lost through his death at the very beginning of his brilliant career, can be but vaguely imagined. The picture we placed second was "Snow-bound Boats," by Ernest Lawson, a beautiful study of snow and water and wintry sky, beautifully clear in color and true in atmosphere. Other quite fine canvases were: Two sea pieces and two landscapes by St. Thomas Smith; one of Bell-Smith's familiar "city street" pictures; a "Mother and Child," by Laura Muntz, in the iridescent greens and blues that she has made her own; also, by the same artist, a picture of two children feeding rabbits; a fine landscape, with clouds, heather and sheep, by Claude Hayes; an impressionistic winter scene—snow-laden trees, with sunshine and shadow, by Lauren Harris; a mother and baby in the light of a lamp, by Florence Carlyle; and a fanciful woodland scene showing three girls dancing through a wood to a bed of daffodils, entitled "When Daffodils Begin to Peer," by Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes.

Bell-Smith, by the way, also spent his early life in London, Ont. Lauren Harris is one of the Harris family of the well-known Massey-Harris firm Toronto.

All of the above pictures were loans. On the opposite side of the gallery were ranged the groups of competitive pictures by professional Canadian artists. We give the names of the prize-winners, and for this reason: Artists are not like other folk in this respect,—that their work, the actual work of their hands as expressed by themselves, is not for to-day only, but for all the to-morrows. In five hundred years a great artist's pictures may be even more noticed and more highly valued than they are to-day,—and one never can tell when one of our present artists may be "great." Often a painter plods patiently for years, turning out good, if not brilliant, work. Then comes a time when power descends upon him. He paints a great picture, and henceforth he returns no more to the plodding, half-satisfying methods of his apprenticeship. The world,—perhaps the whole civilized world—recognizes him as a genius and his name as well as

his work becomes known down the centuries.

In "oils" at the Western Fair this year the first prize went to Mr. Glenn, London; the second Miss E. Bradshaw, London; the third to Mr. Hunt, London; the fourth to Miss E. Smith, St. Thomas; Miss Healey of London took first in water-color, and Mr. Hunt second. In the amateur classes exceptionally good studies were "heads" by George Heaslip and Kathleen Jeffries, both of London.

In detail, probably Mr. Glenn's best picture was a somewhat impressionistic landscape, filled with sunlight. In Miss Bradshaw's collection a group (woman and two children), and a portrait of Mr. Barnett (formerly of Stratford), attracted the most favorable comment. Mr. Hunt's

a machine gun captured by the 21st Battalion; British Howitzer shells; curious gyroscoped shells to be thrown from airplanes; one of the German medals struck to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania; gas-masks in various stages of development; and pamphlets thrown down from both British and German airplanes.

—What strange, strange relics these things will be when the world has so far advanced that it will no longer tolerate the barbaric horrors of war!

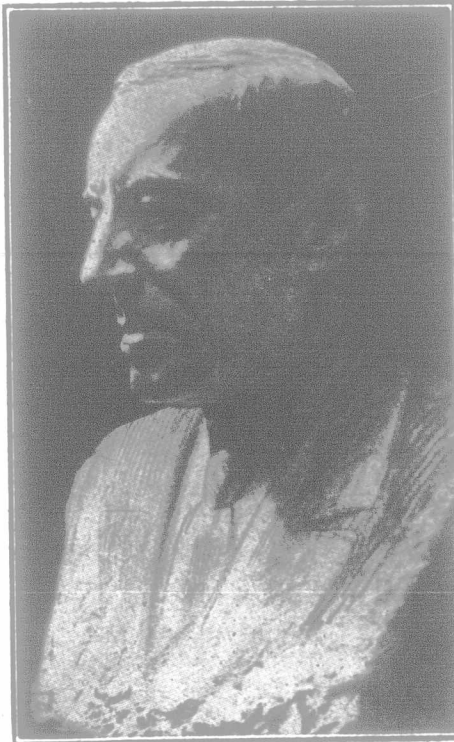
All these things we saw on the first two days of the Fair. As we write, on this third day, the rain is pouring down in a steady drip, more welcome, one may imagine, to the thirsty mangels and turnips in the field than to the young folk, dressed all in their "best," who have built upon Wednesday as their "big day" at the "Western." But no one's ardor seems greatly damped. Motor cars and buggies are arriving in constant stream, and the street-cars leading to Queen's Park are packed. It is to be hoped that before this reaches its readers the objective attendance will have been reached, and no one disappointed.

The Windrow

"It might profit the profiteers to put their ear to the ground."—Buffalo Commercial.

Mr. Jo. Davidson, American sculptor, has now on exhibition a number of portrait busts of leading figures in the Peace Conference, which are described by a French critic, M. Francois Monod, as a triumph, "the most original and vigorous talent that contemporaneous American art has yet produced." Busts of King Albert, Lloyd George, Marshal Haig and Venizelos are yet to be done before the collection will be complete.

The national anthem, "God Save the King" was sung in revised form in front of St. Paul's Cathedral during the recent peace celebration. This is the version:



Jo Davidson's Bust of President Wilson.

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

One realm of races four,
Blest more and evermore,
God save our land!
Home of the brave and free,
Set in the silver sea,
True nurse of chivalry,
God save our land!

Kinsfolk in love and birth,
From utmost ends of earth,
God save us all!

Bid strife and hatred cease,
Bid hope and joy increase,
Spread universal peace,
God save us all!

The attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Hall, Guelph, Ont., this year breaks all records.

Official reports of drunkenness in six of the larger cities of Massachusetts for the first month of prohibition are very reassuring. Edward Bagley, State Director of Prisons, states that the indications are that arrests for this cause will in future be very few. During July there were only 329 in the State as compared with 975 for June. Mr. Bagley expects a steady decrease in as great proportion.

Admiral Jellicoe is urging a strong mercantile and defensive marine for the Pacific, which, he says, grows daily in importance and contains possibilities of trouble.

The Red Cross is not going to rest on its oars waiting for the next calamity, but is going to carry on an unceasing campaign against disease and ignorance or carelessness in the up-bringing of children. The plan originated with Mr. Henry Pomeroy Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Committee, who has presented it to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switz., and to the Red Cross representatives in Paris of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. Geneva is to be the headquarters and "nerve center" of the Association.

Lord Grey, on account of health considerations, only promises to stay in the United States, as Britain's Ambassador to Washington, for two years. He is known as a Liberal, international statesman, consecrated to the work of securing permanent world peace.

Five thousand American Hebrews have registered to establish a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, is mentioned as the first mayor of Jerusalem. Professions, handicrafts and commercial lines are represented among the registrants.

The United States Government has sent out upwards of 2,000 "Home Demonstration Agents," part of whose duties, besides establishing Domestic Science classes is to help women to minimize labor and economize strength, to act as community organizers and help in setting up community laundries, drying plants and canneries.

Sir Conan Doyle is now writing the fourth volume of his History of the Great War.

Hungary has had five forms of government during the last year. The last, under the Archduke Joseph, has just been deposed by order of the Allies.

Ernest Haeckel, the famous scientist, one of the first champions of the theory of evolution, died about the end of August.

It has been found that a valuable flour can be made from the core of the roots—rhizomes, rather—of the bull-rush or cat-tail of the swamps. According to chemical analysis at Washington, the flour has about the same amount of protein that is found in rice and corn flours. Also it contains some fat. This source of food was discovered in the first place by the Indians, especially the Iroquois, who used the roots not only for making flour but also a sort of sirupy gluten. Two tons of flour per acre is the possible estimate.

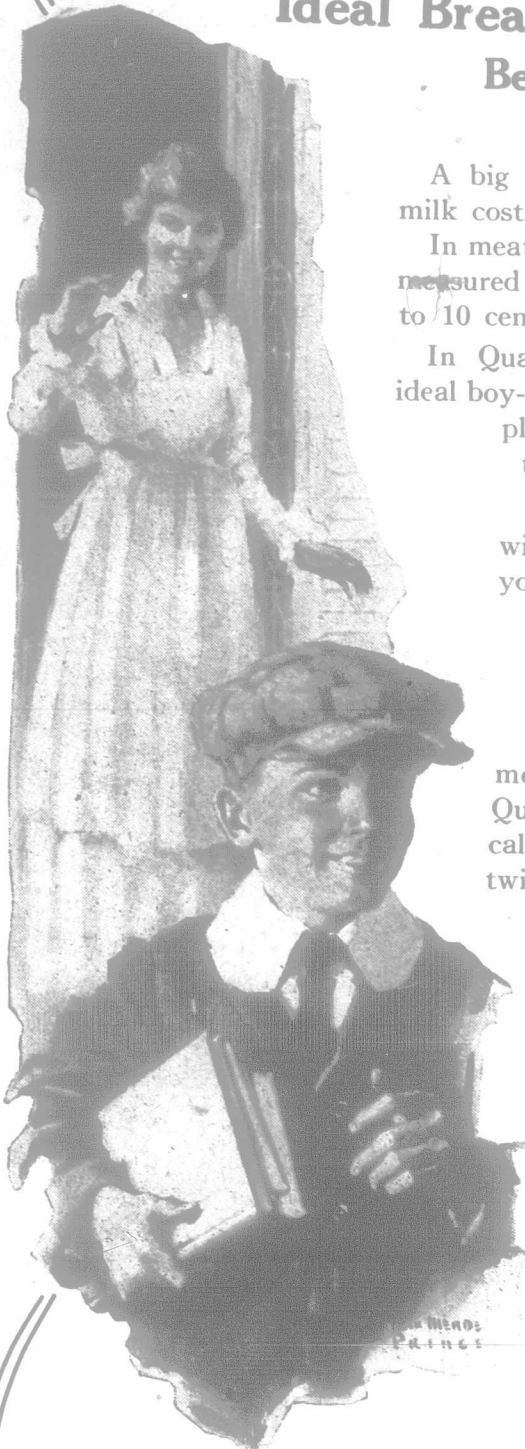
The Sunday-school teacher had explained very carefully how Eve was created out of one of Adam's ribs and made the wife of Adam. Little Bobby was deeply impressed with the story, and when he went home he related it to his parents. The next day, after running around a good deal, a pain developed in his side, and when his mother found him he was laying on the bed sobbing bitterly.

"Why, what's the matter with my little boy?" she asked.
"Oh, dear," was the response, "I'm getting a wife."

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A big dish of Quaker Oats and milk costs about a penny.

In meat or eggs the same nutrition, measured by calories, costs from 8 to 10 cents.

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No meat food compares with oats as nutriment for young folks.

1810 Calories Per Pound

The calory is the energy measure of food value. Quaker Oats yields 1810 calories per pound, which is twice as much as beef.

The cost at this writing, compared with other necessary foods, is about as follows:

Cost Per 1000 Calories

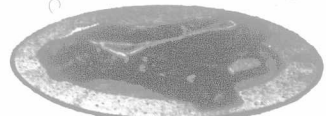
Quaker Oats	- 5½c
Round Steak	- 33c
Veal or Lamb	- 46c
Average Fish	- 50c
Eggs	- 50c
Stewing Hens	- 52c

Saves \$10 per Month

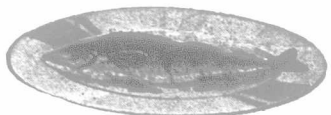
A Quaker Oats breakfast, in the average home, will save \$10 monthly compared with meat or egg breakfasts.

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Serve other foods at other meals. People need variety. But use this one-cent breakfast dish to average up your food cost.



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Costs 10 Times Quaker Oats Per 1000 Calories

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Number of Pattern.....
Age (child or misses' pattern).....
Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

2957. Girls Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2808. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the dress, and ¼ yard for the bolero. Price 10 cents.

2729. Ladies' Costume.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yard. Price 10 cents.

2954-2874. A Smart Coat Suit.
Coat 2954 cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 yards of 44-inch material. Skirt 2874 cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. The width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yard. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2513. Child's Short Clothes Set.
Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires for the dress, 2½ yards. For the Petticoat 1½ yard. For the Combination 1½ yards, of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2955. Girls Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2750. Ladies' Cover-All Apron.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2943. Ladies Service Dress.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is 2¼ yards. Price 10 cents.

2907-2931. Ladies' Costume.
Waist 2907 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material. Skirt 2931 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2½ yards of 50-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yards. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.



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Smart Coat Suit.
 in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yards. Price 10 cents.
 Short Clothes Set.
 in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.
 Over-All Apron.
 Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
 Apron Dress.
 in 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/8 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
 Child's Costume.
 in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Width of skirt at lower edge, is 2 1/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.
 Child's Dress.
 in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 2 yards of 27 inch material for the guimpe, and 2 1/8 yards for the dress. Price 10 cents.
 Child's Rompers and Cap.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 4 year size. The cap requires 1 1/4

2933. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
 2697. Ladies' Apron.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.
 2919. Child's Play Suit.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 year Size 4 requires 2 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.
 2926. Ladies' Dress.
 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 yards of 54-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yards. Price, 10 cents.
 2479. Girls Dress.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
 2922. Ladies House Dress.
 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. The Skirt measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.
 2932. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/8 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
 2945. Child's Dress.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 2 yards of 27 inch material for the guimpe, and 2 1/8 yards for the dress. Price 10 cents.
 2738. Child's Rompers and Cap.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 4 year size. The cap requires 1 1/4

yards of 24-inch material. Price 10 cents.
 2790. Dress for Misses' and Small Women.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 44-inch material Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yards. Price, 10 cents.
 2953. A Chic Costume.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 7/8 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yard. Price 10 cents.
 2944. Girls Suit.
 Cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 6 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. Price 10 cents.
 2936. Girls Dress.
 Cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.
 2720—Ladies' House Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is 2 1/4 yards. Price 10 cents.
 2785. An "Easy to make" Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Fellow Passengers.

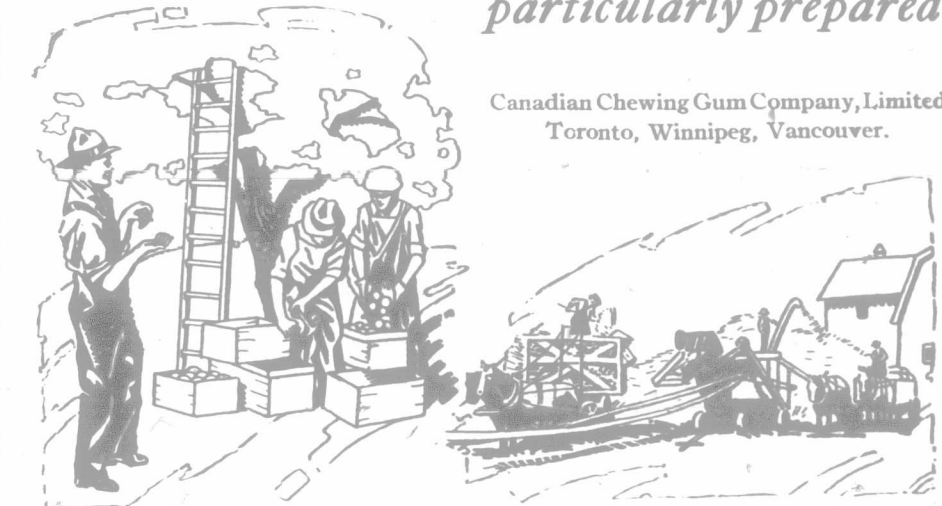
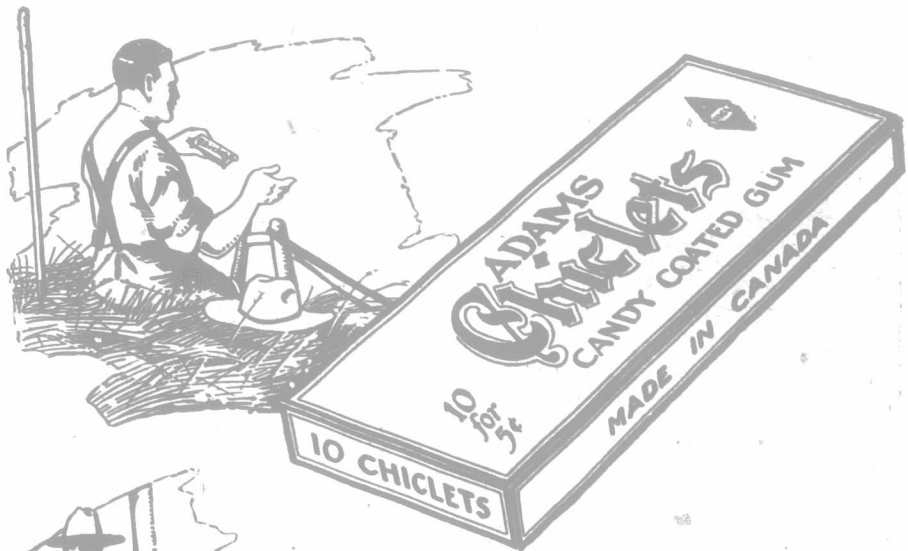
God hath given thee all them that sail with thee.—Acts XXVII. 24.
 Last night my thought as I fell asleep was a prayer that God would give me some message for you. This morning my first conscious thought was: "God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." Was that the message I wanted? What does it mean to me, and to you? Then the word grew radiant with light as it seemed like a beautiful promise of God. As St. Paul was cheerful and confident in the storm, which frightened even experienced sailors, because God had given him the assurance that all on board the ship would be saved, so the words of our text filled me with hope of a greater salvation.

God had given St. Paul his fellow-passengers, and He has given us our fellow-passengers as we journey over the sea of life to the haven we are seeking. Our relations are His gift, and He has led us into the midst of our neighbors. His acts are never meaningless, therefore, we know that He has much for us to learn from our relations and neighbors, and He expects us to help them in our turn. If we have light and knowledge which they do not possess, it is our privilege as well as our duty to let the light shine that they may give glory to God.

Are you feeling almost hopeless about someone who cares nothing for God? Pray for that soul with new joy, it may be that God will give you the privilege of opening the door to the Presence-chamber of the King. Perhaps He intends to give you that friend who is your fellow-passenger. Perhaps He will give you all them that sail with you.

A friend of mine said sadly that even our Lord could not find His best friendships among his relations and neighbors. It is true that His brethren were slow to believe in Him, and yet He won their allegiance at last. His brethren were eager to have Him work miracles where all the world could see and admire (S. John VII 3, 4) because they did not fully put their trust in His judgment—"neither did His brethren believe in Him."

And yet, when two men—the first disciples followed Jesus, one of the two was the disciple whom Jesus loved,—the first cousin (probably) of our Lord. St. Paul speaks of "James the Lord's brother," as one of the apostles (Gal. I, 19) and he also numbers "the brethren of the Lord" in the list of chief disciples (I Cor. IX, 5). In Acts I, 14 the mother of Jesus, and His "brethren" are mentioned among the faithful few who prayed together in the upper room. That stainless Life and perfect Love was not without effect in the humble village home. We are told by cynics that "no man is a hero to his own valet," but that is only because the valet has every opportunity of seeing his master's faults. But there are some people who shine at



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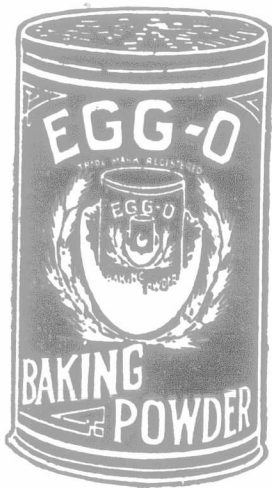
"The Standard of Excellence"

home, where they are best known; and the brethren of the Lord, as well as His mother, must have wondered at His sinlessness. They could not help being influenced by that Life of spotless purity and radiant loveliness. It is plain from the Bible record that some of them, at least, were won to His service and became His loyal and humble disciples.

In these days of plans for world-welfare, when eager Christians are roused as never before to do great things for God and fight strenuously against such giant evils as drunkenness, impurity, and injustice in the industrial relations between employer and employee; in these days of wide horizons, we must not forget the God-given duties which are very near us.

It may be that your fellow-passengers care only for worldly things—or seem to care nothing for God. It is not possible for us to judge truly of the spiritual condition of another.

But, if you are standing for Christ in the midst of indifference or hostility, you have a splendid chance to witness effectively for Him. Even in the city of Sardis there were a few who had not defiled their garments. If they walked with Christ in white every day, serving Him through whole-hearted service to their fellows in a city where selfish greed



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and "graft" were the rule, their purity and righteous dealing would be thrown into strong relief against the dingy background. The "few" in Sardis may have been given many in that city—many hearts and lives won for the Master they loved.

But the responsibility of witnessing for Him in such surroundings is great. A Chinaman, who came to America to be educated, was greatly perplexed because in a country that was called Christian he found much evil. He could not understand the vice and Sabbath-breaking, the many murders, suicides and divorces. He asked very seriously: "If Christ religion is so much better than ours, why do all these things go on over here? If these be fruits of Christianity, how is your religion better than ours?"

Unless the Life of Christ within us brings forth good fruits, we shall only injure His cause by professing to be His disciples. Even Christ said of His nearest friends: "For their sakes I sanctify myself;" and for the sake of our fellow-passengers we must try to walk humbly in His steps.

Some kinds of religiousness have the disastrous effect of making people hate the name of Christianity.

One man declared that he became an agnostic because, in his childhood, "Sunday was a dreary waste of starched clothes and idleness, and heaven was promised to us as one long succession of Sundays, with the addition of harp-playing and hymn-singing,"—both of which he disliked.

If our eyes are upon Christ we shall grow more Christ-like; but if we fix our attention on ourselves, and thank God that we are not like the people around us, we shall grow conceited and pharisaical and most unlovable. Then our fellow-passengers will do their best to avoid the religion which (they think) has made us so hard to live with.

We need to pray humbly and persistently that we may have the Spirit of Christ, so that we may be true and attractive witnesses for Him.

St. Paul exhorted slaves to obey their masters and please them well in all things; not answering back, not stealing, but working faithfully and willingly for their masters. So, he said, they should "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."

If we could only look at ourselves from the point of view of our fellow-passengers, we might discover that our behaviour was not a great ornament to the bride of Christ. We are "touchy," and constantly being vexed with other people. Of course, we call it being "sensitive," or having a right feeling of "self-respect." We like to win admiration, or we avoid everything that might give us trouble. We spend money easily on selfish enjoyment or luxury, but we are very careful when a call comes to break an alabaster box of precious ointment on the feet of the Master we profess to love. Is "self" our master, after all?

When we look at our own failures we grow discouraged; but Christ is still working miracles secretly, and if we go to Him in humble sorrow for our sins, and if we really put our lives in His hands to be used as He wishes, He can make us living epistles, known and read of all men. The Christians in Corinth had many faults and were guilty of great sins, and yet St. Paul inspired them with courage and joy by telling them they were the epistle of Christ. A letter from Christ!—that is what I earnestly desire the Quiet Hour to be. I always ask Him for the message He wants me to carry to you. Should I dare to approach you without going to Him first?

But lives preach better than words, and if your fellow-passengers are to be given to you—won for Christ through your ministry—then it can only be because you are in such close contact with Him that He can reach out through you and touch them. You must be in touch with Him and also in touch with them. We can't afford to "take offence" and let wounded pride be a barrier to service.

"Ah, what if in winning the praise of others

We miss at last the King's 'Well done!' If our self-taught tasks in the Master's vineyard

Yield nothing but leaves at the set of sun?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Your gift has just reached me, "Doris," and I will send it to your deaf friend.

Her last letter to you is still waiting for your address. Thank you, also, for your nice letter. Many packages of papers for the shut-in have come and gone. Surely our readers have scattered many good seeds in this way, which will bring forth much fruit.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

Rules for correspondence in this department: (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 a stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends.—No doubt many of you, when in Toronto at Fair time, stayed over Sunday and attended one of the city churches. I wonder if any of you were at St. Paul's Anglican church on Bloor St. the morning I was there. It is a very beautiful church—pure Gothic, solid, dignified, quiet and restful in coloring,—but not the best in the world for acoustics, so I hope, if you were there, you got a good seat well to the front.

I was very lucky in that respect, for there proved to be "room for one" just seven seats from the front and directly in front of the pulpit. And I was lucky in another respect also: On the way to the church I hoped Dr. Cody would preach on the industrial question. He did.

Of course you all know that the Hon. Dr. Cody is the Minister of Education for Ontario. That was one reason why I wanted to hear him speak. Another was that he always talks "common-sense", which is about as good a thing as anyone can talk in this world. For common-sense does not mean dry material facts only, as some people seem to think; it also means everything that is true and that inspires to better living and better conditions of living.

Now I wonder if I can remember any of the sermon.—I do declare I have forgotten the text! His subject, however, was "Labor."

The unrest of the present time, he said (I do not use his exact words for I had not taken my note-book,—but I give the gist of them) is due to a false concept that has come down from dark and primitive ages,—viz. that there is something degrading about work, especially work with one's hands. In the old Greek and Roman empires the "gentlemen" did not work; slaves and menials did everything for them. Even in England this idea of "gentleman" took possession, as is well shown by the rhyme, quoted in our histories, which was sung by the revolting peasants during one of England's early "labor" disturbances:

"When Adam digged and Eve span Who was then a gentleman?"

So the foolish idea spread and has come down to our own time, and holds its place among all too many unthinking people even here in our supposedly democratic America.

The idea that work—any kind of honest work, whether of hand or of head—is in the least degrading, Dr. Cody declared to be false, foolish and mischievous. Every man and woman in this world should fill the greater part of the time with useful work. If people fail to do so they fail God, who is "THE INFINITE WORKER," and thwart His purposes. If everyone worked, and really felt his or her responsibility to work, usefully, for the public, there would be much less grumbling and much more happiness. Working folk are really the happiest folk—if they only thought so. As a successful man, also a great worker, said, when asked for the conditions for a happy life, "A happy life comes from a useful job well done." At the same time the working hours must not be too long and too hard; when they leave a man or woman a mere weary clod at the end of the day, and, in the end, break down health and energy, they defeat their own end. Moreover the conditions for working should be good. It should be possible for everyone to live in a healthful atmosphere, have a comfortable sanitary house and comfortable clothing,

DORA FARNCOMB.

Needy. reached me, "Doris," to your deaf friend.

breathe pure air, and have opportunity for thought and intellectual stimulus.

It is the false concept of what one should do,—or, rather, avoid doing—and how much one may amass at the expense of others, that makes profiteering and all other such selfish aims possible. When people learn to put usefulness in the world first, selfish pampering second, then the world will be a brighter, happier place for all; then man will meet man, there will be fair discussion of problems, none will have far too little of comfort and life because others insist on having far too much idleness and luxury. That people be filled with the principle and wish for service in the world, because that is God's plan, is the chief thing. Once it is established in every heart, other benefits will follow as naturally as the dawn follows the darkness.

In the evening we went to hear a somewhat famous writer and lecturer who has been in Toronto for some weeks.—Mr. Francis Grierson of New York. His subject was "Wonder." And his message was that we must not become *blase*, must not fail to keep our faculties for wonder alive, since we must be ready for a wonderful era which is now rushing upon us, an era more wonderful than the world has known for nineteen hundred years. The cycle of development of the material and the intellectual, he thinks, has just closed; in this one immediately following the Great War we are really beginning the cycle of spiritual development. It is often said that the reason we have had wars and other woes brought on by ourselves, has been because, while professing Christianity, men upon the whole have not lived according to *Christ-ian* inspiration or principles. In the age that is beginning, Mr. Grierson said, we shall evolve into a more general living according to that spirit. The result will be the breaking down of walls that we ourselves have long bolstered up; and the coming of developments that will challenge all our faculties of joy and wonder if we will but keep ourselves open to see:

Now, in my usual fashion of dropping from the heights to the valleys (but, after all, that is what people are continually doing in conversation, isn't it?) I want to tell you about an economical idea or two that I have picked up recently.

A friend of mine told me the other day about a friend of hers who has evolved a very good top coat from an old suit, and the way she did it was this: She cut the coat off at the waist, then cut coat-skirts from the skirt, joining the two together with a belt taken from the bottom of the skirt and stitched on to form a sort of high waist-line effect. The whole was double-stitched, where necessary, with silk, and very well pressed, and the result was a very good three-quarter length coat "fit to wear anywhere."

Next.—After considerable scurrying about I have learned how to make vegetable marrow jam,—so that I might pass it on to you: For every 6 lbs. marrow, cut in bits, add 6 lbs. sugar, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 2 oz. bruised ginger root tied in a bag. Let all stand over night, then boil ½ hour and seal as usual in sterilized jars. This is said to be delicious and much cheaper than peach or plum jam.

This last "idea" many of you may know, but some may not: Going into a linoleum-floored dining-room the other day, I noticed that the linoleum looked extra bright and new. "I have just put on a coat of clear floor varnish," said the housekeeper, "It makes the linoleum last so much longer to keep it varnished, and that means a good deal when floor-stuffs cost as much as they do these days. Besides it really does brighten the linoleum up when it begins to look shabby. I put the varnish on at night and keep everyone out of the dining-room for a day or so until it is thoroughly dry."

So the Referendum is to be taken in Ontario on Oct. 20th. Don't forget that if you want prohibition you must put an X in the "No" column after each question asked.— JUNIA.

Dollars saved by Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.

It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it *must* be Bovril.

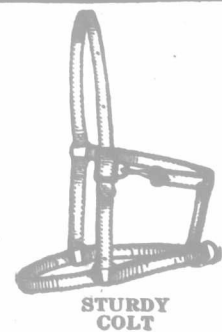
S.H.B.

Exceptional Strength

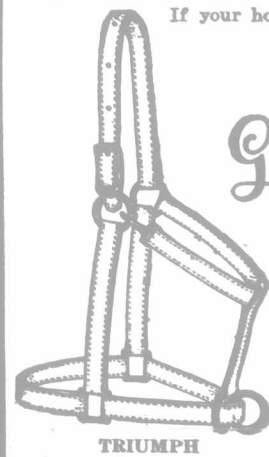
The most persistent horse in your stable will soon give in to the Triumph. It is made from that wonderful chrome leather noted for its strength, pliability and durability. It is 1 ¼ inch double and stitched.

Our guarantee tag which goes with every Guaranteed halter means absolute protection for you.

If your horse or colt breaks any one of our



Griffith Guaranteed Halters



within a year from date of purchase just send it to us with ticket attached and we will send you a new one without charge. Triumph Halters are sold by all dealers at \$2.50 (\$2.75 in the West).

Here is another wonder, made from chrome leather,—the Sturdy—Price only \$1.75 (in the West \$2.00). Look for the Griffith Guarantee Tag.

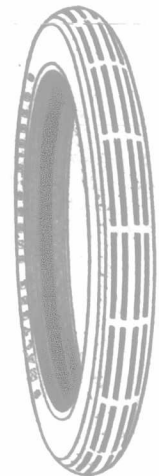
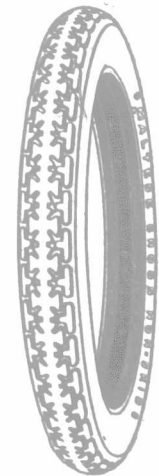
If your dealer does not keep these halters, send direct to us giving dealer's name. Ask for our free Halter Booklet.

G. L. Griffith & Son 68 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.

MALTESE CROSS TIRES

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Satisfactory Tires



The increasing number of used cars equipped with new Maltese Cross Tires is a fact to ponder over. Motorists from coast to coast are realizing that Maltese Cross Tires are giving long mileage and freedom from road trouble. The word that describes them is "satisfactory."

Sold by leading dealers from coast to coast

LOOK FOR THE MALTESE CROSS TRADE MARK ON THE NEXT TIRE YOU BUY

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

Head Offices and Factory: TORONTO

BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.

**TRAPPERS
AND
HUNTERS**
For highest
prices
ship your
**RAW
FURS**
direct
to

We will send you
a **FREE**
SAMPLE of
Hallam's Paste
Animal Bait

This is an entirely new and much improved form of Animal bait—it is made in a paste form and put up in tubes (like tooth paste).

While possessing all the excellent qualities of the liquid bait it lasts longer and is unexcelled for attracting all flesh eating animals, such as Mink, Fox, Wolf, Lynx, Skunk, etc.

It is easy to carry, economical and handy to use, (simply squeeze out enough for your set each time)—not affected by snow or rain.

You can have a FREE sample for the asking (enough for 2 or 3 sets).

We will also send you Hallam's Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalogue, 48 pages, (in English and French) showing traps of all kinds, guns, rifles, ammunition, fish nets, shoe packs etc., at very moderate prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News contains latest information on Raw Fur prices and market conditions, sent free on request.

WRITE TO-DAY SURE
Address in full as below

John Hallam
Limited

306 Hallam Building, TORONTO.
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA



Hallam's Fur Fashion Book 1920 Edition illustrating 300 beautiful fur garments in latest styles. free on request.

Worth Thinking Over.

"It is quite evident that to sway the mass of women voters it will be necessary to present vital issues that will grip their moral sense. When this is done they will not be tied down by party lines, party leaders or inherited tendencies."—*Pictorial Review.*

"Now that the war has been won, the prime need is to get rid as quickly as possible of the war-spirit. We shall not have a happy or a tranquil world till the surplus stock of hatred has been scrapped along with the reserves of T. N. T. and poison-gas."—*The Republican.*

Cyclamen Tubers.

Dr. Bailey in his Cyclopaedia of Horticulture says it is best to begin the cyclamen with seeds sown in the early winter months. They should bloom in about 15 months, although they take a very long time to germinate. As soon as 2 leaves are well developed place the plants around the edge of 4 or 5-inch pot until every one is large enough for a 3-inch pot. By the middle of the summer shift to pots a little larger, and in September to others still larger, the ones in which they are to flower, 5 or 6-inch pots, according to the vigor of the plants. During the hot months keep the plants in the shade of trees while the sun is hottest during the day. They like plenty of light and fresh air, but not the hottest rays of the sun. While in flower keep rather cool, about 50 degrees at night. The soil best suited to them is a tufty, fresh loam, with a fourth or fifth of well-rotted horse-manure, adding some clean sand if the soil is heavy. If attacked by green fly they should be sprayed with prepared nicotine. They should be kept moist, not wet all the time, and the temperature should be as even as possible.

Watson's SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED
UNDERWEAR

Those who appreciate style, fit and finish in their underwear, invariably ask for Watson's. The Spring Needle Ribbed stitch gives our garments added softness, greater strength, and longer life. Made for men, women and children in all styles, sizes and fabrics.

The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited
Brantford, Ontario

Ida Bennett, another authority, says that if the seeds are grown in flats, (shallow boxes) and transplanted but once, about the end of May, disturbing the roots as little as possible, and giving weak liquid manure once a week, the flowers should come sooner. Her plan for the old tubers is as follows: In the spring, after blooming is over, withhold water gradually, giving no more than will keep the roots from drying out, and leaving in a cool shady place during the summer. They will die down and should not be touched until towards fall, when they should be placed in a lighter, warmer place and kept watered, at no time, however, should the bulbs be allowed to dry completely out, as this destroys the roots, and after the top growth has started the plant will die. Before starting into new growth the top soil should be removed, without disturbing the roots, and replaced with fresh, rich earth mixed with old manure. I may say that just now I have a cyclamen that looks very flourishing. In the spring I let it gradually die down, as advised by Ida Bennett. I put the pot on its side under a grape vine, giving it no further attention except in very dry weather, when I gave enough water to just moisten down to the roots. About the first of August I brought the pot in and placed it in a light East window, giving plenty of warm soft water. The plant now looks so thrifty that I am quite in hope that it will bloom. Always the top of the tuber should be left uncovered.

Bed Bugs. Finger Nails.

For "Subscriber." If people would use enamelled iron besteds instead of wooden ones they would have much less trouble with bed bugs. Even then, however, one cannot be sure that an old mattress may not contain trouble beneath its buttons, etc. The remedy, if bugs get into a house, is to apply coal oil freely to every crevice about the bed or elsewhere that the bugs try to congregate. If thoroughly done one application usually proves successful, although it is better to repeat a week afterwards, to reach any that have hatched from protected eggs after the first application. If the wall paper is old, with cracks and blisters, it may be necessary to remove it and put on fresh. Also cracks about the baseboard and in the floor should be filled with putty or a regular crack-filler. Bed bugs are not confined to beds, and they can live somehow without a single taste of human blood, which, however, they vastly prefer.

As regards your finger nails, we think possibly you may be troubled with "hang nails." Keep the cuticle pushed down with an orange stick, which may be procured at a drug store, and rub a little vaseline about the nail every night. *Scientific American* says the best substance for keeping the nails in a healthy condition is the following solution: Orange-flower water 100 parts, glycerine 10 parts, citric acid 7 parts. To be used frequently, alternating with a paste made as follows: Almond meal 10 parts, powdered orris root 10 parts, honey 3 parts, rose water 4 parts. Any drugist will make up these preparations for you. The wash might be applied in the morning, the paste at night.

Ten Kinds of Pickles.

India Relish.—Put 1½ cups salt on 1 peck chopped green tomatoes and let stand over night. In the morning drain and add 1 medium cabbage, chopped fine, and boil all in 3 quarts vinegar for ½ hour. Next add 6 onions, 3 red peppers, 2 green peppers (chopped fine), 6 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 2 of mustard seed, and 1 tablespoon of stick cinnamon and whole cloves (in a bag). Cook all until the onions are soft.

Chili Sauce.—Six ripe tomatoes, 2 onions, 1 green pepper, ½ cup granulated sugar, ½ cup good cider vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg, ½ teaspoon cloves. Scald and peel the tomatoes, and cook with the chopped onions and peppers until tender, then add the other ingredients and cook 10 minutes longer.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—Take 1 gallon green tomatoes. Slice, sprinkle with salt, and drain over night in a colander. Add 1 quart good vinegar, 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon of various spices, the same of mustard, and 1 level teaspoon cayenne pepper. Boil gently until done.

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HERDSMAN—WANTED BY EXPERIENCED
Man (single), position as Herdsman, in charge,
with first class registered breeding herd. Expert
feeder and fitter for show or sale. Box 46,
Farmer's advocate, London, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, COUNTY OF
Perth, Township Northeast Hope, Lot twelve,
Concession three. Seventy-five acres, clear and
under cultivation, eighteen acres hardwood bush,
eight acres stump land, bank barn, stone dwelling,
excellent land. Farm may be purchased with
or without season's crop, stock and imple-
ments. For particulars apply on farm or to
A. W. Hamilton, Lucknow, Ont.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO TAKE
charge of stock farm. Free house and wood.
Apply, stating wages, to Griesbach Bros., Colling-
wood, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED TO ASSIST
with general housework in small adult family,
good comfortable home (Methodist), liberal wages,
duties not heavy. Mrs. J. F. Wilson, 19 Lauder
Ave., Toronto.

100 ACRES IN EXCELLENT STATE OF
cultivation, 11 miles from Ottawa. For par-
ticulars, apply Roy McLatchie 73 Eccles St.,
Ottawa.

FOR SALE: 120-ACRE FARM
Lot 27, Concession 7, Elma.
With two-story brick house, frame kitchen, large
bank barn, cement silo, 2 drilled wells. Large
young orchard. Also 50 acres south half lot 28 on
the 6th Concession of Elma, with right of way from
the 6th Concession; drilled well and windmill. Will
be sold either together or separately. Apply on
the premises, or to
ED. CORRY, Stratford, Ont.

WANTED
LIVE HENS
Write for Price List
Waller's 702 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

Live Poultry Wanted
We have a heavy demand for good poultry all the
year round. We prefer to receive poultry alive
during the hot weather and will pay top prices.
It will pay you to sell to
**C. A. MANN & CO. 78 KING ST. LONDON,
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ALLEN-KELLY CO.
Buy or Sell
Corn, Oats, Barley, Hay, Straw
and all kinds of Cattle Feeds
*Write Us—We can save
you money*
214 Board of Trade Bldg., Toronto

Sweet Pickle for Corning Beef.—For 25
lbs. meat take 2 gals. water (lukewarm),
1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar, 2 lbs. rock salt,
1 oz. saltpeter. Mix and let stand for 24
hours, stirring frequently so that it may
be thoroughly dissolved before putting in
the meat. Meat placed in this will keep
all winter and may be sliced and fried,
or boiled to eat hot or cold.

Pickled Beets and Carrots (Made the
same way).—Boil until tender. The
skins of the beets should now be removed;
those of the carrots will not need removing
if the vegetables have been well cleaned
before boiling. Slice while hot, and cover
with hot spiced, well sweetened vinegar.
Of course, the beets and carrots should
not be mixed.

Watermelon Sweet Pickles.—Five lbs.
melon, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 pint vinegar. Cut
the melon in even-sized pieces and cook
gently in clear water until tender; then
drain, put into the vinegar and sugar,
and cook again until well flavored. Put
in a bag of all kinds of spices that may
be liked, tied in a bit of cheesecloth.

Piccantilli.—One peck green tomatoes,
4 peppers, 12 onions. Chop all fine and
drain through cheesecloth. Add 1 ten-
cent package of mixed pickling spices, 1
tablespoon ground mustard, 4 cups sugar,
1/2 cup salt. Cover with cold vinegar
and boil slowly for nearly 2 hours.

Red Cabbage.—Chop a head of the
cabbage fine, sprinkle with salt and in
layers, and let drain for 2 days; then put
into a jar and pour on hot vinegar to
cover, also a few slices of red beet, and,
if liked, some pieces of cauliflower which
have also been soaked in brine. If spiced
pickle is desired, the spices should be
put in a bag and boiled with the vinegar.

Cucumber Pickles.—To 1 gallon good
vinegar add 1 cup salt and 1 cup ground
mustard. Each day add freshly-pickled
small cucumbers and stir with a wooden

spoon. This will be ready for use in 10
days if the cucumbers are very young.
Wayside Mixed Pickles.—Two quarts
green tomatoes, 2 quarts ripe tomatoes, 3
green peppers, 1 large ripe cucumber, 2
bunches celery, 3 large onions, 1 small
cabbage. Chop all together, cover with
1/2 cup salt and let stand over night. In
the morning drain well. Add 3 pints
vinegar, 2 lbs. brown sugar and 2 table-
spoons mustard. Cook for 1 hour and
seal.

Dried Peaches.
Peaches, pared and cut in halves may
be cooked in syrup, then dried in the sun.
When very dry pack in a jar with sugar
about them. To use, soak over night
and cook in the same water.

Current Events

Premier Hearst announced that the
Referendum vote will be taken on Monday
October 20th.

The total attendance at the Canadian
National Exhibition was 1,201,500.

Major Eric Harris has been made
Superintendent of Vocational Training of
the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

Mr. J. R. Cartwright, K. C., Deputy
Attorney-General for Ontario is dead.

The Royal train bearing the Prince of
Wales to Edmonton was met 20 miles out
by Aviator Capt. Wilfred May D. F. C.,
in his plane, "City of Edmonton,"
which, flying but a few feet above the
ground kept beside the train all the way
to the Provincial Capital, where the
Prince received an enthusiastic welcome,
as he had also at Winnipeg and other
points.

U. F. O. candidates for the coming
elections are: West Elgin, Peter Cameron;
West Lincoln, Wilson Cline; Centre
Grey, Lieut. Dugal Carmichael; Welland,
E. D. M'Intyre; South Renfrew, John
Carty; Durham, S. S. Staples; North
Essex, Alphonse Teasdale; North Perth,
W. A. Amos.

The Three Rivers, Que. shipbuilding
company has received an order for four
large mercantile ships.

Members of the Returned Soldiers'
Gratuity League who went to Ottawa to
ask for a grant of \$2,000 for veterans of
the Great War, were refused their demand.

More than 200 delegates are attending
the National Industrial Conference, which
is meeting in the Senate Chamber in
Ottawa this week.

King George, pressing a button at
Balmoral Castle, unveiled the memorial
statue, at Montreal, in honor of Sir
George Etienne Cartier.

On Sept. 8 the eight labor leaders
placed in Stony Mountain prison, Winni-
peg, following the strikes, were released
on bail.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford died
suddenly of apoplexy on Sept. 7.

A Republic has been proclaimed in
Austria.


Lenin has offered to find employment
for 800,000 Teuton emigrants in Russia,
also to give Germany a territory of over
2,000 square miles for settlement.

The British Government has pro-
claimed the suppression of the Sinn
Fein, Gaelic League and kindred organ-
izations, and the Sinn Fein "Parliament"
at Dublin.

Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's heroic
churchman, arrived in New York on
Sept. 9, where he was given a great
welcome, bands playing *La Brabanconne*,
the Belgian National anthem.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has
made over all the Crown properties for
the benefit of the fighting men of his
country.

On Sept. 15 Alton B. Parker un-
veiled at Manchester, Eng., the Barnard
statue of Lincoln, presented to that city
by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Taft.



As fresh from the
package as from
the oven.

McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada.
Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston,
Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

Honest Tire Bargains
Sent on Approval

In offering the public tires at these bargain prices, we
do so with the assurance that they will give more
milage per dollar than any other tires, irrespec-
tive of price paid. Our stock comprises brand
new tires in all the standard sizes. We abso-
lutely do not handle second-hand or rebuilt tires.

We offer to send tires to you on approval C.O.D.
and pay all express charges to your address any-
where in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Prov-
inces—with the option of returning same at our
expense if you are not thoroughly satisfied that
you are receiving a genuine bargain in brand new
tires of reputable manufacture.

Look these interesting prices over and send
your order now.

Size	Plain	Non-skid.	Tubes.
30 x 3 1/2	\$12.75	\$15.00	\$2.25
32 x 3 1/2	13.00	15.50	3.00
31 x 4	16.00	24.00	4.50
32 x 4	12.50	22.00	5.00
33 x 4	22.00	26.00	5.15
34 x 4	23.40	28.00	5.40

All Other Sizes at Cut Rates—You Can't Tire
Us Asking for Quotations.
Premier Guaranteed 3,500 Miles
30 x 3 1/2\$16.55

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, Fully Guaranteed
4,000 miles.
33 x 4\$27.85 31 x 4\$24.90
34 x 4\$28.85

Security Tire Sales Co.
516 1/2 Yonge St. TORONTO

DISPERSION SALE OF
TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF
Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn Cattle
Registered Leicester Sheep and
Clyde Horses

This herd of cattle includes stock bred from the noted families of
Waterloo Princess, Marr Missie's, Verbena's and other choice breeding.
The herd is headed by Bold Boy by Best Boy.
Comprising the stock of the late Robert Charters, and will be sold on
Wednesday, October 1st, 1919
AT MILTON FARM
Three miles from Seaforth and three from Brucefield. Huron & Bruce R.R.
Write for Catalogues to Wm. Charters, Manager, Seaforth, Ont.
T. E. ROBSON, London
Auctioneers J. T. BROWN, Seaforth

Finger Nails.

Use enamelled iron
of wooden ones they
less trouble with bed
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ce, sprinkle with salt,
in a colander. Add
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and 1 level teaspoon
oil gently until done.

A Never-Failing Record

MEMORY may fail; a receipted bill may be lost; a household record may be open to dispute; but a paid cheque is a lasting, absolute proof of the payment of money.

Any person wishing to place personal affairs on a business basis, may arrange for a checking account with this bank.

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

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Why Lamps Explode

Explosion is simply very rapid chemical action with the sudden formation of great volumes of expansive gas. Except with the so-called high explosives, the action is simply rapid combustion, due to the fine division of the fuel. Even such a substance as ordinary wheat flour may thus explode with violence, if it is suspended in the air so that the tiny particles may burn separately. It is the explosion of a petroleum product in the form of easily vaporized spray that drives an automobile. The petroleum product known as kerosene does not properly contain any of the easily vaporized hydrocarbons that make gasoline both valuable and dangerous; yet even it may explode under favorable conditions. To do this it must be turned into vapor by high heat, the vapor must be mixed with air, and the mixture must be ignited. These three conditions are not often fulfilled together; when they are, it is due to carelessness or ignorance—and then there is trouble. The following article, quoted from The Traveler's Standard by The Scientific American Supplement, sets forth the matter in some detail. In it we read:

"The quantity of oil-vapor generated in the reservoir of the lamp depends upon the temperature of the reservoir, as well as upon the nature of the oil—a high temperature causing a marked increase in the vaporization. It is, therefore, advisable to keep the temperature of the oil-reservoir as low as practicable. To some extent this is a matter of design, and it is almost impossible to prevent the reservoirs of metal lamps burning large quantities of oil from becoming heated to a temperature high enough to produce marked vaporization. All lamps should be kept as cool as their construction will permit, however. For example, they should not be allowed to stand on, over, or near hot stoves, registers, or radiators. They should also be kept as nearly full as practicable, so that the space occupied by the oil-vapor may be small.

"If the upper part of the reservoir of a lamp is occupied by an inflammable mixture of oil-vapor and air, it is still not dangerous unless flame gets access to it. In fact, when a lamp explodes the trouble is far more likely to be with the lamp itself, or with the way it is used, than with the oil; although prudence always indicates that the oil should be of the best quality obtainable, with a high 'flash-point,' so that any chance communication of flame will be unlikely to lead to serious results.

"For flame to gain access to the interior of the reservoir there must be an opening of some kind through which it can pass. The opening may be due to the omission of the plug or can from the filling aperture, or it may be due to a break in the reservoir, or to other causes. More often, however, the explosion takes place because the wick does not fit the lamp properly. If the wick is too small, so that a considerable space is left on one side of it, gas may escape in this way, taking fire and carrying the flame down into the reservoir, if the opening is big enough. This action may

be assisted or precipitated by blowing down into the top of the lamp to put it out, or by the chilling action of a draft of cold air striking against the outer surface of the reservoir. If there is a considerable volume of mixed air and vapor in the reservoir in a highly-heated condition, a sudden cold draft may cause it to contract quickly enough to draw the flame down into the reservoir, with an explosion as a result. Lest timid householders who may read this warning should be unnecessarily alarmed about the condition of their lamps, we desire to assure them that there is no danger of the kind described unless there is a plainly visible opening of considerable size down along one edge of the wick. The wick should be loose enough to work freely, for if it fits too tightly it will not turn up and down readily, and if it jams in its tube the oil will not draw up well and the lamp will not burn properly.

"By examining any properly constructed kerosene-lamp it will be seen that there is a small vent-pipe, usually very much flattened, extending upward through the burner in such a way as to put the interior of the reservoir in free communication with the space immediately adjacent to the flame. This tube is provided in order to equalize the pressure inside the lamp with that of the surrounding air of the room. This little tube should be kept free, but care should be taken not to increase the size of it in any way. It is a well-known fact that flame will not pass through very small openings, and the maker of the lamp knows just how large this vent-pipe can be made, and what shape to give it, so that it will fulfil its purpose without permitting the gas-mixture in the reservoir to take fire from the flame of the lamp. As the lamp leaves the factory, the vent-pipe is of a safe size; but if it is enlarged to any considerable extent by thrusting things into it when cleaning the lamp, it may become a source of danger.

"Finally, the operation of filling should never be carried out while the lamp is burning, nor while it is standing near any lighted lamp or gas-jet, or near a stove with a fire in it."—Sel.

The Cat in the War.

FROM THE LONDON DISPATCH.

There is one thing a cat hates more than she hates dogs, and that is—gas. One whiff of poison gas, scented from the other side of No Man's Land before mere man has got an inkling of what is coming, and up goes her back and her fur stands on end, and she begins to whine her displeasure.

Who it was that first discovered this aversion remains a mystery, but rumor has it that it was someone in the British War Office. So they extended the military service acts to cats.

The stray cats of Britain—and there are many of them, as is shown by the fact that the Royal S. P. C. A. painlessly destroy over 30,000 every year—received their first calling-up notice a couple of years ago. It appeared in the form of an advertisement:

"Common cats wanted—any number," which was published in the newspapers.

The contract for the supply of pussy to the army was secured by a London bird dealer, and cats of all sorts soon began to pour into his establishment. No tribunal protected them. If they had no homes of their own, and were sound in wind and limb, they were accepted for military service.

About half a million cats were supplied to the army.

From other sources it is learned of the cat's value as a gas detector. Equally important was her work as a destroyer of rats and vermin—a work in which she excelled and took a lively interest.

She proved very useful in connection with submarine experiments, and frequently went under water in various contrivances in order to test the life-sustaining qualities of the air chambers.

So pussy, at least, has done her bit in the great war.

Lord Halsbury, in one of his terms of office, had occasion to visit a certain lunatic asylum in his official capacity. "I'm the Lord Chancellor," he announced to the attendant at the door. The man looked at him curiously for a moment. "This way, sir," he said, very firmly; "we 'ave three more of 'em in 'ere!"

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L. A. EDMONDS, Box 211, Blenheim, Ont.

Fairview Yorkshires—Am offering three of good breeding and quality. If interested, write me for prices.
WM. BUNN, Denfield, Ont.

Artificial Lighting For Poultry Houses.

People hold some very peculiar, though for the most part rather hazy ideas about "artificial lighting" as applied to poultry keeping. Many seem to think it must be a scheme to "fool the hens into laying two eggs a day" or some other such stunt. Such erroneous notions are largely responsible for the freakish ways in which artificial lighting has been tried out in the past, and probably for most of the ill effects which have followed the wrong use of lights in poultry houses.

In the first place people should get rid of the idea that anyone can "fool a hen into laying" one egg per month, let alone two or three eggs per day. When a pullet has almost fully matured, her organs of reproduction begin to develop. When this development is complete, if all the conditions are right, and if the pullet belongs to a laying family, she begins to produce eggs. The production of an egg is the effect of a long series of causes. The pullet must have been bred right, that is, she must belong to a laying family—she must be mature—she must be properly sheltered, that means good housing conditions; she must be able to get the required varieties of food, in sufficient quantities, and the feeding method must be such that in getting her food she takes sufficient exercise to keep her muscles and her digestion in the best of trim. If any of these requirements are lacking, few if any eggs will be produced.

We know that almost every hen lays some eggs in April, May and June. This is the time of year when conditions outdoors in this country are almost ideal for egg production. The more nearly we can duplicate these conditions at other seasons of the year, the more eggs we ought to be able to persuade the hens to lay. We cannot "fool" them, but we can give them a square deal by trying to supply all their needs as well as we possibly can, and we have the right to expect them to live up to their part of the program. If some do not do this, they may not be bred right, or they may not be in good health, or they may be just plain lazy. In any case we ought to find out which are the delinquents and dispose of them.

But what has all this to do with artificial lights? Light is one of the conditions, and light is not very evenly distributed at this latitude. At mid-summer, we have very long days, almost eighteen hours of sun-light, and very short nights, barely six hours of darkness. At mid-winter the thing is reversed, there being barely six hours when it is light enough for fowls to see to work, and almost eighteen hours when they are compelled by darkness to stay on the roosts.

They tell us that our domestic fowls are descended from the Jungle Fowl of India and Ceylon. These are both tropical countries, being near the Equator, there is very little variation in the length of day and night. Counting the hours of dawn and twilight, it is probable that fowls in those countries can see to work from twelve to sixteen hours every day in the year. If it were not for some other less favorable conditions, tropical countries should be ideal for poultry-keeping, and the world's highest records for egg-production ought to have been made there.

The argument for artificial lighting is based on two of the foregoing statements.

1. Since fowls came originally from a country where days and nights are of nearly equal length, and

2. Since in Canada hens lay best at the season when days and nights are almost equal in length, that is in the spring.

Therefore, if all the other conditions are favorable, one ought to be able to induce fowls to lay more eggs by providing light so that they can see to work for at least twelve hours out of each twenty-four. This would make it necessary to supply artificial light each day from about October 1st until nearly the last of March following.

In British Columbia, and in the Western States, poultrymen have been using lights in the poultry-houses since 1916, some perhaps even earlier.

Quite a number of Colleges and Experiment Stations have been working with lights for the past two years. All report, that where properly used, the lights

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has a device in the hopper which returns to the separator the grain that otherwise goes to the straw stack and is lost. You need never again have a green strawstack—sprouting from wasted grain. Booklet fully illustrating and describing the Grain-Saving Stacker will be sent you by any of the manufacturers named below—the makers of North America's standard threshing machines, agricultural tractors and implements.

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Sussex Mfg. Company, Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick
Waterloo Mfg. Company, Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario
R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ontario
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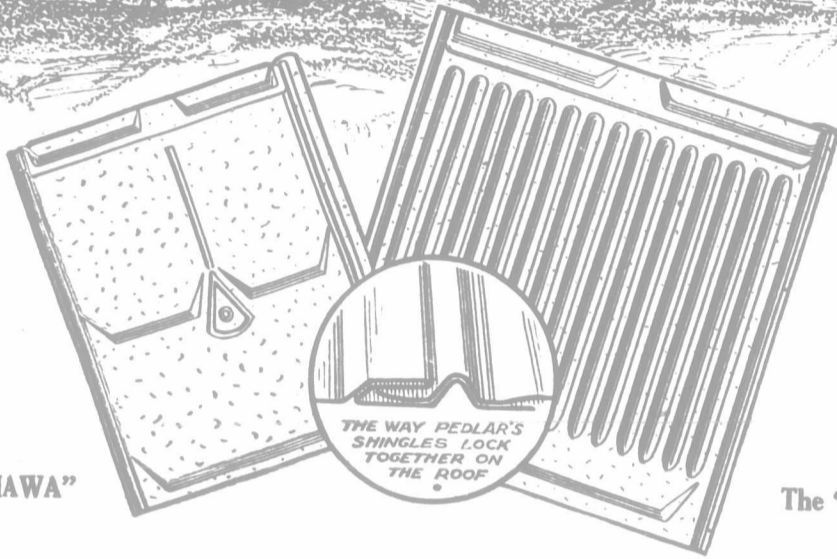
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Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan
The Russell & Company, Mansfield, Ohio
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have materially increased the fall and winter egg production. With pullets, the total number of eggs laid by birds in lighted pens was considerably above the number laid by pullets of the same age and breeding in unlighted pens. With hens, the use of lights enabled the poultry-man to get a lot more eggs during the winter, the hens then eased off a little during summer, and laid better again towards fall. The hens in the lighted pens laying a few less eggs during the three summer months, but were ahead of the hens in the unlighted pens for the year. The most marked feature was the large number of eggs produced by the birds in the lighted pens during the off seasons, or the periods of highest prices. The increase in eggs, they claim has paid many times over the cost of the lights, and in some cases the total cost of lighting plant and installation has been repaid in a few months.

All agree that this marked increase in egg production is accomplished without increasing the cost of feed to any noticeable extent.

It is too soon to state whether the use of lights to increase egg-production during winter will be detrimental to the hatching quality of the eggs laid by these hens the following spring. What results have been obtained to date, seem to show that when properly used, the lights have no injurious effect.

All the investigators are guarded in their remarks on the subject, and rightly so, we think. All are very enthusiastic about their results so far.

What kind of lights should one use? Those who can, use electricity. The nitrogen lights give a very bright light. Many use gasoline lanterns. It pays to have a light strong enough that the fowls can see the grain in the litter. It will help a lot to keep the walls and ceiling of the pens white-washed.

How should one use the lights? The first experimenters put the lights on early in the morning and ran them till daylight, then turned them on again late in the afternoon, and ran them till eight or nine at night. This made it necessary to have some way of dimming the lights for fifteen minutes before they were turned off for the night, to induce the fowls to go to roost. Some had a second series of small lights which they turned on as the strong ones were turned off. Others used a resistance coil to dim the lights.

Later, someone tried turning on the lights very early in the morning so that the birds would have worked twelve hours before dusk in the evening. With this arrangement no lights were used at night, and the fowls went to roost when it began to get dark. This made possible a much cheaper lighting plant, and gave equally good results.

At Cornell University the best results were obtained when the lights were put on at three in the morning, and ran till broad daylight, no lights being used at night.

The next best plan so far discovered is to put the lights on at six in the morning, run them till daylight, then put them on again at three-thirty or four p.m., and run them till nine p.m. This plan, though not getting quite so many eggs as the other, might be more convenient for the poultry-man. He could turn on the lights when he first gets up in the morning, leave them on till the chores are done and breakfast is over, then put them off till needed in the afternoon. Put them on again before dusk and leave them till bedtime.

At the University of Saskatchewan the early morning plan is preferred, and the lights are put on at three or three-thirty a.m. A special clock is used so that at three a switch is turned on, and at eight thirty or nine a.m. the switch is turned off again.

We believe that any electrician can fix an ordinary alarm clock so that it will turn on the lights at any given time. The poultry-man can turn them off when he gets ready.

It is quite possible to over do this artificial lighting. Leaving lights on all night usually has serious results. So also has the practice of using lights from three a.m. till daylight and again from dusk till nine p.m. The happy medium seems to be when fowls can be induced to work from twelve to fourteen hours each day. Sixteen or eighteen hours out of twenty-four are too much for the average layer, in fact the vitality of all seems to be impaired when they are kept busy for more than fourteen hours per day.

Color Inheritance in Poultry Rearing.

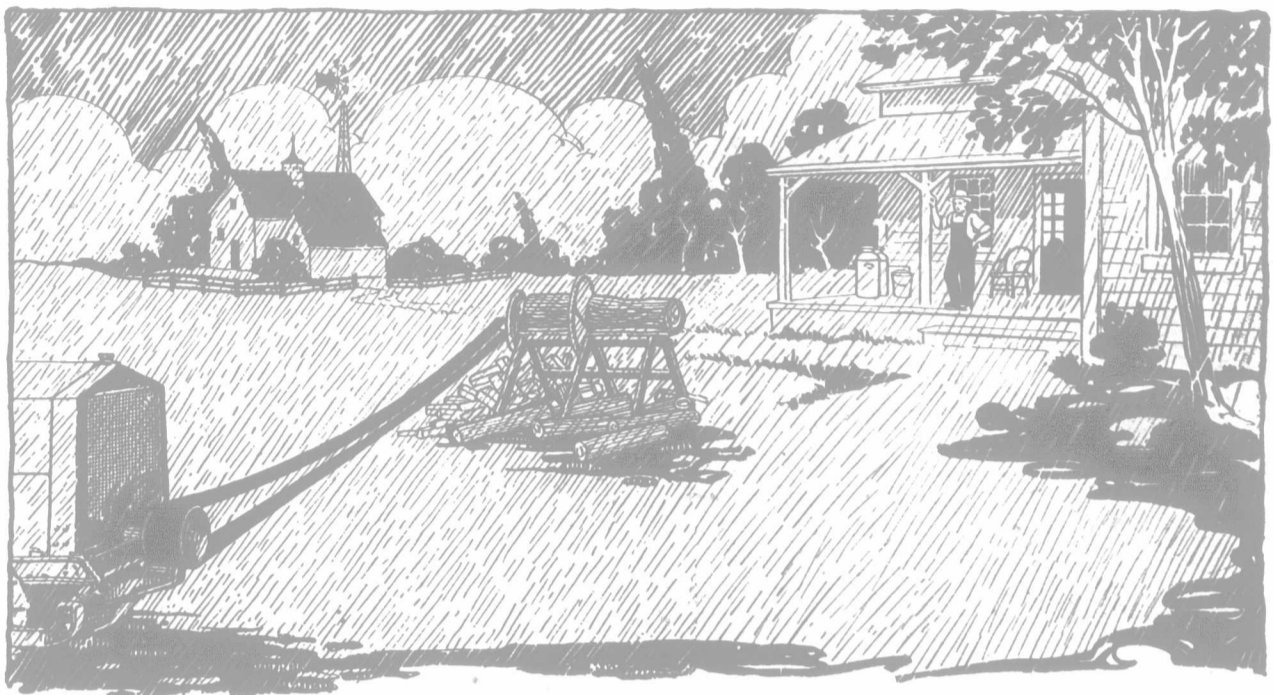
Those who rear large numbers of pullets for egg-production are faced with the problem of the disposal of their cockerels to the best advantage, for, with many of the best egg-laying breeds, it is not possible to distinguish the sexes with certainty until the birds are several weeks old; and in some breeds such as Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds the period is even longer than in the Mediterranean races. Under present conditions the rearing of young birds is expensive, especially in the earlier stages, nor is the rearing of cockerels in large numbers an economical source of flesh in view of the shortage of feeding stuffs. If, therefore, some way were found by which the sexes of the chicks could be distinguished with certainty at hatching, and the cockerels at once killed off, the cost of rearing the pullets necessary for egg-production would be materially reduced.

It does not appear to be generally known that, in some breeds, *provided that suitable matings are made*, the sexes of the chicks can be readily distinguished on hatching. This depends upon the fact that certain colors and patterns which are already betokened in the down are transmitted by the hen to her male offspring only. As an example may be taken the case of the Barred Plymouth Rock. Barred plumage is dominant to self-black; barred birds can throw blacks, but blacks bred together cannot give barred offspring. Now it is a peculiarity of the barred hen, no matter how bred or to what strain she belongs, to transmit the barred character to her male offspring only. This can be readily observed by mating her with a self-black cock. In such a case all her sons are barred, but all her daughters are black. Chicks which will develop into barred birds can be distinguished in the down from those which become black. The latter have the down of a typical black breed, i.e., they are full black except on the ventral surface, where they show a varying amount of white marking. The down color of barred birds is, however, rather less intense as regards the black, while at the same time it shows a light patch at the back of the head, and frequently a lighter patch on either side of the rump. The head patch is a certain guide and which may be relied upon to distinguish, at hatching, such birds as will become barred from those that will develop into self-blacks. If, therefore, barred Plymouth Rock hens are run with black cocks the male offspring, which will all be barred, and will show the head spot in the down, can be separated from the females, which are all black at hatching. By killing off the barred chicks the breeder need rear nothing but pullets, and so avoid the expense of raising a number of surplus cockerels.

But, of course, all the hens so produced are black, and cannot be used directly in matings to give barred cockerels and black pullets only. While this form of mating can be used to obtain the bulk of the pullets required for egg-production, the supply of barred hens for breeding must be maintained by means of one or more pens of the barred strains, according to the size of the establishment. In these, of course, it will not be possible to tell the sexes apart at hatching and the cockerels must be reared to the stage at which sex manifests itself by other characteristics than the color of the down. As, however, a relatively small proportion of the pullets bred for egg-production is subsequently used for breeding purposes, the method of eliminating surplus cockerels in the way outlined above should result in a very considerable saving of the expense now incurred through rearing large numbers of cockerels which are not required.

The provision of the few black cockerels offers no difficulty since blacks bred together give nothing but blacks. A single pen would provide all that were needed, and, as the pullets would naturally be reared for egg-production, there will be no wastage through killing.

The saving effected by taking advantage of the sex difference in down color, where the dominant barred hen is mated with the self-black cock, may be illustrated by a numerical example. Let us suppose that the egg producer aims at rearing 1,000 laying pullets annually. In the ordinary way this means that 2,000 birds



Service is Built into This Belting

If you could see all kinds of belting being made you'd buy this belt for your farm.

Not on price or looks—on the goodness of the belt.

You know that you need a strong, husky belt for your farm—one to stand lots of work. You'd find in Goodyear Extra Power Belting fabric of extra strength made from specially selected cotton.

You know that a farm belt needs to be protected against rough weather and rough usage. In Extra Power Belting the protection is high-grade rubber—lots of it. It is forced through and

through the fabric, welding the belt into one solid unit.

The expensive cotton in Goodyear Extra Power Belting cannot be whipped to pieces by weather or work. It stands up because of this rubber protection.

We know you will get the best value and the best service from Extra Power Belting.

Next time you buy a belt pay a little more and get Goodyear "Extra Power." Demand it by name. Your implement or hardware dealer has it or can get it for you.

If you have trouble securing genuine Goodyear Extra Power Belting, send your order to us and we will fill it.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ont.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

EXTRA POWER BELT

Increase your potato yields by 20%

Northern Ontario-grown seed potatoes have been definitely proven to have specially high-yielding qualities. Experiments by Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over a period of years, show that Northern Ontario seed potatoes produce crops greatly superior in quality and weight to New Brunswick or Old Ontario Seed.

The rapidly increasing popularity of Northern Ontario seed amongst Ontario potato growers has only one cause—superior results—and this advertisement is published so that intending buyers will act early and avoid disappointment.

So that seed potatoes of the highest quality and of standard varieties might be produced, the Ontario Department of Agriculture in 1917 began a system of encouragement and assistance to growers in Northern Ontario. As a result of this extensive work and the co-operation of the producers, supplies of seed potatoes in three varieties are available, Irish Cobbler (early), Green Mountain (late), and, in smaller quantities, Rural New Yorker (late).

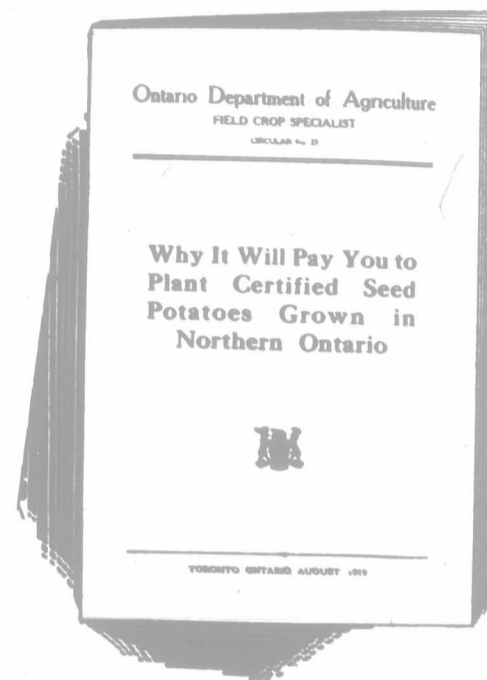
These varieties were chosen because they best meet the market demands for a clean, round, white type, and are vigorous growers and heavy yielders.

The Seed Sold is "Certified"

For the protection of the purchaser, a careful system of inspection is carried on during the period of growth, after digging, and again when the potatoes are bagged and shipped. Such potatoes as conform to the high standards set, are "Certified" by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and are recommended for purchase by all prospective buyers. Each bag has a tag attached to it as a certificate of quality, certifying to the above and giving the grade, whether No. 1 or 2. We have records of every field, hence the buyer can always get an exact inspection report of every bag he buys.

WARNING: Northern-Grown Certified Seed Potatoes are becoming very popular and every purchaser must make sure that his Northern Ontario-grown seed is *actually grown in Northern Ontario and is certified*. Every bag of this character must have the tag attached with the official recommendation and the words "Grown in Northern Ontario" prominently displayed. The grade must also be given, and in this regard we say No. 2 is just about as valuable for the production of table stock as is No. 1. Unless these tags are attached to each and every bag, do not accept them as Northern Ontario-grown Certified Seed Potatoes.

Potato Field Typical of Many Districts in Northern Ontario.



Write for this New Bulletin

Certified Seed Will Increase Your Yields

All the certified seed potatoes grown in Northern Ontario must be shipped to Old Ontario in carload lots, due to the high freight rates on less than carload shipments, and shipment should be arranged for before the winter sets in.

Further Information Gladly Furnished

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will gladly put all prospective buyers in touch with those who have Certified Northern Ontario Seed to sell. When writing, please state the variety desired, the number of bags (not bushels) required, if less than a carload is desired, the shipping station to which the seed is to be delivered, and upon what railway the station is situated. Any inquiries of this nature will not obligate the prospective purchaser to buy the seed, as all selling arrangements must be made between the buyer and the northern farmers or wholesalers who own the seed. Those requiring seed potatoes are requested to write for information at once, as the supply is limited, and the inquiries will receive attention in the order in which they are received.

A copy of illustrated Bulletin No. 23, just issued by this Department, entitled, "Why It Will Pay You to Plant Certified Seed Potatoes Grown in Northern Ontario," will be gladly sent on request.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture
C. F. Bailey, Commissioner of Agriculture

Address your inquiry in connection with Northern Ontario Seed Potatoes to—

Justus Miller, Field Crop Specialist,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto



ONTARIO

Use selected Northern Ontario seed potatoes

"Takes the Wet Out of Rain."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SCHOOLBOYS COAT

"Built to Wear"

A STRONG well made raincoat especially designed for school and messenger boys. Made of heavy material, finished with corduroy collar, solid brass rust proof clasps and two strong outside pockets. In two colors—Black and Olive Khaki.

Ask your dealer.

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 2 Coast to Coast Service.



Light, Convenient Economical

WHEN you buy a washtub, a washboard, or a pail, keep those three qualities in mind. And see that you get the product which will save effort, and time and money.

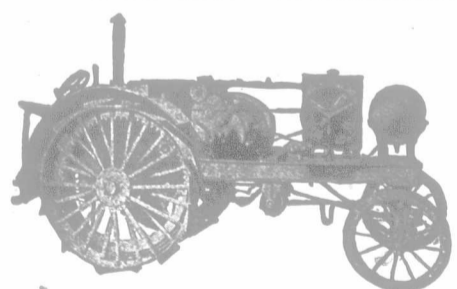
EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE WASH TUBS PAILS, ETC.

save all three. They are easy to lift and easy to carry. They will not absorb liquids or odors, and it is no trouble to keep, them clean. They will not leak either, nor become battered or dented. And they cost much less than metal, and last longer into the bargain.

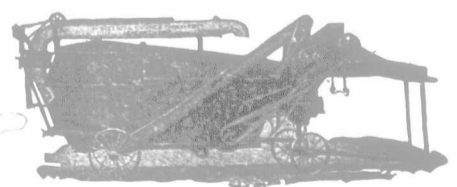
Ask your dealer for them.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited
 HULL, Canada
 Also makers of the Famous Eddy Matches C-10

Tractors and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY
 The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-plow Tractor on the market. Suitable for hauling 3 plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.



Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable size to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED, Seaford, Ontario.
 Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

SILOS

Order your Silo now; deliveries away behind. Write for prices. 4 cars baled shavings for Sale.

John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto

must be reared, since the sexes are produced in approximately equal numbers. Of the 1,000 cockerels the great bulk will be surplus birds, an unavoidable incubus on pullet production as present methods go. To produce these 2,000 chicks (we may suppose that 50 hens are used as breeding stock, reckoning each hen to give 40 chicks, (20 males and 20 females) during the hatching season. On the method suggested above, these 2,000 birds will be produced from 50 barred hens run with a few black cockerels. The 1,000 male chicks, betrayed by their down color, would be killed at hatching, and only the 1,000 black pullets reared for egg-laying. This entails the production of 50 barred hens annually for breeding. These should easily be reared from a single pen of pure barred birds, a cockerel and, say, four hens. The rearing of these 50 pullets would entail the rearing of a corresponding 50 cockerels. The net result, however, would be the production of 1,050 pullets and 50 cockerels in place of 2,000 birds (1,000 of each sex) by the method at present in vogue. The breeding of the few black cockerels required for mating hardly enters into the question since a single pair of blacks would give all that were wanted.

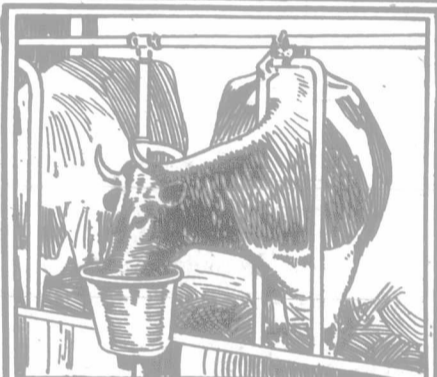
The case of the barred Rock has been given as typical example, but the breeder who wishes to apply this method is not necessarily tied down to the use of this particular breed. The same type of inheritance is also exhibited in the characters of silver-ground color as opposed to gold. Many breeds exist in which silver has its counterpart in gold—such examples are Silver and Gold pencilled Hamburgs, Silver and Gold laced Wyandottes, etc. In all of these cases silver behaves as a simple dominant to gold, and in all the silver hen transmits silver to her sons and gold to her daughters, just as the Plymouth Rock transmits barring to her sons and self-black to her daughters. Here, again, the color of the bird is already betokened in the down. The down colors of the various gold and silver breeds show much variation. They may be pale with a few markings, as in the pencilled Hamburg, or much darker as in the laced breeds. Generally speaking, however, the silvers and golds are perfectly distinct in the down, and with very little practice they may be sorted out with certainty at the time of hatching. Such breeds may be used in the way outlined above, silver hens being, in this case, mated with a gold cock. The cocks from such pens will be all silver and the hens all gold. Apart from this difference the further procedure would be just as in the case of the Barred Rocks.

The silver-gold feature is also found in breeds where the predominant ground color is neither silver nor gold. Silver-greys, such as Light Dorkings, behave towards Brown-reds, such as Brown Leghorns, in the same way that silvers behave towards golds. Mated with a brown cock the silver-grey hen gives chicks with two types of down, viz., the ordinary brown striped form and the silver grey form. In the former, the ground color is yellowish buff and the stripes are a rich, warm brown; in the latter, the ground color is paler and the brown stripes are distinctly lighter in shade. The brown-striped chicks are the pullets, the silver-greys the cockerels. Since striping in the down is dominant to some of the down colors of gold breeds, the difference between the sexes at hatching is equally well marked when a silver-grey hen is mated with a cock of the gold varieties. A cross well worthy of attention is that between silver-grey hens and a Rhode Island Red Cock.

Breeders of pullets for laying will probably raise the objection that the best egg-producing strains do not lend themselves to the system of mating suggested above. This is perfectly true in the case of some of the most popular breeds used for egg-production to day. The method cannot be used for pure-white or pure-black races. Such breeds as White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Leghorns, must at present be ruled out. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that if more attention were given to the breeds where the necessary sexual distinctions occur, strains could readily be evolved which would compare favorably with the best strains of egg-producers now in existence. There is no reason why the Gold and Silver Wyandottes should not be made as good as the Whites, and the work of the Maine Station in America has shown what can be done with the Barred Rock.



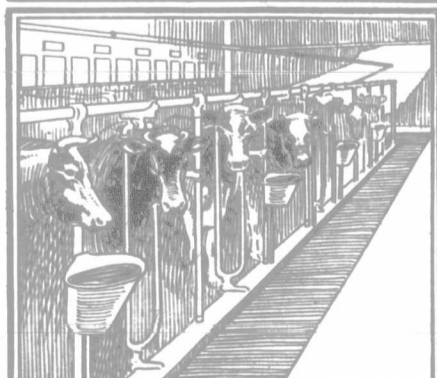
Mr. Jos. Brown, of Bruce County, Ontario, had a good cement tank in his shed. It was always full of water and he drove the cows out to it at nine in the morning and 4.30 in the afternoon. Of course that was a pretty cold job in winter.



A friend suggested to him that he test the amount of water the cows actually drank from that tank. He pointed out that cows would not drink enough cold water at just two definite times a day. Even, if they did, it would injure them. He suggested putting in water bowls, so that the water would be before them all the time at the right temperature.



Mr. Brown made the test. He watered the cows in the ordinary way at 5 o'clock; then he went in and had his supper. After supper he carried water in pails to see how much they would drink. He carried 20 pails of water for his ten beef cattle.



That was pretty hard work, so he let his cows and the rest of the stock go. He figured, though, that the stock were certainly not getting watered properly at the tank. He put in BT Water Bowls right away.

It will not place you under any obligation to get information about the BT Water Bowl.

The coupon will bring it.

Moreover, the breeder is not entirely debarred from using certain of the perfected egg-producing varieties. Rhode Island Red cocks may be used for producing pullets either from hens of silver-greys or any of the silver breeds, e.g., Silver-laced or Columbian Wyandottes. Barred Rock hens again may be mated with a Black Leghorn cockerel. This point is of considerable importance, for, as is now well known, the father is of greater influence than the mother in transmitting the quality of high egg-production to pullets. Provided that the Black Leghorn cockerels belonged to a first-class laying strain, it is likely that his daughters bred from the best Barred Rock hens would prove nearly, if not quite, as good layers as the pullets of his own pure strain.

The same would probably hold good for the first-class pullets bred from Columbian Wyandottes mated with a Rhode Island or a Brown Leghorn cock. Even if a slight decrease in the output of eggs had to be faced, and this is by no means certain until the point has been definitely tested, the breeder making use of the system outlined above would in all likelihood be more than compensated by being able to eliminate his cockerel chicks on hatching. At the same time, from the national as well as from the private standpoint, a considerable saving would be effected in high-grade food-stuffs at a time when these are scarce and difficult to procure.—R. C. PUNNETT, Professor of Genetics, Cambridge University, England, in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

Douglas Jerrold's wit made it difficult for him to be the "ministering angel" that a man of less humor might have been to friends in trouble. The writer, George Huddle, went to Jerrold one day to tell him of difficulties into which he had fallen.

"I want your help," he said. "The Morning Gazette has dismissed me."

"You don't say, my dear George, they've had a gleam of intelligence at last?"

"Don't joke," returned Huddle "I really want your advice. I'm thinking of going into the coal trade."

"Capital!" said Jerrold. "You've got the sack to begin with!"

At an engineer's shop in the East the proprietor prided himself on having one man upon whom he could rely for being punctual to his time. Just recently he has fallen from this habit and on several occasions has been late.

He was behind time a few mornings ago and the proprietor called him into the office.

"Can't you manage to get here at your time, James, as you used to do?" he said.

"I can't sleep at nights now, sir, and it makes me late sometimes, but I will try and alter it," replied the man.

"If it is sleeplessness you suffer from, James, why don't you consult a doctor and find out the cause?"

"Oh, I know the cause sir; it is six weeks' old.—The 'Christian Intelligencer.'"

FREE COUPON

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
 1387 HILL STREET
 FERGUS, ONT.

Please send me complete information regarding the BT Water Bowl. This is to be free and without obligation to me. I have answered your questions below.

Are you thinking of putting in Water Bowls?

If so, when?

How many cows have you?

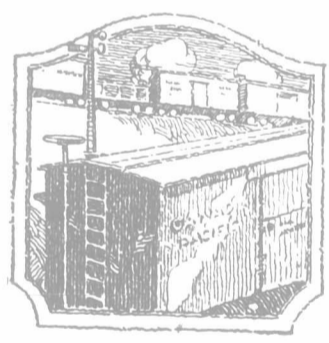
Your name

P.O.

R. R. No. Province



Paint this Fall
Because:
 —of proper weather conditions
 —surfaces are now in their most receptive condition, practically every trace of moisture having been eliminated by the summer sun.
 —the wood being dry it absorbs more readily, and the paint holds better.
 —a surface needing protection should never be allowed to go over the winter without it.
 —property needs more protection during winter than at any other time.
"Save the Surface and you save all."



A railroad is a money-making enterprise—railroads buy only what it pays to buy. It pays the railroads to protect their property by the yearly use of millions of gallons of paint. Is protecting an investment any less important to you than to the railroads? Look your property over carefully as soon as you lay this paper down.

Are you building a scrap heap?

Farm implements do not wear out at once all over. They give way first at some one place.

Barring accident, rust and decay are largely responsible. The surface becomes exposed to the elements, disintegration starts in and progresses faster than is appreciated. The part becomes weakened and gives way. No sooner is it repaired than some other part similarly rusted or decayed breaks down, and presently the owner decides the implement is too much "worn out" to bother further with and he discards it.

The metal and wood of farm implements, like the same material wherever used, is the natural prey of the elements. Keep the surface of all wood and metal protected. If paint and varnish could talk they would shout of the elements the famous cry of the French at Verdun—"They shall not pass."

Your property is engaged in a life-long war—a ceaseless, perpetual defense by its protective coating against the tireless assaults of the elements.

Millions of dollars worth of ruined farm machinery on the scrap heap forms an exhibit that should make men think—for much of it is absolutely a needless loss. Houses, barns, out buildings, fences, wagons—these and a multitude of things built of wood, metal, stucco and other materials call silently but eloquently for the one aid needed—surface protection.

The surface is the danger point. Decay and rust start there. Save the surface and you save all.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION



James M. Thomson
 Commissioner

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish
 WOOD PLASTER CONCRETE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS METAL BRICK

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 Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world's champion Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns, 546 N. 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

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NORTHERN ONTARIO

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization,
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

Why a Ventilating System?

Ventilation is the process of creating and regulating diffused air currents, removing foul air and introducing sufficient pure air into a building, so that a certain standard of purity, healthful to man and beast is at all times maintained.

A man can live forty days without food and seven days without water.

He can live but a few minutes without air.

A cow can live longer than a few minutes without pure air; but the more impurities there are in the air she breathes, the greater will be the tax upon her health and upon her ability to produce milk—the greater will be the tax upon her vitality and upon life itself. In poorly-ventilated barns, the air is breathed over and over again, and becomes poisonous; cows in such a stable become less able to resist disease, and cannot recover from diseases as easily.

Air, water and food are the three great essentials of life, and of the three, air may be fairly considered the most important, because it is the first great life-sustaining element for all animals. How necessary pure air is to life and to the maintaining of vitality and energy is well illustrated by many interesting items cited by writers on the subject.

Near Naples, Italy, is the famous Dog Grotto, which is filled to a certain height with carbon dioxide, the same element that is thrown off the lungs. So powerful is this carbon dioxide, or rather so powerful is the lack of oxygen because of its presence, that a dog brought into the grotto is rendered insensible within a few minutes. This experiment is often performed on payment of a small fee, for the amusement of travellers.

The effects of breathed air has been frequently tested in schools where for a short time the ventilation had been cut off. The pupils at first complained of being cold, and it was found necessary to raise the temperature from 70 to 80 degrees Fahr. before the occupants of the room were warm. This, no doubt, was due to the reduction in vitality owing to the impurity of the air and a lack of oxygen in the lungs. After the ventilation had been cut off for twenty to thirty minutes, the pupils began to complain of headache.

Everyone knows how quick impure air in a room—a church or lecture hall for instance—will cause a person to become sluggish and drowsy, and how it destroys energy.

In our histories at school, we used to read of the Black Hole of Calcutta, where, in 1756, 146 prisoners were confined in a cell 14 feet 10 inches by 18 feet, having but two small windows—all but 23 dying during the night for lack of oxygen.

One writer vividly illustrates the vital importance of air to the animal by pointing out what a task it would be for to carry fresh air to a cow in a 3-gallon pail, as one might carry water. To supply a cow in this way, would require 5½ full pails of fresh air each minute, or a total of 7,718 pails each twenty-four hours.

This amount of fresh air would contain 3 pails of carbon dioxide; after the cow breathed the air it would contain 307½ pails of carbon dioxide; and almost four pails of water would be given off by the cow through her lungs and pores. A cow consumes twice the weight of pure air than she does of food and water combined. Can you realize what an amount this is?

Pile up a day's rations of hay and silage and grain; beside it puts pails of water a cow will usually drink in a day. The weight of that food and water equals about just one-half the weight of the air the cow requires during the 24 hours, and that is figured on the basis of pure, fresh air at that.

The scientists tell us that air is not a simple substance, but consists of a mechanical mixture of the gases oxygen and nitrogen with about 1 per cent. by volume of argon. Atmospheric air of ordinary purity almost always contains a little carbon dioxide, together with more or less vapor of water, and a very active form of oxygen known as ozone. The average composition of air is given as follows:—

Oxygen.....	20.588
Nitrogen.....	76.765
Carbon Dioxide.....	0.039
Water.....	1.686
Argon and other constituents.....	0.922

Ventilating System?

the process of creating diffused air currents, and introducing sufficient fresh air to a building, so that a healthy atmosphere of purity, healthful to all times maintained.

forty days without food without water. a few minutes without

longer than a few pure air; but the more air in the air she breathes, the more she is able to produce her ability to produce upon life itself. In barns, the air is breathed in, and becomes poisonous, and cannot recover easily.

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The air, as thrown off by the lungs at 90 to 98 degrees Fahr. is nearly saturated with water, and contains from 3 to 5 per cent. carbon dioxide; hence it is from 1 to 3 per cent. lighter than the air inhaled.

The following table shows the approximate effect of respiration on the composition of air:—

	Enter- ing Air	Respired Gases
Oxygen, per cent. of volume.....	20.59	15.74
Nitrogen and other constituents.....	77.68	75.29
Carbon dioxide.....	0.04	4.00
Water.....	1.69	4.97
	100.00	100.00

It is the oxygen that is the energy and life-producing element; without it there can be no animal life. Oxygen is not to be considered as having any properties as a food, but is rather the necessary element which makes it possible to assimilate and utilize the food.

While the air is in the lungs, the oxygen which is imparted to the tissues acts upon the carbon of the blood, forming chemical compounds which are thrown off in respiration; this process resulting in the production of heat and energy so necessary to life.

A similar process occurs with the burning of coal or wood in the stove.

The oxygen of the air unites with elements in the fuel to produce that energy we call heat, and the same waste products are formed—carbon dioxide, ammonia gas and water vapor. This waste—the smoke and the ashes—must be removed from the stove, and oxygen supplied—or the fire will cease to burn.

In the same way, the respired or breathed air must be removed from the stable, and fresh air supplied, so that the cow may have oxygen on which to live and supply the energy necessary to produce milk.

If the stable is air-tight, and no fresh air introduced, the cow would die, just as the fire choked with ashes will soon go out, though it may be plentifully supplied with good coal or wood.

Fortunately no stable is air-tight; but in the colder states of the north, most stables are built as tight as possible, to insure warmth for the cows. Conditions in this respect are rapidly improving; but even to-day very few stables, comparatively, provide sufficient ventilation—enough oxygen—to enable the cows to make the most milk possible from the feed and water they consume.

In all such cases, providing plenty of fresh, pure air will result in greater yields of milk.

Actual experiments have proven that cows stabled in ordinary barns without adequate ventilation, will give more milk when the proper ventilation is provided; and when the operation of the ventilation system is stopped, their milk yields will immediately decrease to the former amount.

Not only is oxygen more necessary to life than food and water—not only does the lack of sufficient oxygen reduce the milk yield—but it affects the health and vitality of the animal, making her less able to resist disease. Now, out-of-doors the cow gets all the pure air, all the oxygen she needs. But it is far different in the winter time, when she is confined to the barn.

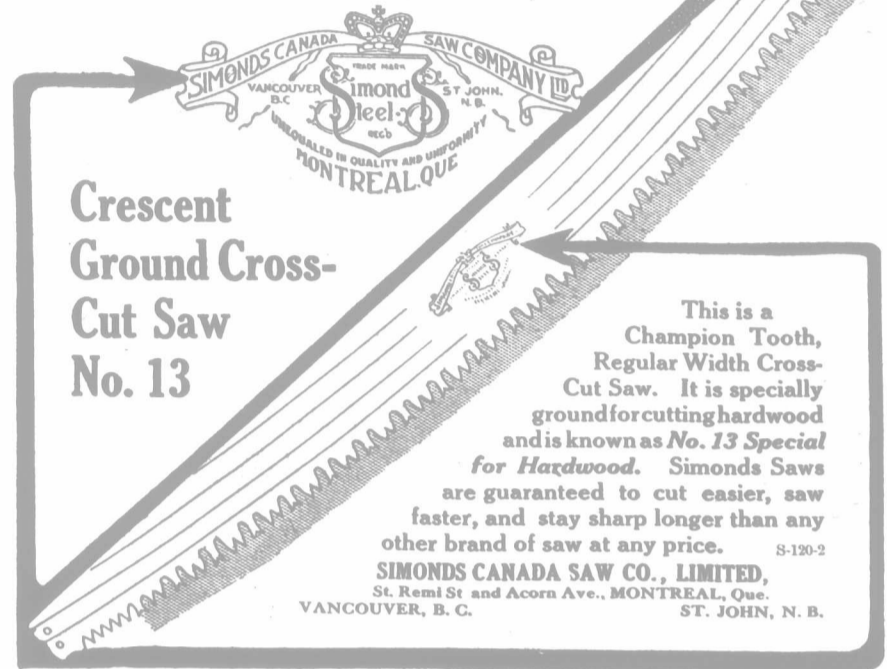
In many barns, the cows must breathe the same air over and over, excepting for the small proportion which may leak in from outside through cracks and through the occasional opening of the door.

To get the most milk possible from his cows and to make more profits, the owner must in some way bring plenty of pure air to the cows' nostrils. Since air is the most important element in maintaining life and energy—since a cow consumes twice the weight of air that she does of food and water combined—and since air costs absolutely nothing—the owner of cows can afford to study this matter carefully, and make certain that his animals are being fed all the oxygen they need.

The water vapor present in breathed air must also be removed from the barn. The moisture thrown off by the average cow in 24 hours amounts to 11 1/4 pounds, or 12.5 gallons of water.

Thirty cows will load the air in the stable with 1 1/2 barrels of water daily. If that amount of excess moisture is permitted to stay in the barn, the results

SIMONDS



Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw No. 13

This is a Champion Tooth, Regular Width Cross-Cut Saw. It is specially ground for cutting hardwood and is known as No. 13 Special for Hardwood. Simonds Saws are guaranteed to cut easier, saw faster, and stay sharp longer than any other brand of saw at any price.

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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

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We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."
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Reg. Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Reasonable price. From show stock.
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Dutton, Ont. R.R. No. 2

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

Is Absolutely Opposed to a Return of the Old License System

The Citizens' Liberty League, consisting of prominent men and women in Ontario, place themselves on record as being unqualifiedly opposed to any measures that tend to bring back the bar and the unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors.

On the other hand, the Citizens' Liberty League sincerely believes that the present situation demands a repeal of the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act, and the inauguration of sane, moderate temperance legislation.

These leading men and women, with no selfish ends to serve, and having in mind only the best interests of all the people in Ontario, are convinced that the true solution to the temperance problem is to allow the general sale of more appetizing, non-intoxicating beer and light wines, with the sale of spirituous liquors placed under proper Government regulations and restrictions.

Unite with the Citizens' Liberty League in its earnest, sincere endeavor to obtain temperance legislation which meets the needs of all but curtails the liberties of none.

Vote "YES" On All Four Questions

Remember—Every voter must vote on every question, or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

22 College St., Toronto,
T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary.
HON. PRESIDENT: SIR EDMUND B. OSLER
PRESIDENT: LT.-COL. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.
VICE-PRESIDENT: I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.
HON. TREASURER: F. GORDON OSLER

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

Membership Fee, One Dollar.
Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.
Name
Address
Occupation.....
Contributions to assist in carrying on the work of the League are needed. If you are in sympathy with the League and its objects please send donations to the Secretary.
T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary,
22 College St., Toronto. 85

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are harmful not only to the cows but to the barn itself, rotting the sills and timbers and shortening the life of the building.

This excess moisture in the stable air causes that disagreeable "steaming" so noticeable in many barns on cold days. This "steaming" is a sure sign that the moisture is not being carried off by the Ventilating System, that the air in the stable is not being changed with sufficient frequency to keep it fresh and pure.

If the ventilating system used in the barn is a successful one, all this moisture will be promptly removed; but if there is too slow a change of air this moisture will remain in the barn, condensing on walls and ceilings, making the harness damp and frosty and the hay heavy and wet.

Thorough ventilation also prevents the formation of ammonia carbonate. Carbon dioxide thrown off by the animals in breathing unites with the ammonia in the manure and produces ammonia carbonate, which you have often seen in stables as a white coating on harness, buggy tops and the beams of the barn.

Ammonia carbonate has a rotting effect on leather, paints and wood, and is a strong irritating compound that injures the throat and lungs. Ammonia carbonate will not stay in a properly ventilated barn, for it will be carried out along with the moisture and foul air.

How to Ventilate the Barn.

Do not think that because a barn is cold, it is well ventilated; nor that a well-ventilated barn must of necessity be cold. With the right system of ventilation, the stable may be kept comfortable at all times, yet the air will be pure and free from odors.

Some think that the opening of the hay chutes provide proper ventilation. While this may effect a sufficient change of air in the stable, it does it at the expense of heat, making the barn cold; removing all of the warmest air which is at the ceiling.

Another objection is that the warmer air of the stable coming in contact with the cold air in the haymow condenses the moisture. The moisture and some of the foul elements of the air from the stable are deposited on the hay, and is fed again to the cows.

If any cow in the herd has tuberculosis, this may be a very serious matter. The germs of tuberculosis and other diseases have no power of locomotion themselves, but are readily carried on particles of dust. With the right method of ventilations, these particles of dust, carrying the disease germs, would be conveyed through the out-take flues out of the barn and into the open air and sunlight where they quickly perish.

If the air with its load of germ-carrying dust is taken into the haymow, much of the dust with the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases will be deposited in the hay, and being again fed to the cows may have disastrous results in the spreading of disease.

To provide the immense amount of fresh air required by the cows in the barn, careful provision should be made when planning and building the barn. It is, however, difficult with most old barns to install a satisfactory system of ventilation. The only practical way in which oxygen can be brought to the cow's nostrils and foul air removed is by correct ventilation, and this requires—

1. That there be a continuous change of air in the stable, so that at no time will there be too much air that has been once breathed. Authorities set 1/4 per cent. of air once breathed as the limit.
2. There must be no stagnant spots of foul air at any place in the stable—the pure air must be thoroughly diffused throughout the barn, supplying fresh air to each and every cow.
3. This complete change of air and its thorough diffusion throughout the barn must be accomplished without excessive loss of heat.
4. No harmful drafts should strike the cows.

"Now, Tommy," reprimanded the mother, "don't let me catch you throwing any more stones."

"Well, what shall I do when Jimmy Farley throws 'em?" asked Tommy.

"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed, in astonishment. "Why, you never could hit him. He's the slickest doger you ever saw!"

Scratches and Stocking

—Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE REMEDY
will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Heaving Oil will quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

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If YOU are going to produce beef, start right. Consult any feeder, drover or butcher, he will tell you to buy

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Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxford Sheep—Bulls from 8 months to 20 months. Females all ages. Shearling rams and ram lambs. Priced for sale.
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ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES.
A choice lot of Angus cows in calf to Queen's Edward. Collie puppies—A litter now ready.
ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

TOP-NOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE Sixteen yearling heifers, imported in dam, and four heifer calves and four bulls. See these before buying elsewhere.
GEO. ISAAC, Markham, Ontario

only to the cows but to rotting the sills and shortening the life of the

moisture in the stable air is disagreeable "steaming" so many barns on cold days. It is a sure sign that the air is being carried off by the wind, that the air in the barn has changed with sufficient frequency to be fresh and pure.

The system used in the best barns, all this moisture is removed; but if there is a change of air this moisture is condensed on the beams of the barn, making the harness and the hay heavy and

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Ammonia carbonate has a rotting effect on paints and wood, and is a stinging compound that irritates the eyes and lungs. Ammonia gas does not stay in a properly ventilated barn for it will be carried out with the moisture and foul air.

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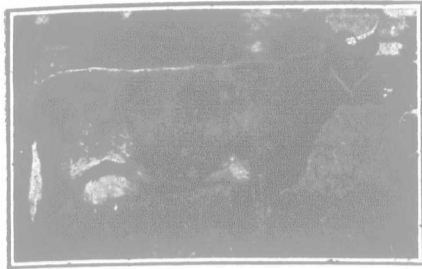
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exclaimed, in astonishment never could hit him. "Roger you ever saw!"



Melody 13 bred by R. W. Hobbs & Sons
A Prize Winner at the London Dairy Show and a 1,400-gallon Cow.

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Shorthorns, Flock of
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The flock was established in 1868 and consists of from 1,000 and 1,250 registered Oxfords. Numerous prizes for many years have been won at the principal Shows. At the last Royal Show first prize was taken for a single Ram Lamb and first prize for pen of Ram Lambs. Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes always on sale.

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can be furnished that the use of good Shorthorn bulls on the farm or on the range increases the size and improves the feeding qualities of the produce of the herd.

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We Sell—Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein) Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feeding Molasses, (in barrels), Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, Cracked Corn, etc. Car lots or less.

Our Poultry Feeds are the best on the market, and the prices are just right. Ask for quotations.

We Buy—Hay, Straw, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixed Grains, etc.

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY
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Shorthorns and Oxfords for Sale—Two young bulls, one a choice man grandson of Right Sort; also ewes and lambs, either sex.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

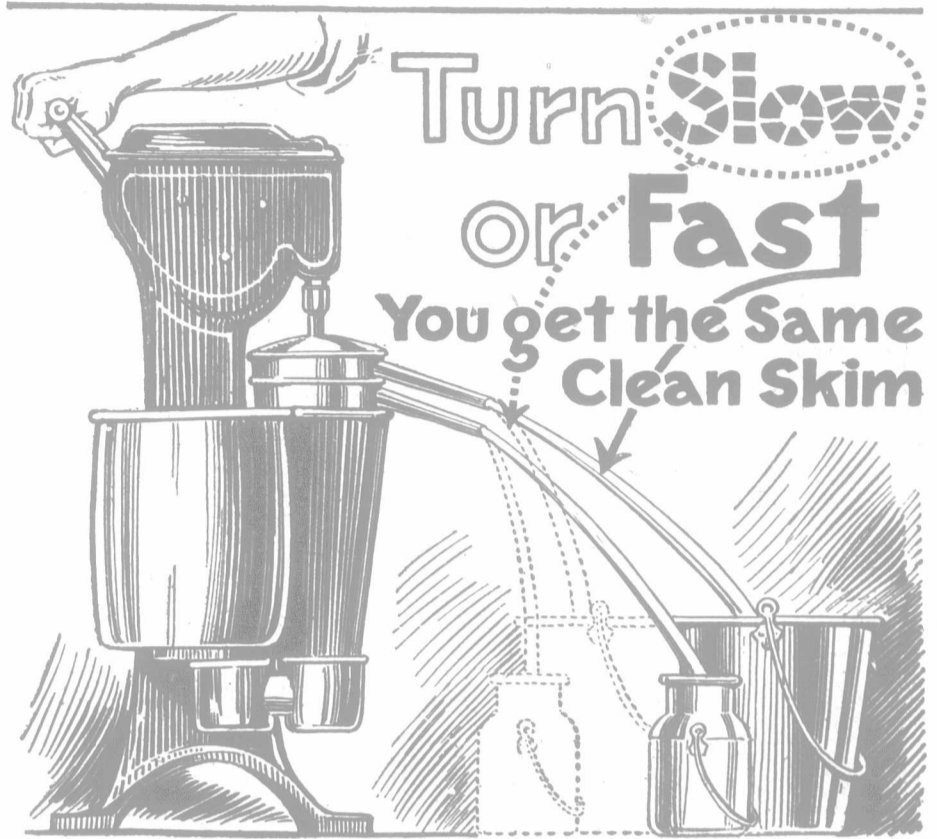
Sunny Side Herefords—Heifers to calve in Sept., some calves at foot. A few bulls ready for service. All priced to sell.
ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS
Phone Granton. Denfield, Ont.

Bringing Down Cost of Living.

Bringing down the cost of living is becoming the hobby of Governments. In the United States, wholesale seizures of foodstuffs by the U. S. Government are being reported from day to day. Over in Europe they are adopting any and every means to bring down prices of all commodities despite the fact that labor is going up and up. Now comes the demand that the producers of raw materials reduce prices. The *Corn Trade News*, of Liverpool, in a recent issue, says:—

"It is plain to all, whether they be observant or non-observant, that the great need of every nation now is a reduction in the cost of living. Higher wages as a remedy have many advocates. This plan has been tried and is still being tried in many industries and callings. We have heard people assert that they found their increased earnings a good offset to their increased expenses for necessities, and even for luxuries, but there is evidence on all hands that, speaking generally, higher wages have signally failed to reconcile people to the greatly increased prices, which are demanded for almost every article of food and clothing. The fact is the root-cause of the 'deariness of living' is in the high prices demanded by producers of food, wool, meat, etc., in the big exporting countries, and especially in North America. To mention only wheat, growers used to be satisfied with 80 cents per bushel, now they say it does not pay at \$2.20 cents! We want a reduction in the first cost of all the leading staples, and if this could be made, there would be a good chance that the benefit would ultimately filter through every trade and eventually everyone would benefit. We think such a movement must be heartily desired by everyone who has the welfare of our country at heart; but our daily experience brings us the strongest conviction that such a movement will be most difficult to effect. We think the majority of people are convinced that wages will never come down again, and it goes without saying that unless the cost of production can be brought down, the price of the article produced must be kept high or relatively high. When the International Economic position is viewed in its broadest aspect, one is driven to the conclusion that we need lower costs of production for every industry and trade, and we have sufficient faith in the inventive faculty of the human race to believe that eventually the legion of problems involved in this statement will be solved; let us suppose that science could furnish a solution of the difficulty of ensuring larger and more regular yields of wheat by eliminating disease, would not this confer an enormous benefit on mankind and most certainly cheapen the cost of production of the article with which we are principally concerned?"

High prices of raw products, food, wool and meat, have not been demanded by the producers, these prices have been offered to the producers and furthermore in the case of wheat the producer, through government regulations, has had the price limited. What our city economists seem unable to see is that the price to the consumer is out of all relation to the price paid the producer. For instance, the wool going into a suit of clothes has made an increase of \$4.00 to \$7.00. The retail price of the suit of clothes has made an increase of \$15.00 to \$30.00 and more. As a matter of fact, any increase in the price of raw commodities has been made the excuse for doubling up in the final price to the consumer. We are told by the *Corn Trade News*, that if there was a reduction of first cost on leading staples, there would be a good chance that the benefit would filter through every trade, and eventually every one would benefit. This sounds like an old story. By the time the filtering process is complete there is no benefit left for the primary producer. There is a drive being made upon high prices. Agriculture is quite prepared to see the prices of raw foods come down, provided that the huge gap between the price of raw material and finished products is brought within a reasonable limit. Organized agriculture must at once undertake to protect against high-handed action that would reduce the price on raw foodstuffs without first reducing the unnecessary margins between this price and retail prices of prepared foodstuffs, and a similar reduction in the prices of commodities and machinery entering into the production of all agricultural products.



SHARPLES
SUCTION-FEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

IT SKIMS CLEAN AT ANY SPEED

You can "rest up" as you work, turning slowly and easy-like.

Or you can turn faster and finish quickly.

But no matter how fast or how slow you turn the Sharples, you'll find that the cream hasn't varied a bit in thickness, nor have you lost a particle of butterfat through turning under speed.

This is due to the Sharples Suction-feed principle. No other separator can use this principle as it is patented. All other separators are fixed-feed and when you turn fast your cream thickens, and when you turn below speed you lose butterfat.

Official tests made by nearly all agricultural colleges have proved that the Sharples skimmed clean at widely, varying speeds—without affecting thickness of cream at the varying speeds. Write for full report.

The Sharples Separator works with you as well as for you.

Get the facts about separators. They will show you the way to greater profits. Write to nearest branch, addressing Department 78

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Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use

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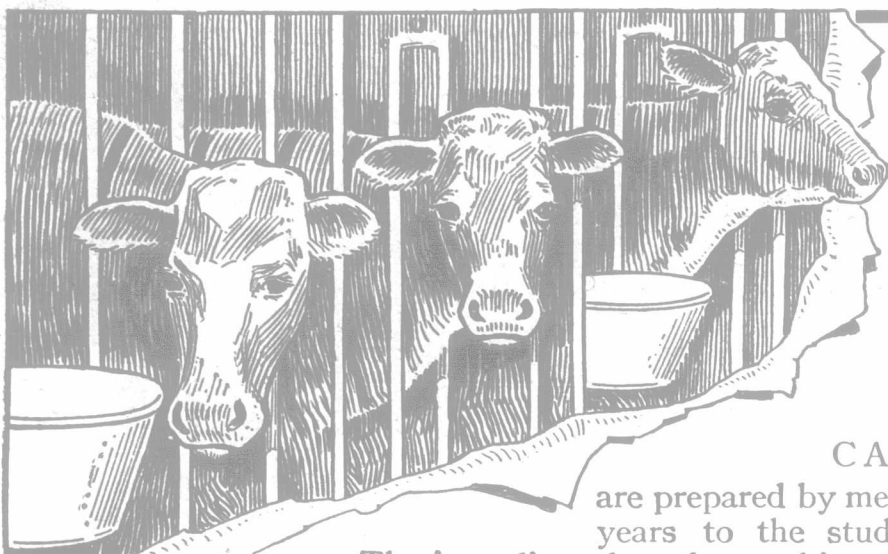
GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Six-year-old Cotswolds rams. These are big lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars.
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.**

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Several bulls from six to nine months, priced for quick sale. Inspection of herd solicited.
WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride #96365—Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.
KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS
A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO



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are prepared by men who have devoted many years to the study of animal husbandry.

The ingredients have been subjected to hundreds of tests before accepted as suitable for a properly-balanced ration.

You cannot give the same exacting care to the preparation of your feeds, so let Caldwell's be your expert feed mixers. Let your herd make good, especially while prices are high, by feeding them

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

The milk flow is greatly increased during Winter and Summer, when the cows get Caldwell's Feeds.

If your dealer does not handle these feeds write us direct—Ask for our Booklet.

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED

Valleytown Feed Mills, Dundas, Ontario

Successors to The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited

MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

TRY Caldwell's Scratch Feed, Laying Meal, and Chick Feed for Poultry. Also Caldwell's Horse Feed, Chop Feeds, Dairy Meal, Hog Feed, etc.

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Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

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English Dairy Shorthorns

Would it not be good practice to introduce new blood and increase flow of milk in your herd? We have for sale the right kind of young bulls to do this—the offspring of highly-bred, imported English animals. We have also for sale young stock of that excellent breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford

DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns

Present offering 6 young bulls, Red & Roans, also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character.

All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3 Ont.

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT.
Long Distance Phone.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd numbers 63, headed by "Prince Lavander" 104449 whose dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk as four year old. We now have 30 cows in milk, could spare a dozen females. Seven splendid young bulls coming on.

HUGH A. SCOTT CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.
Phone 5-18

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1919

Hean Dorothy Star (imp.) now at head of Scotch bred and dual-purpose Shorthorns. Two Shearling rams and a few good ram lambs. For sale now.

Lucan Crossing 1 mile east of farm Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1

A 12 MONTHS' OLD ROAN WIMPLE BULL FOR SALE

Others coming on. Also Lincoln lambs, rams and ewes, got by an imported ram, out of heavy shearing ewes.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood =121676= and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).

W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns & Tamworths

For Sale—5 choice bull calves 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves all sired by Primrose Duke, 107542, heifers and young cows bred to him, good dual-purpose cows.

A choice lot of Tamworths of both sex and various ages, young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners.

Long Distance Phone A. A. Colwill R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

Cows in calf and calf by side. Also heifers in calf and others ready to breed. Bulls of serviceable age.

JNO. MILLER (Myrtle Stations, C.P.R., G.T.R.) ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

—We have several choice young bulls service. Two are by Raphael (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.).

R. M. MITCHELL R. R. NO. 1, Freeman, Ontario

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, good ages and beautifully Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

The Conservation of Experience.

The dairymen of every province must necessarily represent the newest and best thing in efficiency in the contribution to national wealth of products from the resources of the land. The following of a "fine of specialized production on land does not mean a limiting of interests to a simple definite type of activity. The dairy farmer must know and practice the best that is to be known and practiced in the cultivation of the soil. He must know and practice the best that is to be known and practiced in the production of large quantities of feed in suitable variety such as fodder, succulent and concentrated feeds, at low cost. He must make careful selection of stock from a breeder's standpoint as well as from the standpoint of performance. He must know the economical care and management of his stock, and in case of the buttermaker, he breaks into the ranks of the manufacturer. The business side of dairying demands shrewdness in buying and selling as well as in hiring and firing. It is quite evident that for a multiplicity of duties and interests, the dairyman has every other enterprise on land backed off the map. There is no land enterprise that makes a heavier tax on the resource and capacity of the individual or that depends to a greater extent on the application and use of principles established from experience or ascertained from scientific investigation than the dairy business.

The Evolution of the Modern Farm Enterprise.

The evolution of our agriculture in the Dominion is marked by three distinct stages. The first of these is the simple kind of isolated home-making stage or undertaking. Where it has been concerned with cultivation rather than ranching, which is a local type of farm enterprise, it has been of a more or less self-sufficing sort, for marketing and exchange do not commonly enter largely into the life of the pioneer. Family wants are held down to a minimum, and the furnishing of the simple necessities is secured to the greatest extent possible from the farm. The next stage is the grain-growing stage. Some have called it the money-making stage, but it is not always this. This business of grain-growing in certain parts of the province is a fast money scheme just now, but the essential of the second stage of agriculture is the feature of excessive and more or less exclusive cropping. Every new country passes through this stage. The essential difference between this and the primitive type is the addition of marketing to the home consumption of produce. The aspect of commercial business emerges rather prominently, but with respect to a limited class of farm commodities.

The third stage is the scientific. Always above the practice of growing the greater part of a living from soil or of mining the soil, we find it necessary to build on a permanent basis of conservation of soil resources, and our farm activities tend to transform into the expression or application of principles that have relation to a permanent and enduring interest and occupation. This last and highest type of agriculture is of an extremely complex type. It includes the features of both the other types that have preceded it. Agriculture is a mode of living at all times, as well as a business and occupation, and all types of farm enterprise should be concerned with utilizing the resources of the farm to the fullest extent possible to produce home-grown, fresh, wholesome, cheaply produced foods. In this view, the modern farm enterprise should furnish a partially sufficient source of foods, it should likewise involve active trading in the surplus produced, that is, it should be commercial agriculture, and it should likewise have the aspect of a trust in that it is the intelligent care of a section of the brown earth from which are drawn all our fundamental and necessary living and wealth.

Science is an Inclusive Word.

It is into the last class and phase of farm activity that the modern dairy enterprise falls. I have called this phase of farm enterprise the scientific type, because its operations are based on

Ceda chief sir by him, King Se Orono,

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Conservation of Experience.

of every province must present the newest and efficiency in the contribution of products from the land. The following of production on land limiting of interests to a type of activity. The know and practice the be known and practiced of the soil. He must be the best that is to be in the production of feed in suitable variety and concentrated. He must make care stock from a breeder's as from the standpoint He must know the and management of his of the buttermaker, he ranks of the manufac- tress side of dairying ess in buying and selling g and firing. It is quite a multiplicity of duties the dairyman has every on land backed off the no land enterprise that tax on the resource and individual or that de- r extent on the applica- principles established or ascertained from ation than the dairy



More Milk Profits

FEED and labor are too costly to devote to "robber cows." If you are to make a profit, each animal in your herd must pay her keep and earn something.

Pratt's COW REMEDY

makes good cows better—puts many "robbers" in the profit-paying class. It is a specific for cows, a tonic and conditioner which tones up the entire system and induces maximum production. It overcomes the effects of heavy feeding, improves digestion, regulates the bowels and increases the milk flow.

Mr. W. Fellows, of Taber, Alta., writes us: "I have tried other goods, but they are not in it with Pratt's."

At your dealer's in 2-lb. and 4½-lb. cans, also in 12-lb. and 25-lb. pails.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Write for FREE book on the "Care of Live-Stock."



PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Ltd. 328L Carlaw Ave., Toronto



Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 sire—chief sire in service. He is a son of the 33,06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrage, and is our sire of a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls—We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld, 5 nearest dams average 31.31, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices, or better come and see them. JACOB MOCK & SON, R. R. 1, Tavistock Ont.

scientific principles and established practice. The successful practice and operation of the best kind of dairy farm is essentially the expression and application of the principles of science such as are involved in soil treatment, plant growth, balanced feeding, and in the manufacturing operations of the dairy, but under modern conditions the conduct of business on the special farm is essentially scientific likewise. Science does not relate alone to ponderable things such as the elements in nature, or to chemical reactions or bacterial activity exclusively or generally. All phenomena of human interest such as its institutional and economic life and social habits may be made the subject of scientific survey or investigation and may be presented in the order, classification, system or organization and progression that pertain to material phenomena. Science is a method not a subject or interest, and in this view we are justified or indeed compelled to include the interests of business as it relates to the farm in the category of general agricultural science, and to still say that the dominant note in our best agricultural thinking and doing is the scientific note.

Practice Supported on Science.

It may be the case that even the experienced man may, by reason of the close grind of work, be disposed to overlook the importance of science or may practically fail to realize that he is doing the bidding of science. A man may break prairie in June because experience dictates it, but it gives intelligence to his work to know that in the production of a ton of dry matter, such as hay, over 400 tons of water travel up through the crop, and it is an advantage to turn the sod before the moisture has all been pumped out of the subsoil by the crop.

If he fills the furrow seams with the disk, he might as well know that the moisture saved is a necessary condition to bacterial decomposition of the organic matter in sod. If he cultivates his rape, turnips, mangels, corn or alfalfa after rain, he should know that he is defeating capillary waste. The big problem of fertility is nitrogen supply. The farmer should know the loss caused by denitrifying bacteria in the heating of manure, and he should know about the fixing of sup-

Inclusive Word.

st class and phase of at the modern dairy have called this phase the scientific type, tions are based on

PEERLESS PERFECTION

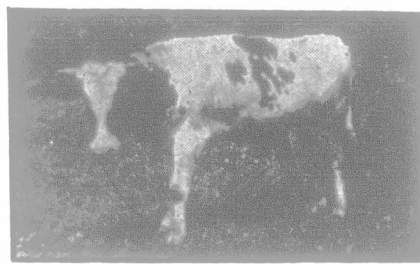
FOR CANADA'S BROAD ACRES

Put up a fence that will last a lifetime—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless Lock.

Stiff stay wires keep it rigid, making fewer posts necessary. Send for Catalog today. It's attractive, interesting, well worth the stamp. Best dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

DON-ALDA FARMS, Todmorden, Ont.



Young herd sire, Don-Alda Pontiac Artis for sale; calved April 5, 1918.

Sired by King Pontiac Artis Sylvia. [Dam Gipsy Wayne, 29 lbs. butter in seven days.

Also a few younger bulls by our herd sire, Sylvia Segis Raymondale, from high-record dams. Our herd sire is grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His dam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, made over 32 lbs. as a senior 4-year-old.

Call or write

MR. COWIE, Resident Foreman

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable Apply to Superintendent.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

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KNITTING MACHINES FOR MAKING HOME & RED CROSS WORK

CRELMAN BROS., Manufacturers, Box 701 GEORGETOWN, ONT., CAN.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

This is the seven day butter record and the one day milk record of the dam of my last bull of serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month old bull whose dam and sire's average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY HAMILTON HOUSE COBourg, Ontario. HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion who is a full brother of world's champion May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh. (Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill) C.R. James, Richmond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario

9 HOLSTEIN BULLS

Any age up to 14 months. From high record and untested dams. Sired by May Echo Prince and Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia; both 30 lb. bulls. Price right. JOS. PEEL, Port Perry, Ontario.

For Quick Sale—One Bull Eight Months Old—His dam gave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his sister 20,400 lbs. milk. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.92-lb. grandson of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. Write at once for price, or, better, come and see him. Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto. Stop 37. ARCHIE MUIR, Scarborough P.O., Ont.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right. WALBURN RIVERS & SONS R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

plies of free nitrogen in the soil by the bacteria in the nodules of the legumes. It is worth while knowing that in selling butter or cream instead of whole milk, the farmer is saving back nearly all of the nitrogen of his milk product. It is scarcely necessary to mention to the dairyman the influence of good and bad bacteria in all the dairy manufacturing processes, and in influencing the keeping qualities of milk and milk products.

Science in Breeding and Business.

In relation to stock selection itself, the work of stock judging may reasonably be called a science. It is not an exact science such as mathematics, but it is rather what might be called a descriptive science. It is a poor dairyman who does not know and appreciate such fundamentals in the dairy cow as angular conformation, wide and deep food chamber, clean well-defined spine and open ribs, good udder, milk wells and veins, and a good constitution.

In the matter of the business side of dairying, especially the marketing of products, there is a distinct choice open as between what we may call haphazard and scientific marketing. In one case, we have poor preparation and presentation of the product and a hit or miss selection of the time for marketing. In the other we have regulated quality, co-operative consignment, as distribution of output nearly to demand so as to save gluts or scarcity, and a careful distribution of rewards on a quality basis. The handling of the product in bulk or in considerable quantities puts the producer in a position to dicker with the dealer instead of having to suffer exploitation.

The aim of this discussion is to establish that there is a scientific way of conducting business, based largely on the consolidation of the interests of the great producing class and resulting in a condition of economic democracy. The dairyman should have full realization of the importance of the type of agriculture they stand for in the evolution of land enterprises, and likewise to a realization of the value of a knowledge of the science underlying their work. It was not so recently the case that the man who talked science in relation to agriculture was scoffed at as a theorist. It now appears that the man without the scientific knowledge is the

Actual Experience

The Ontario Temperance Act is Emptying Ontario's Jails

Jail Commitments Before and After Passage of the Act.

ALL CRIMES	DRUNKENNESS
1915—20,337	1915—6,235
1918—13,242	1918—2,595

From Annual Reports of Inspectors of Prisons 1915 and 1918, and Schedule H. Report of the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario for the year 1918.

ONTARIO'S experience with prohibition under the Ontario Temperance Act since September 16, 1916, has been all the argument any fair-minded man or woman wants, to prove that the Act should neither be repealed nor weakened by Amendments.

Jail Commitments for crimes and offences of all kinds have decreased more than one-third since 1915.

Jail Commitments for drunkenness alone decreased from 6,235 in 1915, the year preceding the Act, to 2,595 in 1918.

Jail Commitments for drunkenness decreased despite the fact that the Act makes drunkenness in public places a "prima facie" offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, whether accompanied by "disorderliness" or not. A drunken man on the street has become a rare sight.

The number of commitments for drunkenness in Ontario in 1918 was the lowest in seventeen years, although the population of the Province increased by over 500,000.

Some jails received no drunkards in 1918 at all. Others show well nigh unbelievable decreases notably in the cities and larger towns.

Do you want to see the taste for alcoholic beverages revived, and the population of Ontario's prisons, jails and lock-ups restored?

If you are convinced that drunkenness is undesirable in this Province mark X in the "No" column after each question.

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

Each and every one of the four questions on the ballot paper in this Referendum must be answered or your ballot is "spoiled." And unless you mark X after each question in the "No" column, the Ontario Temperance Act will be spoiled, and years of Temperance progress lost.

Ontario Referendum Committee

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You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, tanning skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Hunters, trappers, nature lovers, you need taxidermy. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. All mail shipments. Success guaranteed. Send right now—today—out dollar. Get our free book while it lasts. Send right now—today. N.W. School of Taxidermy, 606 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

City View Ayrshires
Write or come and see. We have them milkers, heifers, and young bulls; all tracing to the best Canadian records.
James Bagg & Son,
ST. Thomas, Ont.

Glencairn Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,000 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers, all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

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LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Our bulls took the Senior Championship, Junior Championship and Grand Championship in Sherbrooke, and first in their respective classes at Quebec, in addition to taking the special prize for the best bull on the grounds any breed. We have others like them. Write for catalogue.

Geo. H. Montgomery
Dominion Express Building, Montreal

D. McArthur, Manager
Phillipsburg, Quebec

WESTSIDE AYRSHIRE HERD

I have two extra choice March bull calves from heavy-milking, high-testing dams, one dark and one white in color. Also a few good females, one just due to freshen. Write, or come and see.
Middlesex Co.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontario

Edgeley Bright Boy—Bred and raised by us; won the championship at Ormstown Fair, Quebec, for Messrs. G. and F. Holden & Sons. His sire is Edgeley Bright Prince, son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, cows. Anyone interested, write us, or come and see our herd.

James Bagg & Sons (Woodbridge C.P.R.) Edgeley, Ont.

theorist and the scientific farmer is the practical man. This is because the scientists are becoming more practical and the farmers more scientific. Fortunately, the dairymen of the province have had exemplified in their behalf the use and value of scientific experience and information through the service of the dairy commissioner, who has exemplified in his work the need of education in all branches of dairy work, whether in milk production and care, in both domestic and factory butter and cheese-making and in marketing.

What Experience is Available.

Let us remind ourselves that conservation is having in possession or having available for use and that experience means the results of our own work (which we cannot avoid having in possession), but chiefly, in an educational sense, the experience of others as we gather it from systematic education in the organized materials of the science and art of dairying, from such services as short courses, from lectures on single subjects or phases of the business and from discussions developing from occasions devoted to dairy interests. These sources of improvement all fall under a class of direct instruction secured characteristically through personal contact.

Dairy Literature.

One great class of experience is the kind that is set down, that is indited rather than spoken, and that either by assurance or by a legitimate evolution in language we call "literature." This class of recorded experience is available in considerable quantity as well. To profit recorded experience is available in considerable volume and in good quality as well. To profit by it requires considerable interest and a capacity for concentrated attention. People who are engaged in a business that demands long day labor usually have to take themselves in hand rather resolutely to get any serious reading done. Long hours weariness and uncomfortable home conditions are opposed to this kind of improvement. Nevertheless it is of the greatest possible value in the heightening of efficiency and professional interest in any occupation.

In the use of the recorded experience expressed in print a man should establish the basis of his understanding by the thorough reading and re-reading of some standard and comprehensive work, so that he may harmonize the various phases of his work such as the choice of general conditions, of a good dairy farm, of providing good lay-out, equipment and stock, of feeding, production, care, marketing and manufacture. Then he should use all the official and authoritative bulletins and short articles available from his own and other governments on special phases of his work, and finally should make the best possible use of special dairy journals as well as general agricultural journals to keep alive on current phases of the dairy interest such as markets, seasonal operations, records of performance, new scientific discoveries, the extension of co-operative activities, and other phases of the subject.

Education is Life Long.

It is important to remember that now we do not regard education and instruction as synonymous and that the educational process is life long. We are never too old to learn. We are given fourteen or fifteen years for physiological development, but we can go to thirty years in systematic mental development and after this, which is the time at which most people are established in their professions, we can continue to build on the basis of our profession by drawing from the experience of others in the same kind of work.—Jas. McCraig.

John Miller, of Claremont, has recently arrived home from England with 120 head of Shropshire rams and ewes which he personally selected from the best English flocks. Besides this imported stock, Mr. Miller has a large number of yearling rams and ram lambs, and ewes of different ages for sale at reasonable prices. If looking for a flock header or for breeding females, write Mr. Miller.

"Why doesn't Mr. Cobbles use a tractor on his farm?" "He says he has spent forty years studying the temperament of mules and he isn't going to throw away the knowledge gained in that time for every new-fangled contrivance that comes along."

FOUNDED 1866

Tractor Spark Plugs.

An automobile runs at full load and speed during only a very small part of its term of service. A tractor engine is running at full load practically all the time. Because of this and the fact that low-grade fuels are largely used in tractor engines, the problem of spark plugs for tractors differs to some extent from that of spark plugs for automobiles.

As a rule, the use of low-grade fuel means higher compression, higher temperature and more dirt and carbon. The last item is made still worse by dust taken in while working during the dry seasons.

It is impossible at the present time to recommend any one type of plug for tractor work. High temperature engines require a plug with an insulator which is exceptionally good electrically, can stand the repeated applications of high heat and at the same time not have enough of the central electrode exposed to cause overheating, which may induce pre-ignition. An oily engine requires a plug having an insulator with unusually long shorting surface at the firing end.

In spite of the great number of different plugs on the market, there are in reality just two types, those with petticoat or open insulators, and those with conical or closed insulators. The former can be recommended for the engines which show a tendency to foul up rapidly while the latter are recommended only in case the extra extension of wire in the petticoat type shows a tendency to cause pre-ignition.

As a rule the tractor owner and operator are safe in using the plug furnished with the machine by the manufacturer. Failure of one or two plugs on any particular machine should not be considered enough cause for a change to another type of plug. A few defective plugs do get out into service from time to time in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of the plug manufacturer.

Troubles due to spark plugs may be divided into two classes—first, cutout or missing; second, pre-ignition.

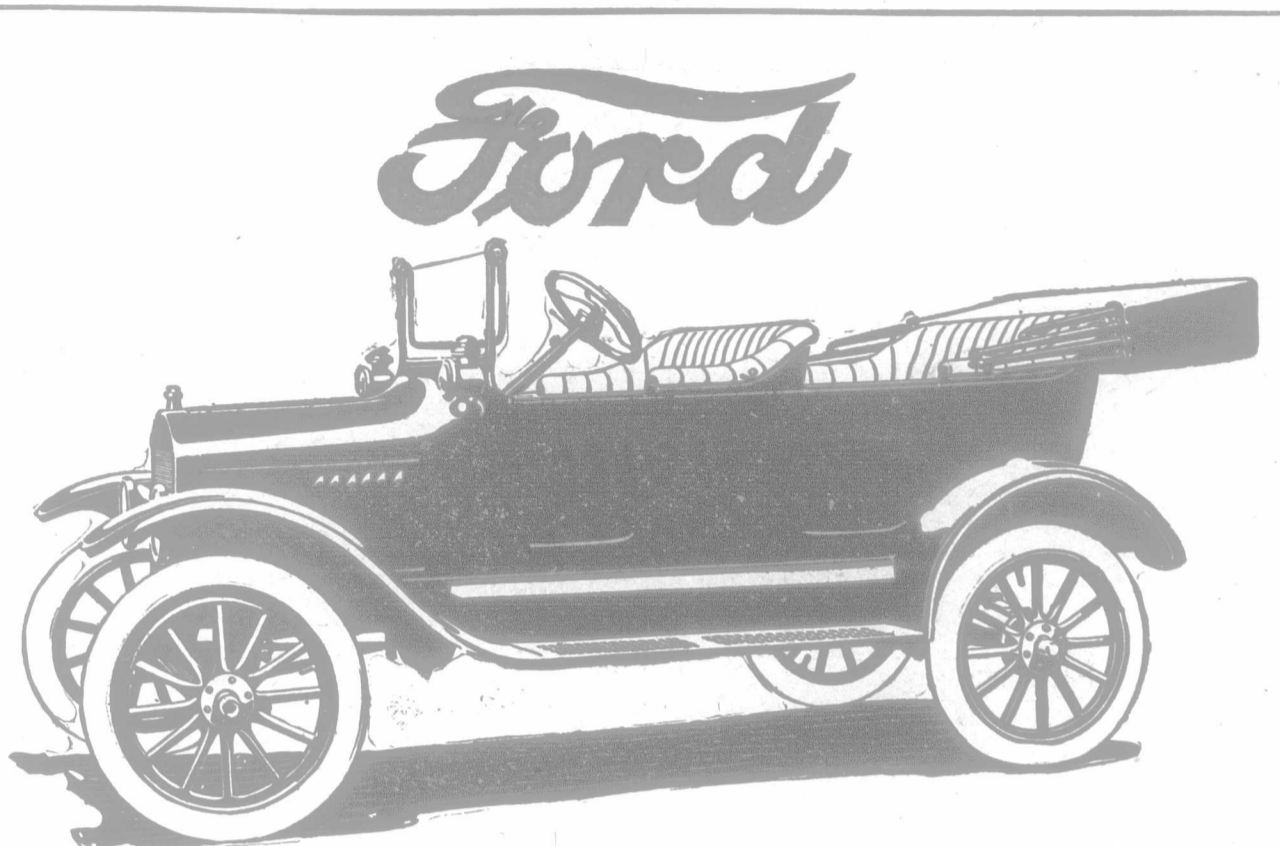
A missing plug can usually be detected by shorting from the upper terminal of the plug to the engine with a screwdriver. The miss may be caused by a broken insulator. If this is the case, the plug will miss fire pretty steadily, both under load and while running idle. The only remedy in case of a two-piece plug is a new insulator, and in case of a one-piece plug a new plug.

The miss may be caused by an insulator which is weak electrically. If this is the case, it will miss when under load, but will recover when running idle. The remedy in this case is a new plug with a better grade of porcelain. In a case of this kind it is not always necessary to get another make of plug, but to specify to the dealer that the very latest insulator is desired.

This miss may be caused by fouling or surface short. By this we mean that a continuous layer of carbon or other conducting material has been deposited on the lower end of the insulator and the spark is travelling through this instead of across the gap. A miss of this kind is usually intermittent for a while and finally the plug stops firing altogether. The immediate remedy is to clean the insulator by taking it out of the shell and cleaning with gasoline and by scraping if necessary. Where plugs show a tendency to foul up in this way very rapidly, especially where a wet, shiny coating of oil is deposited, it is advisable to change to another brand of oil, which in many cases will get rid of most of this trouble.

Pre-ignition may be caused by other things than the plugs. If it is severe it sometimes manifests itself by a splitting back through the intake, but it is always accompanied by a loss of power. What actually happens is this: Some part of the material inside the combustion chamber valves, carbon, plugs, etc., has become hot enough to fire the mixture before time for the spark. The piston is not yet at the top of its compression stroke when the force of this premature explosion tries to drive it back down. The momentum of the flywheel carries it over for a while, but power is of course lost. In case of pre-ignition, the engine should first be examined to see whether there is an excessive accumulation of carbon and whether there are any particles hanging loose on valves or spark plugs.

The plugs should be looked over for rough edges on either wire or shell. If a petticoat plug is being used and no indications of this kind are to be found, it may be advisable to try a conical



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SHE withstood everything in the field and above all was, and still is, the last and only car to survive until the cessation of hostilities"—Extract from letter received by Ford Motor Company from a British Soldier, in Africa.

Over shell-torn roads, through water soaked fields, second only to the tanks in its power to climb debris and crater holes, the Ford car made a world famous record in the fighting area of the great war. In press despatches, in field reports, in letters, in rhyme and song the praises of the Ford were sounded.

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The Ford power plant that established this world-wide record in every theatre of the war remains the same. It will be in the Ford you buy.

Ford Runabout, \$660. Touring, \$690. On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra. Coupe, \$975. Sedan, \$1,175 (closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment). Demountable rims, tire-carrier and non-skid tires on rear as optional equipment on closed cars only at \$25 extra. These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and do not include War Tax.

Buy only Genuine Ford Parts. 700 Canadian Dealers and over 2,000 Service Garages supply them.

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Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered
Jerseys and Berkshires
We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.
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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five out of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

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The CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
Woodview Farm
JERSEYS
London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

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The hardest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever grazing sheep are required. Descriptive pamphlet, list of breeders, and all information from

A. J. BURROWS - Ashford, Kent
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Leicester Sheep, Rams, and Ram's Lambs, Ewe Lambs, and some aged. A choice flock.
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Tavistock, Ont. - R. R. No. 2



Correct style worn by well-dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf.

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THE shape of your foot determines the type of shoe which will give you the most comfort and the longest service. Most foot troubles are caused by wearing shoes of the wrong type, and shoes which are not right for the foot will not give all the service that was built into them.

Large production enables us to make shoes which are right for every normal type of foot. But we cannot fit them to your feet. We cannot make sure that you choose wisely. Only the dealer can do that.

Your dealer knows, when he sees your foot, that certain types of shoes will be comfortable and give you service. He knows that other types of shoes will not. Get the benefit of this knowledge and experience. Make sure of getting shoes that are right for your foot; which will wear longer and keep their good appearance. Look for the manufacturer's trade mark on the shoes you buy.

We are glad to send our booklet, "How to Buy Shoes" upon request, to any address in Canada. Please send inquiries to our head office at Montreal.

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Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; sired by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable.
ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE

Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clydesdale stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.
W. H. PUGH Myrtle Station, Ontario

LEICESTERS

Of good size and quality.
C. E. WOOD Freeman P.O., Ontario
Bowhill Leicesters—A few two-shear rams in show condition, and several shearlings and lambs, both rams and ewes. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers.
GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

We are offering nine strong-boned types Shearling rams, in good condition, also our 3-shear stock ram—a show proposition.
Jno. E. Jackson, "Hilldale Farm" Ballycroy Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

Shearling and ram lambs by imported ram. Also a few ewes, all stock my own breeding.
E. E. LUTON St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 1. Bell Phone 704 Ring 4

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—A fine lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, large and good quality, imported and home-bred, also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

For Sale—Leicesters and Embleton pens, aged and shearling rams and ram lambs, shearling ewes and ewe lambs, reg. Prices moderate.
G. A. GREER, Trout Creek Farm Lucknow, Ontario

Shropshires

One hundred shearling imported ewes, twenty imported rams, one and two years old, and ram lambs my own breeding; also

Cotswold

ewes one and two years old, Canadian-bred.

W. A. DRYDEN

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Dorsets and Oxfords

I have at present a choice offering in shearling and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearling and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep—Present offering: ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings and two young Shorthorn bulls. Prices reasonable.
JAS. L. TOLTON, Walkerton, R. 3, Ontario

For Sale—Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. A nice lot priced for quick sale; also good Shorthorn bull twenty months old.
D. A. McLean, Melbourne, Ont.

Shropshires and Southdowns YEARLING EWES AND RAMS

We are offering Ewes and Rams of both breeds fitted for show purposes or in field condition. All are selected individuals, true to type and sired by our Show and Imported Rams.

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

America's Pioneer Flock
Present offering is between ninety and a hundred shearling and two shear rams. Flock headers a specialty. Also a number of shearling and two shear ewes of the best breeding, and ram and ewe lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable. HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Ave., Toronto Can.

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

plug, which very often will overcome the trouble, though it may need more frequent cleaning.

Occasionally the electrode wire shows signs of pitting or burning. This is entirely due to the use of defective material, and there should be very little of it. If it does occur seriously it should be reported to the plug manufacturer or the dealer.

Always bear in mind that the tractor engineers have run through tests before deciding which plug to use. The spark plug they finally decide upon is the one they believe to be the best suited for their engine. When a new plug is needed, the tractor user should insist upon the same plug his engine was originally equipped with at the factory.

In general, the spark plug manufacturer is prepared to cope with the tractor plug problem and can furnish plugs to meet all present requirements. However, present-day development in engines and fuels is so rapid that the material on the market is not always the latest available. The dealers are learning to classify plugs for the various conditions of service and if the tractor owner will specify clearly just what the plug is to be used on, he should have no trouble in getting just the plug he needs.—O. C. Rhode.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Pruning Raspberries.

How and when should tame raspberries and black caps be trimmed? Should they be tied up to sticks for the winter? Would fine manure put around them be beneficial?
I. M. S.

Ans.—Some leave the berry bushes until early spring, while others make a practice of trimming in the fall. The dead wood is cut out and the tops of the new growth are trimmed back to a reasonable height. Where there is a heavy snowfall, there is a danger of the plants being broken down. Leaving the dead wood until spring will help hold up the new growth. Where there is only a small patch, they could be tied to stakes for support. The manure would be beneficial. A crop cannot be expected year after year unless the soil is fertilized, and barnyard manure is about the best to apply.

Sick Chickens.

The afflicted chickens have received no regular feeding since the beginning of harvest, living wholly on what they get from the fields. The disease affects both old and half-grown chickens, and the head looks pale and dead looking for a day or two before death, also they get lame a few hours before. Two cats on the same place had to be killed when it was believed they were stricken with the same disease. I dissected two chickens which had been killed and found the lungs and liver both normal, but the large end of the heart was quite liberally coated with fatty substance which did not appear oily or juicy at all as did the bowels, though there was no fat on the flesh and the crops were empty. I would like to know if you can tell me what the trouble is likely to be, or if it really is contagious to other animals or human beings. I am well aware of the fact that the whole farm is run on a basis of neglect and the barns are filthy without any exaggeration.
I. W.

Ans.—The condition described in the letter occurs occasionally where birds eat the grain from the fields in partially ripened or semi-matured condition. If the party wishes to make sure of the disease if it is specific organism I think it would be well to send a couple of the sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory here for examination. At this season of the year we get a few letters where conditions are similar to those described in the one, and in nearly every instance if the birds are taken off the new grain and given a dose of physic and fed old grain with plenty of green feed and some buttermilk to drink they come around all right. What is in the new grain that causes the trouble I am not prepared to state.
W. R. G.

A horse show will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exhibition as usual this year. The date of the Show is from November 29 to December 6. Anyone wishing a prize-list should write O. P. Heinkle, Secretary of the Horse Show Committee. The prize-lists will be ready for distribution sometime during the month of October.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Seeding a Lawn.

Is it advisable to seed a lawn in September, or would it be better to wait until spring? J. Z.

Ans.—With a favorable fall, you might get a very good stand of seed, but we would prefer waiting until spring.

Bruised Hock.

I have a three-year-old colt that bruised her hock so that it is enlarged. What treatment would you advise? V. B.

Ans.—Apply an absorbent liniment with smart friction. Mix 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and apply at regular intervals.

Leaf of Plant.

What is the name of the enclosed leaf? It has been growing in the edge of the garden for a few years. N. M.

Ans.—The leaf somewhat resembles that of wild morning glory, except that it is a little large. Without seeing a little more of the plant, it is impossible to definitely identify it.

Heifer in Thin Condition.

What treatment would you advise for a yearling heifer that keeps in thin condition? She has been on good pasture all summer. She has always been a rather picky eater, and does not thrive like other calves the same age. She has no cough. A. M. S.

Ans.—Without seeing the heifer it is rather difficult to definitely diagnose the case. The trouble might be due to worms, weak digestion, or to tuberculosis. The tuberculin test would indicate whether or not the heifer was affected with the latter disease.

Books on Farming.

What are some of the books on general farming, field cultivation, stock, farm management, etc? A. D.

Ans.—The following books may be obtained through this office, and they will be found practical: "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry & Morrison, \$2.50; "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Day, \$1.90; "Physics of Agriculture," by King, \$1.90; "Chemistry of the Farm," by Warrington, \$1.05; "Field Crop Production," by Livingstone, \$1.55; "Farm Management," by Warren, \$1.95; "Principles and Practices of Poultry Culture," by Robinson, \$3.00; "Practical Talks on Farm Engineering," by Clarkson, \$1.25.

Alfalfa Seed-bed.

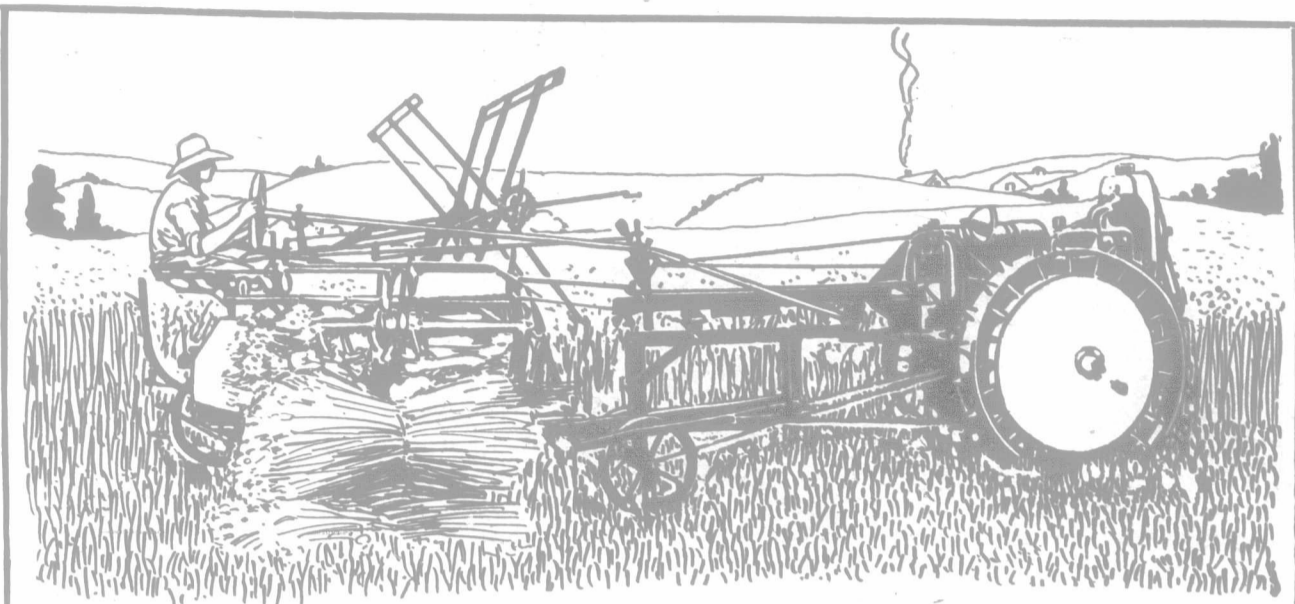
I am preparing a seed-bed for alfalfa on oat stubble. I purpose plowing this fall and again in the spring. Would it be advisable to plow deep or shallow, either or both times? When is the best time to sow alfalfa, and how much seed should be sown to the acre? B. J. D.

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the nature of the land and on how deeply you have been accustomed to plowing. We favor plowing fairly deeply in the fall, especially on clay soil, in order that the frost may have an opportunity of doing its beneficial work. The land could then be brought into good tilth in the spring with surface cultivation and the seed sown with a light nurse crop of barley, at the rate of 18 lbs. of seed per acre. If the land is anyways dirty, and you wished to give it a summer-fallow, such could be done during the spring and the seed sown in July.

Age of Sheep.

How can the age of sheep be determined? G. S.

Ans.—The ages are largely told by the order of the appearance of the permanent incisors. The first pair of central permanent incisors usually make their appearance when the lamb is about one year old; the second pair, that is one on each side of the central pair, make their appearance about one year later. The third appear the next year, making the sheep slightly over three years old when there are three pairs of permanent incisors. The fourth pair appear when the sheep is slightly over four years, and as a rule the mouth is full when the sheep reaches five years. There are variations from the time above given, depending on the rapidity of growth in the lamb. These permanent incisors can be easily distinguished from the temporary or milk teeth; they are longer and broader.



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To direct public attention to the fundamental problems of educational systems in Canada.

To consider education in its relation to Canadian citizenship. To undertake the establishment of a permanent bureau to guide and assist the educational thought of the country.

Our School Department.

Club Work Among the Boys and Girls.

O. H. Benson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tells of the aims and purposes of Club Work among the boys and girls, and the ideas expressed in his remarks will help teachers and rural leaders in their efforts in this country to train the young mind for citizenship. Mr. Benson's story follows:

The most important project in boys' and girls' extension work is club work, the organized groups of boys and girls for the purpose of improving agriculture and home life.

Extension work with boys and girls covers the entire field of agriculture and home economics. The subject matter lines are organized into projects and both club members and leaders follow the program of work covering the entire calendar year.

Boys' and girls' club work is so planned as to help boys and girls to get the correct point of view in regard to agriculture and home making as a vocation, and if best fitted for these vocations to give them a fair chance in planning for life's work in farming and home-making. Its relation to the agricultural colleges, schools teaching agriculture, and the Smith-Hughes vocational course is that of helping the young people to appreciate the need for a more thorough preparation in this work.

Through club organization work, contests, and the help of efficient leaders, farm and home work becomes a good game instead of drudgery, and the standards of achievement set by leaders are more easily reached because of the interest, enthusiasm, and reinforcement received from this organized effort.

Boys' and girls' club work trains for community leaders out of community life itself and functions for future co-operative enterprises so essential to successful farm life.

Club work socializes community life and gives young people interest and motive for their work.

Club work trains the young people to become managers of their own business, and proprietors of farm land, animals, machinery, crops, kitchen equipment, liberty bonds, thrift stamps, and helps them understand the supremacy of this position over that of being always a wage earner.

Boys' and girls' club work produces and conserves food to meet local, national, and world needs on an economic basis.

Club work engages the best thought, energy, and interest of every boy and girl in the business of farming and home-making. This work is a practical, back-to-the-home, "made-in-America" type of education, not fully provided for in the public school curricula nor by the Smith-Hughes vocational courses. It works with children, both in and out of school, and of all ages from 9 to 21.

Club work demonstrates how to make farming and home-making a practical business and gives the rural young people an argument to help them refuse positions in the city.

Boys' and girls' club work deals with groups of boys and girls as well as with individuals, trains volunteer leaders, cooperates with schools, churches, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. leaders, encourages, directs, and organizes them for short courses, boys' and girls' institutes, boys' and girls' camps, field trips, field demonstrations, club fairs, festivals, demonstration contests, training conferences for leaders, and other activities essential to the complete development of the agricultural and home economics program in a given community outside of the colleges of agriculture.

Boys' and girls' club work is just as important for city boys and girls as it is for rural. The rural boys and girls need the club group work because of their isolation from social life, and their lack of community leadership; the city boys and girls need it in order that their gangs and cliques, with oftentimes detrimental programs, may be transformed to constructive, creative, and helpful club work programs through which they may become familiar with America's greatest industry—agriculture, and the fundamental principles of home-making.

Club work does not recognize class distinction in the service of boys and girls. Members of club groups of both rural and city young people attend the same club meeting and work together on a common program of work for the improvement of agriculture and home life.

Educated Youth Has the Advantage.

Many boys and girls are induced to leave school at an early age by an offer of wages that appears large, but statistics show that boys who remain in school until 18 years of age earn more money before they are 25 than the boys who leave school at 14 years. All farm boys and girls do not leave home to earn money, but an education for farm life is just as important as for any other; and if the value of an education can be expressed in dollars and cents in one sphere of life it can in others as well. The Colorado Agricultural College News Notes has the following article on this subject and we think boys and girls should read it:

The value of staying at school is stated in dollars and cents in figures recently compiled by the Bureau of Education and distributed to boys and girls throughout the country by the children's bureau.

From a study of a large number of actual cases it has been found that at 25 years of age the boy who remained in school until he was 18 had received \$2,000 more salary than the boy who left school at 14, and that the better educated youth was then receiving more than \$900 a year more in pay.

"This is equivalent to an investment of \$18,000 at 5 per cent," the statement said: "Can a boy increase his capital as fast in any other way?"

"From this time on the salary of the better educated boy will rise still more rapidly, while the earnings of the boy who left school at 14 will increase but little."

While wages have increased with the war, the proportions shown in a table of weekly earnings still hold true, the statement said. The boy who left school at 14 at the time the investigation was made received an average of \$4 a week, his wages increasing each year to \$7 a week at 18. The boy who remained in school until he was 18 began work at \$10 a week. At 20 the salaries were \$9.50 a week for the boy who left school early and \$15 for his better trained competitor. At 25 they were earning \$12.75 and \$31 respectively, and total wages up to that time had been \$5,112.50 and \$7,337.50, so that the boy who remained in school had earned nearly 50 per cent. more in eight years than the other had in 12 years.

"Children should stay in school as long as possible because education means better jobs," the children's bureau urges. "Boys and girls who go to work at the end of grammar school rarely get good jobs. The work they find to do is usually unskilled; it offers little training or chance for advancement. When they are older they find they are still untrained for the skilled work that offers a future. Education means higher wages."

"Many boys and girls when they leave school find work that offers a high wage for a beginner. But these wages seldom grow because the work requires no training."

"A position with a future and steadily increasing wages requires school training. "Does it pay to continue your studies? Education means a successful and useful life; it pays the individual. Education means efficient workers; it pays the nation. Show this to your parents and ask them what they think about it. Stay in school."

Select your exhibit of fruit from young trees because it is usually a better sample. Sometimes individual fruits, especially apples, can be made to take on more color by removing the leaves, thus allowing the sun to reach them better. When picking apples for exhibition be careful to leave the stems on the fruit.

What Does Your Oil Do?

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If you have checked up the mileage which different oils yield in your car, you have probably found that some oils are consumed far more rapidly than others.

If an oil too heavy in body is used, it will fail to reach all friction points. Often an oil is too light in body for the motor's mechanical conditions. Excess oil then gets by the piston rings. Reaching the combustion chamber it burns.

When oil consumes rapidly power-waste also occurs. The fuel charge escapes past the piston rings on the compression stroke. Gasoline consumption mounts up.

Even with oils of correct body a minute quantity of

the oil works past the piston rings and is burned up. But with oils of incorrect body this consumption becomes rapid. It results naturally in sheer oil waste—and in excess carbon deposit.

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AUTOMOBILES	WINTER		SUMMER		WINTER		SUMMER	
	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Asbury (4 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Asbury (6 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Asbury (8 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar (4 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar (8 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Bach	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Calfax (8 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac (8 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Case	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler (6-90)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
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Chrysler (8-880)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-890)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-900)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-910)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-920)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-930)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-940)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-950)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-960)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-970)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-980)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-990)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler (8-1000)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Facts about Ingersoll Watches

15000 people buy them every day

5 million a year

Sold for 25 years

15 different models including Radiolites that tell time in the dark

Canadian factory. Canadian workers.



Radiolite tells time in the dark. The hands and figures are coated with a substance containing real radium. 1/4 actual size

Don't Take Your Grist to the Mill!

Every farmer knows the time, trouble and money it would save to be able to grind his feed at home just when it's needed.

Your Ford Car fitted with McGill Autopower enables you to

Take Your Mill to the Grist!

No more unnecessary trips to mill—no more waiting your turn—no more grinding bills—your Ford harnessed with Autopower belted to your grinder—in your own granary—one hour, 1 gallon of gasoline—18 or more bags of feed.

McGill Autopower is equipped with automatic governor which regulates the power to the load and maintains constant speed; Auxiliary Fan which is guaranteed to keep engine cool under all weather conditions; a friction clutch enabling engine to be cranked before throwing in the load. Attached or detached in 3 minutes. Write us today for details.

Manufactured and guaranteed by
KNIGHT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED
118 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto



McGill AUTOPOWER
ATTACHMENT FOR Ford CARS

A Striking Contrast

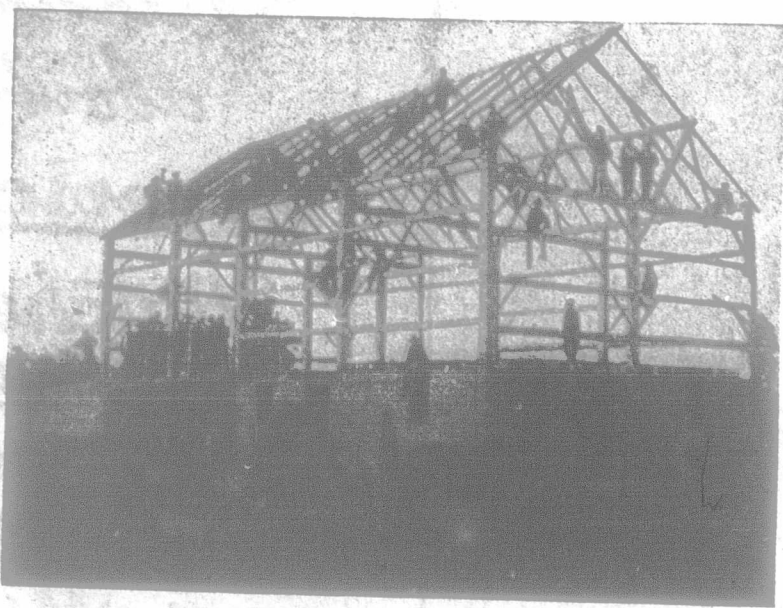


Photo No. 1—Reproduced above, shows a typical barn raising, on a farm in Lambton County, Ontario. This is one of the old-fashioned timber frame barns—and though it is a comparatively small building, the photo reveals that there were exactly 39 men engaged on this job.

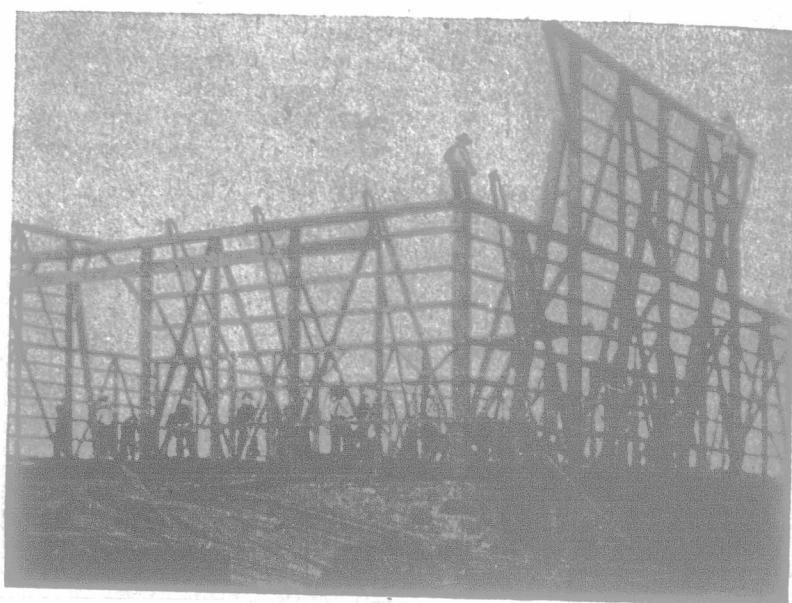
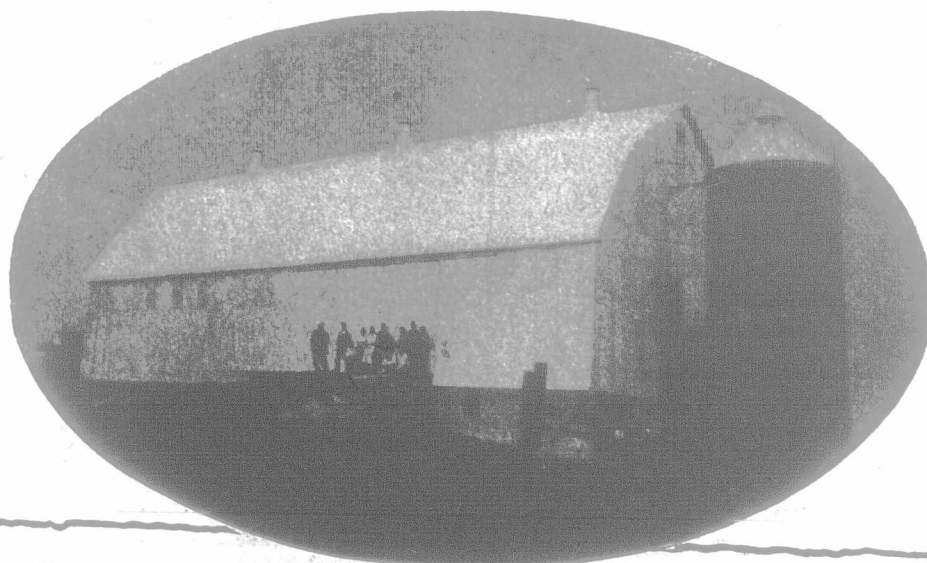


Photo No. 2—Shows, in course of construction, one of the largest "Steel Truss Barns" ever built. Only a few men are visible in this view—and as a matter of actual fact, but 14 men were employed in its construction. This barn was built for Mr. Conrad Gies, St. Clements, Ont.

The old-style Barn raising was a tedious troublesome way of getting a Barn up—thirty or forty men to be boarded, and after all that labor the barn might be destroyed in a single night — by fire or lightning.



By the Preston method, erecting a barn is a simple matter of a few days, completed by a few expert mechanics.

Result:—A Barn to be proud of—one that cannot be set fire to from without, spark-proof, and protected against lightning.

PRESTON STEEL TRUSS BARNs

Photo No. 3—In centre of this page, shows one of our "Steel Truss" Barns, recently erected for Mr. R. McLellan, of Belmont, Ontario. This Farmer was so delighted with his Barn and our way of erecting it that he wrote us a letter saying that he was "more than pleased with the Barn and also with the gentlemen who were here the few days engaged in constructing it."

It's that way with every Farmer who buys a Barn from us. All are surprised at the quick methodical way we put up the barn—all are enthusiastic about the Barn when finished.

If you would have a weathertight, spark-proof, lightning-protected Barn, you should get in touch with the concern that has been specializing on the making of neat, compact and sturdy farm buildings for many years. The Preston system of Barn Construction is the only system whereby a

Farmer can get a fine new barn on the job within a short time after his old frame barn has been destroyed by lightning or fire.

Rural Landscape Architecture

We also furnish plans for the most efficient layout of fields, lanes, fences, gates, windbreaks, orchards, and shrubbery. By utilizing our service, you not only secure an Ideal Barn—but also expert assistance in raising the produce to fill your Barn, with lightened labor and increased profits.

Send for our Barn Book

It tells you all about this Preston Service, and describes the Preston Steel Truss Barns in detail.

State size of your Farm, so that we may give you the benefit of the experience we have had in designing all types of buildings for all kinds of farms.

Send me your
Big Barn Book

Name

Address

R.R. No.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited

PRESTON, 120 Guelph St.

TORONTO, 40 Abell St.

MONTREAL, 86 DeLorimier Ave.