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"Persevere and
Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

More Horse Breeding.

One fact that must strike the observer at the rings of Canadian exhibitions, is the weak showing of mares and fillies, in contrast to the magnificent classes of stallions. Another point that enforces itself, on perusal of the catalogue, is the overwhelming preponderance of imported over home-bred stallions, notably in Hackneys and Clydesdales, the two breeds in which we put up the strongest show. In these, the importers' commercial enterprise has been greatest, and as most of these men handle stallions principally, it happens that our open stallion classes are practically filled and almost invariably headed by imported stock, comprising a considerable proportion of new individuals each year, and all the filly classes, as well as the stallion classes, of Canadian-bred drafts are slim in numbers, and seldom of super-excellent quality—albeit superior this fall at Toronto to any previous season.

The question will occur: Why, with so many choice sires annually brought over, can we not breed some more good things ourselves? The answer is, the lack of sufficient numbers of high-class breeding females, the stiff prices asked for choice fillies by the shrewd Old-country breeders, and the fact that there has hitherto been, seemingly, more money for Canadian horsemen in importing, which permits a rapid turnover of capital, than in breeding, which brings slower returns. A contributory inducement to the former line of enterprise is the undeserved premium which the buying public still places on the title "(imp.)." People who are poor judges of horses—and we have plenty who are unsafe judges of stallion merit—feel safer if their purchase bears that distinguishing suffix after his name. Home-bred stock is discounted—does not go for the price its merit deserves. This has a tendency to keep an approximate monopoly of the breeding business in the Old Land, whither our horsemen repair annually in throngs, bringing back the choicest sires their pocketbooks will reach, and among the pick of their importations a royal battle wages in the Canadian fair rings, after which the horses are disposed of, some going to the United States, while others are scattered throughout Canada, to cover principally scrub and grade mares. That the blood thus introduced has been of great benefit, none will deny, but it is manifest that if we would derive the greatest advantage from these aristocrats of the horse world, we should have more first-class pure-bred mares with which to mate them. For breeding purposes, a choice sire is worth far more to mate with pure-breds than for crossing on ordinary stock. In short, what we need is more breeding and less trafficking. Though we are the last ones to blame the importers for pursuing the most profitable line of enterprise, and though we recognize the handicaps which the Canadian horse-breeder has to face, we cannot repress a desire that more of our good horsemen with capital at their back would decide to forsake the sensational speculative business, and concentrate their energy, capital and ability in the more enduringly satisfactory and profitable effort to develop studs of national fame, which will send out emissaries to do honorable battle with the importers' topnotchers, and in the arena of the show-ring wrest from the Canadian public favorable recognition for Canadian-bred stock. It will require courage, patience, judgment, integrity, skill and, above all, steadfast continuity of purpose; but the rewards, though tardy, will be sure in money, pleasure and renown.

A Study in Emigration.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, a few years ago saw in emigration one of the keys to unlock the problems of England. With the General, to conceive was to act. In 1904 and 1905 over 5,000 people emigrated, chiefly to Canada, through the agency he set in motion; this year the number will probably reach 12,000, and from present indications, it is quite probable that in 1907 the total will be brought up to 25,000. It is not easy for us to make a fair estimate of the character of this inflow of population from a Canadian standpoint, as distinguished from the general tide coming in independently, or under Government or other agencies, as the individuals become so scattered, but we can frankly say that we have heard many highly-favorable expressions in respect to the class of persons brought out under Army auspices. According to a careful census furnished by the emigrants, some 21 per cent. were actually members of the Army; 38 per cent. avowed themselves Church of England, and 41 per cent. Presbyterian, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics and other denominations. Under the wholesome conditions of Canada, the newcomers should find their own state and status very greatly improved; the Dominion will be advantaged by their presence here in proportion as they live up to the standards and directions of the Army, while the congested population of the Old Land will be reduced, and its possibilities of regeneration will be made vastly easier.

Now, this movement is certainly going to continue, and since it must be reckoned with, deserves careful consideration. Primarily, it is based upon the principle that the troubles of congested England are to be remedied, not in workhouses or other pauperizing, state-aided institutions, but upon the land. Having been at some pains to enquire into the *modus operandi* of the Army's emigration campaign, we are satisfied that it has not been a mere dumping process. As was pointed out in a previous issue, Great Britain should not shift onto Canada degenerates of her own making, and the avowed policy of the Army is individual regeneration at home, and the sending abroad of those ascertained to be sober, honest, thrifty and industrious. That line of procedure should be closely followed by all organizations engaging in an emigration propaganda. The attention which the Army's work has arrested, and the confidence of the people in it, may be inferred from the fact that as many as 700 applications per day have been received at times during this season at headquarters, London, Eng., from persons desirous of coming to Canada; and that there is a process of selection going on, we gather from the further fact that, up to the time of our enquiries, out of 70,000 applications, but 10,000 persons were actually sent out. They come from all parts of Great Britain, and next season a special office for Scotland and Ireland will be opened at Glasgow, in addition to the general office in Old London. In all probability, the applications for the approaching year will double those of 1906, which will plainly necessitate greater work and vigilance on the part of those in charge, in order to maintain the standard of those who emigrate. We are quite sure that the General and Col. David C. Lamb, the efficient London officer in charge of the work, fully realize this.

When persons make application, they are supplied with complete information regarding the country to which they desire to go. They are furnished with application forms, which must be filled out, giving particulars regarding their character, capabilities and financial condition, including medical certificate and references. A per-

centage of them come from the country, but probably a greater proportion are those who have drifted (or their fathers did) from rural districts to towns, and in a few years gladly embrace the opportunities of the new land.

One class of these emigrants have enough to pay their way out, some need a small advance from the Army; and in case of worthy, married couples with families, after rigid personal enquiry, loans are advanced for the expense of their transfer, in so far as funds available for that purpose will permit, to be repaid by easy instalments, which it is gratifying to find is being done to a very considerable extent. Once the emigrant is accepted, he or she is supplied with all necessary information and transportation papers, and the parties are personally looked after from the landing stage at Liverpool or other port of sailing till they are located in Canada. When passengers are booked, information is at once sent to the Army headquarters in Canada, and duly-accredited officers at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London or Winnipeg, as the case may be, know who are en route, and the pin badge, "Good-bye—Welcome," beneath and above clasped hands, makes identification easy. During the past season emigrant parties came out on the Dominion C. P. R. and Allen liners, the S. S. Kensington being specially chartered for this service, and flying the Army flag. These parties are invariably in charge of Army officers. Among those entrusted with this work during 1906, mention might be made of Brigadier A. E. Braine, head of the Army's publication department in London, Eng., a most capable executive officer, who, from very humble beginnings, has risen, by merit and integrity, to an honored place. Tactful, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the people under his charge, a good musician and entertainer, as well as a disciplinarian, his presence aboard ship was most beneficial to all concerned. Those acquainted with the conditions on emigrant ships will readily perceive the advantage of such leaders and counsellors, and also the desirability of maintaining some form of public oversight to prevent overcrowding, with its attendant evils.

The third stage in the Army's emigration process is the reception and distribution of the parties on arrival, and placing them in positions in country or town, unless they make personal arrangements of their own. This very important work, so far as the future of the newcomers is concerned, is in charge of efficient officers like Brigadier Howell, of Toronto—men possessing knowledge of Canada and its conditions, and in constant touch with different communities through this organization and otherwise. Preparatory arrangements for the distribution of the contingents are constantly in progress, beginning early each season.

From the foregoing outline, and judging by the manner in which, thus far, it has been carried out, the campaign is one deserving commendation. It is well to realize at once that the difficulties and dangers of such movements as this arise when they become large, and less amenable to close supervision. To use the phraseology of the Stock Exchange, Canada is "long" on land, natural resources and opportunities for those who are willing to learn and work, and "short" on men and women. The farming districts of Ontario and other Eastern Provinces, than which there are no better to be found in the world, are notoriously undermanned, and the general industries of the country are also thriving. Our natural increase has been slow. Great Britain can spare probably 350,000 per year and still maintain her enormous normal population of some 43,000,000. We need people to develop the

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country, provided they are selected according to General Booth's plans, and the emigrants, when they come, display something of the patience, courage and faith of many of our forefathers, from the Old Land, who, a few generations ago, faced the Canadian forest to hew out homes for themselves, rather than endure oppressive conditions, miserable class distinctions and stunted living of the Islands that gave them birth.

Canadianize the Immigrant.

Referring to the decision of the Canadian Government, communicated to Mr. Israel Zangwill, the writer, that it will not be possible to set apart a tract of land in the West for the occupation of the Jews, as desired by a European organization, of which Mr. Zangwill is one of the moving spirits, Toronto Saturday Night makes the following sensible comment: "The Jew gets a square deal in Canada, but he cannot get a square Province set apart for his own particular use. Popular opinion would not approve the giving over to these people, of a large tract of country. In fact, experience condemns the practice of permitting any kind of foreigners to set themselves apart in that new country, where they can remain impervious to the nationalizing influences of laws, language, politics, business and habits of living. After some experience, the authorities would much rather break up some colonies that already exist, than permit the establishment of others. People get into the way of speaking about the Jew as if he were always of one type, whereas Jews, like men of other races, come in all shapes, sizes and degrees of possible value for the purposes of citizenship. Those who come to us from countries where they have endured centuries of oppression, have had beaten out of them almost the last vestige of self-respect, and they are poor material for use in the big job of nation-making that we have on our hands." From wherever they spring, our immigrants should become Canadian.

Our Maritime Letter.

In connection with the revival of the sheep industry, now so earnestly recommended in many quarters, it may not be out of place to cite here for Maritime shepherds, actual or prospective, the commercial reports bearing upon the market prices for meat and wool, and the prospects which loom up in the eye of the investor from trade in this particular branch of animal husbandry. Not only may we expect to get good prices for sheep and wool and pelts, but the inducement of being able to supply breeding stock to Australia and New Zealand is being held out to us with more than ordinary persistence. Of course, Australia has ever been regarded as a fine-wool country, and not particularly desirous of excelling in meat production. However, the great place her frozen mutton holds in the meat markets of Britain has forced pastoralists to the consideration of such an improvement of their flocks as may add to their meat qualities, without impairing the wool product. This may be no easy task. Specialists have been engaged upon working out its details for some time, and shortly it will be decided whether experimentation on a large scale, and by personal endeavor, will proceed further in these lines. At any rate, the general faith increases in the general-purpose animal as a greater money-getter than the pure-wool grower or the good-meat maker among the sheep families. Necessity has frequently brought about in other things similar results.

The fact that in 1906, 375,563 carcasses of frozen mutton, as against 120,097 carcasses in 1905, were exported from Australia, shows how rapidly this branch of trade is advancing. This is almost up to the highest figures in exports within a given period, and clearly indicates an enthusiastic and prosperous return of the industry from the general depression which overtook it a few years ago. The customs returns from this source, in New South Wales alone, for the past six months of the year, show an increase of £142,078—over one-half a million dollars. The Merino, which is the class of sheep that Australia has been devoting all its care to, is not a mutton breed, as all know; hence in meat form it is not an economic shipper in any sense. Cross-breeds between a ram of British stock and this wool-producer of the country are looked to, then, to make every end of the business return its utmost to the raiser. And Canadian stud sheep, unsurpassed as they are by those of any other part of the globe, might, Agent Larke thinks, share the immense prices paid for pure-bred males to head Australian flocks. The recent exhibitions in that country evoked much interest in British breeds of sheep, we are told, and, whilst the prices of prime individuals did not reach at all the Merino figure (in one case 475 guineas), there was a marked advance in the numbers and values of the stock presented. An average of £35 for ewes, and as high a figure as 185 guineas for a Shropshire ram, was reported. New Zealand and Tasmania are raising stud sheep of our breeds for Australian ranchers, but it is considered that going far afield for new blood would immensely help the upbuilding of composite flocks; and then, our skilled breeders could have an opportunity of doing a good trade amongst them. Canadian breeders of pure stock would do well to consider this Australian opening; they have advantages over other competitors which should stand them in good stead in the struggle for ascendancy.

The demand for mutton—lamb, principally, it is designated now—is becoming greater and greater on this continent yearly. We have here, in Prince Edward Island, raised 20,000 sheep per annum, and now can scarcely reach half that figure. They always decrease as countries develop. It is the poor man's animal. The raw wool on a farm is no longer a necessity, either. Everything the farmer's sons wear, unfortunately, is purchased at the country store. As waste land becomes reclaimed, many felt their inability to fence for sheep, and they could not be kept otherwise. When they would not look after themselves in summer, they got rid of them, regardless of the profit that is in them, directly, as meat-makers and wool-producers, or the indirect value flowing from the enrichment of the soil and the keeping down of harmful weeds. A few years ago we sold our lambs for 1½ cents per pound; to-day they offer us 4 and 5 cents, almost before they are weaned. The American markets, paying an economic duty on them, takes almost everything we raise. The Canadian Maritime cities are every year becoming greater consumers of this kind of meat. Even here in this rural section it is hard to get lamb when wanted, and we have to pay from 15 to 20 cents per pound for it. Half a decade ago, 8 or 9 cents would constitute an outside price. Ranch wool, too, fetches 30 to 35 cents, as against 16 cents in 1900, and there is no end to the demand for local woolen mills of the Provinces, having come up in prices to compete with other producers.

will find it difficult to climb down again, at least whilst any vestige of prosperity haunts the land; and, therefore, it seems to us highly proper that as many as can at all attempt it, should make up their minds to raise sheep—to organize flocks where they are not now, and extend them where they are. Our sheep flocks are, thanks to the principle of payment for results, pretty generally well developed; the quality of our mutton is excellent; we should have a little gold mine here all to ourselves in sheep-raising, if gone into properly.

Agent MacNamara, at Manchester, writing of the British wool market last month, said: "At no time in recent years has the price of raw wool reached the high level it commands to-day, and every indication points to its maintenance. Three years ago the price was from 6½d. to 8½d.; the other day its sold briskly at 14½d. and 15½d. for washed lots, and 11½d. for unwashed. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are the great sources of British supply. In 1905 England imported 615,708,727 pounds of wool, valued at £23,821,350 sterling. The value of imports for five months of this year, ending May 31st last, was £16,967,542. This is an immense amount of money, of which we can have our proportionate share when we are ready to furnish the required material." A. E. BURKE.

HORSES.

The Question of Bone.

There can be no doubt among horsemen that there is a vast difference in the wearing quality of the bone of horses' legs, although they are of the same breed and reared in precisely the same manner; but whether all or many of us can discriminate the relative merits with accuracy, is very doubtful.

I have always held the opinion, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal, that those reared on soft ground, such as the Fen country, were much more likely to be the possessors of the objectionable round description of limbs, rather than the razor-shaped, flat, and steel-like quality which horsemen describe as wearing bone. Probably this applies more with heavy horses than with the light breeds, as the Shires of the Fen country used to be round-boned and curly-haired—these two conditions being apparently inseparable, and they were referred to as the "sour Fen country sort." But it is noticeable that the Shires from that country to-day have almost invariably got flat, although immense, limbs, and that the tendons can be felt in a manner impossible in bygone days.

This is doubtless attributable to the attention which is and has been paid to breeding, and to the custom of hiring high-class sires from other districts to do duty in the Fens, for it is a recognized fact that when a Shire, whether stallion, mare or gelding, has to be sold, the purchaser prefers the flat bone and long silky hair invariably associated with it to the kind above described. For quality of bone in draft horses, it is probable that the Clydesdale breed wins, and it is a fact that most of the best Clydesdales of to-day are more or less indebted to the Shire blood of Derbyshire for some of their qualities, and it may be that the soil of Scotland helps in the matter of producing the flinty, steel-like cannon-bones of the modern Clydesdale. I have found that the modern razor-shaped shanks are far less susceptible to grease and sidebone than the round description, which feel as if they had a thin beef-steak wrapped around them, and also that the durability of the flat sort is incomparably more lasting, and also the feet attached thereto, and I think this is also the case with light horses, whether hunters or harness horses.

It appears, therefore, that the flat, flinty bone is the sort to encourage and strive after, even though it measures less than round limbs, and it is no doubt a fact that there is more strength in it inch for inch, and it is also a fact that the shape and quality of the bone of a horse's limbs are inherited from his parents to a very large extent.

Still, there is no doubt that soil and situation are factors to reckon with, and for hardness and ability to stand roadwork, cobs and ponies bred on the Welsh hills are hard to beat, which goes to prove the truth of this contention, as it seems impossible for the soft, spongy bone to be produced there.

As regards hunters, the great majority of weight-carriers are bred in Ireland, which country seems eminently suitable for producing them, although it is a wetter country than this, and in many districts soft and marshy. Yet, Irish-bred hunters when set into English show-yards have been of great utility, as well as more substance than the majority of English-bred hunters. In years to come the lightest weight-carrying hunter, a "pony" hunter, is a very salable horse when bred in the right way. There appears to be an increasing

demand for more size in hunting stock, and it seems that the texture of the bone is not so much considered as the outside measurement.

The horse-breeder who will tell us how to get size and quality of bone in the same horse and on all soils, will be giving us useful information.

Dublin Horse Show Week.

The many Irishmen who will doubtless scan these lines will be able to appreciate fairly fully the great bustle and excitement to be witnessed at the present time in the Irish metropolis—for this is horse-show week. Everybody in Ireland, and across the channel, in the sister island, for that matter, regard the Dublin Horse Show as one of the events of the season, and one that possesses an importance peculiarly its own. Each year it attracts visitors from all parts of the Kingdom and from the Continent. The hotels are crowded, and at their doors there is a constant stream of arriving and departing strangers, notably horsemen—caps, knee-breeches and leggings—but also more aristocratic and fashionably-dressed personages, for be it known that the Horse Show is in the front rank of society events, and invariably is the venue of brilliant gatherings of the highest in the land. Needless to say, under all influences, the City of Dublin—always pretty, as it is—becomes the scene of unusual activity and gaiety. The streets and places of public interest are thronged; theater managers and promoters of all classes of kindred entertainments grow significantly happy and pleased-looking, and, to put it shortly, the metropolis may be described as en fete. This year a particular attraction, namely, the presence of our large and magnificent atlantic fleet of battleships, cruisers and other war craft, at Kingstown (Dublin's premier township), supplies extra animation, and not the least striking feature of our outdoor and indoor proceedings is the sight of hundreds—indeed, thousands—of our gallant lads in blue, who are being received with great cordiality on all sides.

However, numerous though its brilliant accompaniments are, the agricultural mind naturally hastens to enquire, "But what about the horses? If it is called a horse show, we presume there are more than ladies, horsemen and sailors in the question?" And quite right, too! We don't often sing loud in our own praise in Ireland, but if we were naturally inclined to do so, the Horse Show (taken literally to mean a show of horses, pure and simple) would afford us an opportunity, of which we would be fully justified in taking advantage; for, whether rightly or wrongly, we believe that our national equine carnival is about the best that the world can produce. What the Spring Show of April is to the cattle-breeder, the Horse Show of August is to the horse-breeder. We may not, as yet, be able to challenge every other country in the production of cattle, but, with regard to horses—well, at any rate, we never find it disturbs our conscience in the slightest to acquiesce in the generally-admitted fact that Irish-bred horses have no superiors anywhere.

This week, in the spacious premises of the Royal Dublin Society, at Ballsbridge, there could be seen gathered together close on 1,400 magnificent specimens of "equinanity," constituting a unique sight, and one that would rouse the enthusiasm of any horse-breeder. When it is mentioned that of this total over 1,000 are entered in the classes for hunter and other riding horses, a fairish idea will be obtained of the relative importance of this kind of stock, not only in the show, but, in a larger measure, to the country as a whole. Yes, Irish hunters are the great feature of the fixture, and some rare specimens paraded before the judges during this week, in the presence of thousands of interested and critical spectators. The breeding classes, though, of course, of prime importance, hardly excite the same attention as the hunters. To illustrate the general scope of the show, the following figures will be useful: There were over 20 Thoroughbred stallions, 95 Thoroughbred yearlings, 17 Thoroughbred mares, with an equal number of foals; 27 mares calculated to breed weight-carriers. The foregoing constituted the breeding section. Then came the made Hunters, with a total of over 600 in seven classes; light-weights (12 to 13 stone), numbering 180; and geldings (13 to 14 stone) numbering just 120. Young horses, up to four years of age, likely to make hunters, totalled within less than a score of 400, in seven classes. Riding cobs and ponies were represented by an entry of 90, and harness horses and ponies by about 140. In addition to the fine display of horses, this show also numbers among its attractions, from year to year, a very interesting collection of pure-bred sheep. On the present occasion, the turnout of mutton-makers and wool-producers was very creditable, indeed, there being a fine range of nearly 260 pens of the different breeds. In all, ten distinct varieties were represented, some of them very sparsely, but others rather strongly. This may be seen from the following lists of totals: Border Leicesters had 68, Oxford Downs 52, Shrops. 39, Roscomons (Ireland's only native recognized breed) 38, Lincolns 37, Blackface Mountain Sheep 7, Hampshire Downs 6, Southdowns 6, Cheviots 4, and Suffolks 1.

Interesting though it might be for many, space will not permit me to give even a brief review of the several sections, but perhaps the Editor, out of consideration for his many Irish-born readers who know the country, and are interested in such an important event as that under notice, will afford me a little more room for a few details. To begin with, the celebrated Irish-bred

sire, Red Prince II., the property of Mr. Wm. Pallin, V. S., The Curragh, Co. Kildare, was an easy winner among the senior stallions, notwithstanding his advancing years. A more impressive sire, or one that has left his mark so plainly in the country of late years, it would be difficult to point to, than this beautifully-substantiated, big-boned, grandly-balanced son of Kendal and Empress (the grand National winner in 1880). A six-year-old chestnut of his getting, named Red Sahib, the property of Mr. James O'Connell, Middleton Co., Cork, was fittingly enough the winner in the younger stallion class, and he showed a lot of the character of his sire, and should give a good account of himself at stud. The Thoroughbred young stock might have been more uniform in merit, but the winners were undoubtedly of rare quality and substance, and gave promise of developing, in time, into first-rate sires and dams. Mr. S. R. Kerr, of Edenderry, King's Co., won first prize for colts with a strongly-built brown grandson of the famous Gallinule, and of the fillies, which were a shapely, well-grown, good-boned lot, a worthy leader was found in a handsome bay daughter of General Peace (himself a former winner at Ballsbridge), the exhibitor being Mr. T. MacMahon, Castleblayney. A Gallinule mare named Curlew, belonging to Mrs. A. M. O'Callaghan, of Swords Co., Dublin, headed the Thoroughbred brood-mare class, and in the splendid class for Hunter brood mares the place of honor was given to the aged Actress, by Playactor, a grandly-made, roomy matron, of nice quality. The Hunter classes need not be taken in detail; suffice it to remark that the displays throughout the lighter weights showed a lot of breeding, due, no doubt, to the extensive use of Thoroughbred sires. The champion Hunter of the show was Mr. Kernohan's Greater Britain, from his owner's stud at Ballymena, Co. Antrim. Sired by Great Britain,

Pointers on Riding.

I am going to ride at the fall show, and would like some pointers as to how to become a gentleman rider. W. P.

Proficiency in the saddle can be acquired only by actual practice, and it requires considerable practice to make a good horseman. Ideas as regards hands, seat, etc., can be had from articles on the subject, charts, diagrams, etc., but practice alone gives confidence and skill.

In order to become a good gentleman rider, it is necessary, in the first place, to have the proper appointments and a good mount. The appointments necessary are a good English hunting saddle and bridle. The bridle should have a slip head, and, of course, two reins. The bits necessary are a snaffle and a curb. Most riders prefer a curb, with short bars, on which the bit has a slip of about one-half inch. We said "a good horse." By that we mean a horse that has been schooled in the saddle, for if a green rider attempts to learn to ride on a green horse, the horse will probably be spoiled, and the rider become discouraged. Having the saddle, bridle and horse, the horse is saddled. It will be wise to use only a bar snaffle bit, with both reins, at first, as a green man is very liable to bear too hard on the curb, and may spoil the mouth of the horse. Both reins must be used, as a man is never properly mounted with a single-reined bridle. In mentioning the appointments, I omitted riding breeches, leggings and spurs. The beginner will be wise to leave the spurs off until he has acquired a "good seat," and do without the curb until he acquires "good hands." Now, the first point is to mount. The horse being saddled and bridled, the rider, dressed in breeches and leggings, leads him out.

He, standing on the near side of the horse, gathers the reins in his left hand, sufficiently tight to nicely feel the mouth. Then, with the same hand, he catches the horse's mane, or the pommel of the saddle, turns left shoulder towards the horse's near shoulder, facing the rear, lifts his left foot and places it in the stirrup about as far forward as the ball of the large toe. If necessary, he may use the right hand to hold the stirrup in position. He now places his right hand on the cantle of the saddle, and promptly but steadily raises himself. There must be no violent action or jerking, as this is very apt to cause the foot to leave the stirrup and excite the horse. When the body has been sufficiently elevated to allow the left leg to become straight, the right hand lets go its hold on the cantle, and the right leg is promptly but steadily brought upwards and forwards over the saddle, the rider becomes seated, perfectly still while being mounted, and if a beginner has not one that will do so, he can contrive something about the height of a horse, and practice mounting and dismounting on it. Before going further, in case a dummy should be practiced on, we will describe dismounting. When about to dismount, the horse should be brought to a stand, the rider again takes both reins in his left hand, catches the pommel, releases his right foot from the stirrup, lifts the leg, and carries it promptly upwards and backwards over the horse's back. As soon as it has passed the saddle he catches the cantle with right hand, and lets himself down promptly but steadily, gradually turning, until, when the right foot touches the ground, he is standing with his left shoulder towards the horse's near shoulder, in the same position as when mounting. He then promptly releases his left foot from the stirrup, and turns inwards until he is facing in the same direction as the horse, when he will take the reins in his right hand and stand to attention. As stated, mounting and dismounting may be profitably practiced on a dummy.

After mounting, the length of the stirrups must be adjusted. Different riders use stirrups of relatively different lengths, but on general principles we may say that a stirrup of medium length is proper. The leg must not be straight, neither must there be too great an angle at the knee, as would be given by a short stirrup. The foot being placed in the stirrup so that the weight comes on a level with the ball of the great toe, it is held with the heel about two inches lower than the toe, and the heel must not be turned



Birdsell King [478].

Shire stallion, two years old; first and sweepstakes and gold medal given by English Shire Society, at Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

this grand, stylish bay, headed his class of 94 entries, for middle-weight four-year-olds. He is a handsome cut of a Hunter, that walked and galloped well. He had a nice short back, good shoulders, and grand legs and feet. Other cup-winners were Lady Grenfell's Sir John, Major Alexander's Redshank, and Mr. M. Russell's Surprise. The harness classes were not so important as the foregoing, and a number of English, Scotch and North-of-Ireland exhibitors carried away the prizes.

In the sheep section, Mr. R. W. Bell and Mr. I. W. Stokes, both of Hillsboro, Co. Down, with Miss Staples, of Dunmore, Durrow, won the leading prizes for Border Leicesters. Major Balfe, of Castlereagh; M. J. Acheson, of Drumsna; and Mr. John Keane, of Mullingar, for Roscomons. Mr. P. Hanlon, of Carlow; Mr. Joseph O'Brien, of Enniscorthy; and Mr. R. Reynell, of Killucan, for Lincolns. Mr. John Robson, of Newton, England, for Blackfaces. Mr. W. L. Naper, of Oldcastle; and Mr. R. F. H. White, of Abbeyleix, for Shrops. Mr. E. T. Dames Longworth, of Athlona; and Mr. T. L. Hodgins, of Maryborough, for Oxford Downs. Mr. J. C. Hanbury, of Trim, for Hampshires. Mr. C. M. Doque, of Gorey, and Mr. J. Talbot Power, of Leopardstown, for Southdowns. Mr. J. Robson, for Cheviots.

Throughout the week the weather was ideal, and the attendance is likely to prove a record. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen was present on several occasions, and watched the judging and jumping with evident enjoyment and interest. Altogether, the Dublin Horse Show of 1906 was one of the most brilliant successes possible.

Dublin, August 29th, 1906.

"EMERALD ISLE."

too much inwards. It is not possible to ride comfortably with the heels turned outwards, but if they be held lower than the toes, and not turned too much inwards, the spurs, when worn, will not touch the horse unless the rider so desires. The stirrup leathers should be of that length that when the rider stands on his stirrups there will be about two inches between him and the saddle. When the horse is in motion the rider should sit erect. He may hold his reins in one or both hands; usually both are used. The arms, from the shoulder to the elbow, should follow the direction of the body, and the elbows should always be held closely to the side, not allowed to move upwards and outwards and then downwards and inwards with the motion of the horse at any gait, but be kept stationary close to the side at all times. All motion of the arms should be below the elbow. From the elbow to the hand, the arm should nearly follow the form of the body, and both hands be held rather close to the body at about the height of the pommel of the saddle. A good rider does not extend the arm from the shoulder, even though his mount be pulling hard.

At the walk, canter or gallop, the rider sits as firmly as possible in the saddle, and at all gaits he keeps his knees slightly pressed against the flaps, not allowing his legs to deviate outwards and inwards, or forwards and backwards, with the motion of the horse. When trotting, he must rise or "post" with the motion of his mount. This should be done by extending or straightening the knees sufficiently to raise the body slightly from the saddle, at the same time giving a slightly forward action, but this forward action should not be observable above the waist, the body above which should be carried erect. Care should be taken to acquire light hands. Posting, balancing the body, etc., must be done by the body, and not by the aid of tension put upon the reins. A horse's mouth is not supposed to be subjected to such irregular tension of this kind as is often put upon it. By holding the arms and legs properly and exerting the necessary

muscles, even tension is exerted upon the mouth. Unless these points are attended to, the rider will "worry the mouth," and the horse will become cranky or a puller, either of which makes him very uncomfortable to ride. When the rider has had sufficient saddle exercise to ensure good hands and a good seat, he may ride with a curb and wear spurs; but it requires good hands to ride with a curb and keep your mount in good temper, and it requires a good seat to enable a man to ride with spurs and not prick your horse unintentionally.

There are several ways of holding the reins. Probably the most common method when using but one hand (which is always the left), is to hold the hand with the back upwards, the right snaffle rein between the thumb and forefinger, the left between the third and little finger, the right curb rein between the fore and second finger, and the left between the second and third, with the ends of the reins hanging from the little finger side. When both hands are used, they are held with the backs upwards, the snaffle rein held between the little and third finger, and the curb between the third and fourth. When a whip or crop is carried, it should be held in the right hand, two or three inches from the butt, extending at right angles to the left over the saddle, with the point slightly elevated. With a good saddle horse, the curb is worn more for form than for use, and the tension exerted upon it should be very slight, but the rider should have such control of the curb reins that he can exert tension upon it when necessary. "WHIP."

LIVE STOCK.

Training the Collie.

After training four, I have come to the conclusion that the secret of success is kindness, combined with firmness. It is absolutely necessary

that the collie be taught to mind from the start. The dog must first have confidence in his teacher. Begin teaching him to mind by making him understand that when you say "lie down," you mean for him to lie down. Practice on this until he will obey promptly at the command. Every time he obeys in satisfactory manner, show him that he has done so by patting him on the head. Don't try to teach a young collie to drive stock. Very few good dogs will learn to drive successfully until they are from a year to eighteen months old. In some cases excellent dogs cannot be taught to drive properly until they are two years old. This is not a bad thing. My experience is that when dogs learn at from one to two years old, they are better than younger. In teaching them to drive, I tie a light clothesline rope to them, so that I can keep absolute control—the only way I have found to teach the dog to come back promptly. Be especially careful not to permit the dog to be frightened by the animals he is driving. If he once becomes frightened, he is apt to be very unsatisfactory. The dog should always be handled by one man alone until he is thoroughly trained, and the trainer should be especially careful to always use the same words and the same motions for the same things. Work with the line for a while, and as he gains confidence, and shows a willingness to mind promptly, take off the line, but keep the dog within six or eight rods of you, so that you will not lose control of him. The collie dog will stand rebuke of the proper kind, but he must never be abused. A sharp word or a light cuff on the ear is as severe as often is necessary. Always remember that the collie is the most sensitive of our domestic animals. If he learns slowly you must have patience. Above all things, never abuse him.—[A. L. Mason, in Wallace's Farmer.]

THE EXHIBITION AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

This is the first of the series of Maritime fairs, and is the Provincial and leading show of New Brunswick, held alternately with Fredericton every two years. Here we see a good showing of the agricultural products and live stock of this part of Canada. The fair, under the management of C. E. Milligan, went off nicely. Ideal weather conditions prevailed, except on Monday, when a few showers interfered somewhat with the attendance, but it cleared off nicely, and bright, warm sun shone in a cloudless sky, with just enough breeze to make the air invigorating. As usual, the jackknife man, fish pond and cane ring rendered a variety show, and the wonderful dodger was there too. All were arranged on the "pike," as it was called, luring the stray dimes from the innocents and smart Alecks as well.

The Manufacturers' Building was well filled with the displays customary to such shows, and always drew a large crowd. The ladies' work was choice, and showed skill in the making of many of the articles—those so useful, and others that adorn our homes.

The fruit exhibit was a good one, considering the early date of the show, as was also the vegetable and root exhibit. No one need say that New Brunswick cannot grow fruit of good quality. Had the show been two weeks later the fruit would be better matured and of better color. Potatoes and turnips excelled in the exhibit of vegetables. There was a great variety of potatoes, the Delaware, Early Ohio and Carman No. 1 seemed to be the most popular varieties. We learn the potato crop is a good one in the Province this season, and there will be a large quantity for export. Donald Innes, of Tobique River, had a large display of vegetables, grains and grasses, which made a most creditable display. In poultry there was a larger exhibit than two years ago, and it made a magnificent display. Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., who judged, spoke highly of the display.

A new feature introduced this season was the show of dogs, which was quite an attraction. They were all there, from the small pug to the large St. Bernard. Collies were out in the largest numbers; among them were some choice animals. There were a few choice individuals of the very sagacious Newfoundland breed; real good specimens of this breed are now rare.

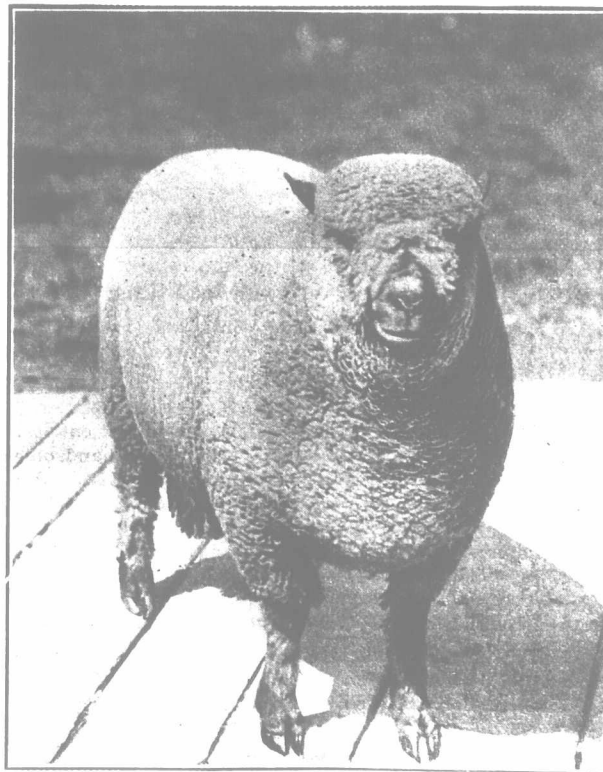
The weakness of the exhibition was in the live stock classes; in only two classes (Ayrshires and Jerseys) was it up to two years ago. The early date had something to do with this, and some of the stockmen were holding their stock back so that they could bring it out in good shape at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax.

HORSES.

The draft classes were not very strong; those having quantity lacked quality, and vice versa. Three aged stallions were out; first went to a

horse of good quality but a little undersized, owned by Hugh McMonagle, Sussex Corners, N. B.; second to Northumberland Agricultural Society; third to F. C. Ebbett, Gagetown. W. W. Black, of Amherst, won both the prizes in the three-year-old class and the diploma for best stallion. Black also won the team prize, and on brood mare; also for filly and gelding three years old. Only one Percheron stallion was exhibited. A number of good cart or dray horses was exhibited, and a few good medium drafters, by W. W. Black and S. Creighton, the latter's team showing to good advantage.

The coachers were a fairly good lot, and were



Shropshire Shearing Ram.

First and champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

shown by H. C. Jewett. Roadsters were strong and of good quality; the teams extra good. W. W. Black, Amherst; Duval Whepley, Round Hill, and John F. Frost, Hampton, were the principal exhibitors; their mares and foals were a merit. In Hackneys there was one impressive sire in the aged class; this horse also won the champion prize. There were some good animals in the younger classes, especially in the mares and younger foals.

In carriage classes Jewett's Standard bred stall-

lion was given first place. He is a large, clever, speedy actor. This horse has the blood of the Morgans and Hambletonian close up, and, while possessing a great deal of speed, his hind action is away ahead of the average Hackney. This carriage class was a strong one, and contained many animals of merit.

CATTLE.

Dairy Breeds.—Ayrshires were the largest exhibit, and although some of the local herds were not out, yet there was a strong showing, and among them many very superior animals. The principal exhibitors were M. H. Parlee and McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, N. B.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., and Allandale Farm, Hampton, N. B. In many classes the competition was exceedingly close, and many good animals had to go prizeless. In aged bulls the competition was between Parlee's Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove and Howie's Star of Hillhouse. These two bulls have faced the judge several times before. Parlee's again took the red; he has improved greatly during the past year, and is one of the best Ayrshire bulls in Canada, as was evidenced by the winnings of his young stock. Archibald's is a bull of fine quality, but was not in as good form as usual. In two-year-olds McIntyre's Barcheskie Admiral Togo (imp.), a stylish fellow of great substance, took first place, with Creighton's Imp. Castle Glen a close second. In senior yearlings, Archibald's Gypsy Star won a very choice young bull. In junior yearlings, Parlee's Imp. Netherhall Noblemen won, a strong fellow, combining size with quality without coarseness. Sweepstakes prize went to Parlee's Lord Dudley. This is the third champion prize won by this bull. The New Brunswick prize for best bull went to Lord Dudley and Barcheskie Admiral Togo.

In females a showing of sixteen grand cows faced the judge, and gave him some difficulty in placing them. A number were weak in udder, being unsightly and not well balanced. McIntyre's Emma of Nether Craig easily won first place; her conformation was almost perfect, and she possessed the best balanced udder in the lot. Creighton's Maggie of Springvale was second; a strong cow, but lacking quality. Parlee carried third and fourth, with Gurta of Plantagenet and Bonnie Jean of Brook Hill, both choice cows; the latter was lacking in depth of udder.

The three-year-old class was also strong, and all were worthy specimens of the breed. First went to Parlee's White Rose of Kelso, a cow of grand style and conformation, which, although she had just calved, was carrying a grand udder. McIntyre's Highland Mary came second. She is a cow of much promise. In the two-year-old cow class, McIntyre Bros. took first place with a choice animal, Snowflake of Springvale, and were second for the champion prize, with the aged and three-year-old cow. This heifer, we feel sure, will be a winner at future shows.

In aged herds, Parlee won first, McIntyre second, and Creighton third. Breeders' young herd resulted in victory for Parlee, with Napoleon of

Spruce Grove at the head. The bull and three of his get prize was won by Parlee's Lord Dudley, and a uniform trio he had beside him, but Archibald shoved hard. Diploma for cow and three of her offspring went to Bonnie Jean of Brook Hill, the fourth-prize cow. She proves herself a good breeder mated with Lord Dudley. Diploma for best female was won by Parlee's White Rose of Kelso. Here the decision of the judge was open to criticism. Some thought McIntyre's cow, Emma of Nether Craig, should have won this prize, but the judge considered, other things being equal, White Rose had it in style and action, there being a sweetness about her not about the other. The New Brunswick prize was won, first by Parlee's White Rose; second, McIntyre's heifer, Snowflake of Springvale.

JERSEYS made a splendid showing, comprising selections from the herds of Walter McMonagle, Glen View Farm, and R. Robinson, Sussex, N. B.; S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., and Messrs. Josselyn & Young, Silver Falls, N. B., besides a few smaller exhibitors. Most of the cattle were out in good form. The bull sections were well filled; in fact, it was the best showing of bulls ever held here. All were of remarkably good quality and substance, and showed choice breeding.

In the aged bulls, McMonagle's Imp. La Chasse Fairy, took the red ticket. This bull possesses strong character, is of the latest Island type, and has grand rudimentaries well set. He was not showing to the best advantage, but we feel sure that in the hands of Mr. McMonagle he will improve very materially. Mr. McMonagle just lately purchased him from the States, and he was bred on the Island of Jersey. Second place went to Josselyn & Young's Pedro of Glen View, a bull of grand substance and quality. Third went to Robinson's Duke of Marigold of Oakland, a strong, deep-ribbed fellow, lacking character and a little off type.

In two-year-olds, first went to Creighton's Champion, a bull lately purchased from Messrs. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont. Although not large, he is a bull possessing strong character, good style and quality, and has the choicest breeding behind him. This fellow ran the first-prize aged bull very close for diploma. Diploma for best bull went to McMonagle's Imp. La Chasse Fairy. The New Brunswick prize went to the same bull, Champion coming next.

Eleven aged cows lined up, among them two that had been winners in their day. McMonagle's Hood Farm Poll was an easy winner, a beautiful cow, symmetrically built, of grand quality, and carrying a typical udder, with the teats well placed. Second went to Robinson's Sylvia Fern, a very choice cow, only a little out of condition. Third went to a large cow of Creighton's, Trooper's Beauty, a little rough behind, but possessing a good udder. Fourth place was won by Josselyn & Young's Bella; a choice cow, but weak in udder development. The three-year-old cows were a nice lot. McMonagle won first and second with Leonetta and Leona of Glenview, two handsome, deep-bodied cows, and although not fresh had grand udders and teats. In cows two years old, Josselyn & Young got first, with a choice animal, closely followed by McMonagle, with Hood Farm Bonnie. In heifers two years old, B. V. Millidge, St. John, won with a large heifer of grand form and good quality.

Diploma, female any age, was McMonagle's Hood Farm Poll. The New Brunswick prize was won by the same animal. In aged herds, McMonagle won first, Creighton second, and Josselyn & Young third. Diploma for cow and three of her offspring was won by McMonagle's Geneva's Beauty. Diploma for bull and three of his get was won by Josselyn & Young's Pedro of Glenview.

GUERNSEYS were not a strong class, Walter McMonagle being the chief exhibitor. As usual, he brought his stuff out in good form. His aged bull, Hedwig's Nonpareil, has lost none of his vigor and substance since we first saw him, and his young calves are models of the breed. He again won first place; his mate, Island Heirloom of Glenview, won second, and E. J. Peters & Son won third place with a very good animal.

In two-year-olds, McMonagle's Imp. Monadutilus Sheet Anchor is a grand bull, of strong character; he is a deep-bodied fellow, and pressed old Nonpareil hard for the diploma. Mr. McMonagle has lately purchased this bull to take the place of the old bull, and in doing so he has made a wise choice. In younger things Mr. McMonagle had it all his own way, and all his young bulls would have stood high in strong competition. In cows he is very strong. Such cows as Jessica of Dentonia, Isaleigh Jess, Dentonia's Image, Millwood's Perseverance, of Record of Merit fame, giving over 10,000 lbs. of milk during the year, would stand well in any show-ring, or grace any dairyman's stables. In younger things his three-year-old cow, Maud of Brookside, Lady Heiress of Dentonia, and Glenview's Image, are all worthy of mention. His calves by Nonpareil are not only models of perfection in form, but give promise of being grand producers.

The only exhibit of Holsteins was made by

Harding Bros., Welsford, who had some useful animals in their herd, but none particularly choice. Logan Bros., Amherst, and others who formerly exhibited were saving up for Halifax a little later.

There was also an exhibit of Quebec Jerseys, by Guy Carr, of Compton, Que. Grades were represented by the herds of McIntyre Bros., Sussex, who took the bulk of the prizes, R. Robinson coming second and E. J. Peters & Son taking third place.

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., judged the dairy classes, and C. M. McRae, of Ottawa, the beef cattle and sheep, and Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ont., the horses.

SHORTHORNS were not seen in very large numbers, but they were right in quality and type. The principal exhibitors were Lieut.-Governor Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., and C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S. Many of last year's young things showed up in excellent form, and came fully up to the expectations expressed last year when shown at Halifax and Fredericton exhibitions. In aged bulls, Lieut.-Gov. Snowball won first with Major Lewis of Bellevue, by Robert the Bruce, a massive well-fleshed roan, three-year-old, bred by Mr. Archibald. Archibald's aged stock bull, Huntleywood, though out of condition, was a good second. In two-year-olds, Archibald's Duke of Bellevue would have been an outstanding winner in a very strong class. This bull possesses a splendid head and neck, a good deep middle, and remarkably long, smooth, well-fleshed hind quarters. In senior yearlings, Snowball won first with Major of Meadow Brook, a very low-set, deep-fleshed youngster, that will yet give a good account of himself. In junior yearlings, Archibald took first. In calf under one year and over six months, Archibald won all three prizes with a choice lot of youngsters that were so much alike that they might have been placed in any of six ways without any grave errors in judgment.

Springdale, again dropped twin heifers on April 21st, 1906, thus giving birth to four heifers in one year. This animal is of fair size and of good type and fleshing. In heifer calf over six months, first and third places went to Archibald, and second to Snowball. In calves under six months, Snowball won first on a sweet white calf, Archibald coming second. For champion male, Snowball's Major Lewis of Bellevue won the diploma, and the D. S. B. A. special prize, with Archibald's Duke of Bellevue reserve. For champion female, Archibald's Snowflake carried off the coveted ticket, and the D. S. B. A. special prize. Aged herd prize and D. S. B. A. special went to Archibald, with Snowball a good second. In breeder's young herd, Snowball won first place, with Major of Meadow Brook and three good females, Archibald taking second place. In the New Brunswick competition for best male and female, the honors was won by Snowball in each class. For bull and three of his get, first went to Snowball and second to Archibald, with their aged bull in each case.

HEREFORDS.—In Herefords only one exhibitor put in an appearance, W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S. His animals are all of good type and in excellent condition, thanks, no doubt, to the care bestowed upon the Whitefaces by his long, lean, Scotch herdsman, Will Robinson, who, though he certainly possesses the skill requisite to put an animal in prime condition, has up to date failed to get very much flesh on that angular Scottish frame of his. The three-year-old bull, Stanley, though a fairly good animal, does not compare with the two-year-old, Rupert, which is a remarkably smooth, low-set, massive, thick-fleshed animal, good everywhere, but particularly in the length and fleshing of the hind quarters. This bull easily carried off the championship, and no doubt in future years "Will's" face will broaden out with smiles at the winnings of this one of his particular pets. Bartlett, his senior yearling, and Grant, the junior yearling, were both good ones, while junior and senior calves will certainly be heard of later.

In females, aged class, Miss Hanna and Lady Horace, both cows of good type and fleshing, were given the red and blue, respectively. On three-year-olds and two-year-olds, Bess and Greta 2nd were awarded first in each class. The senior yearling was headed by Blanche, a select heifer, and the junior yearling by Fotine, a sweet Whiteface. In the calf classes Hester and Morrie would have carried off the coveted ribbons in strong company. Miss Hanna won the championship for female.

Though these cattle had no competition, they would have made a creditable showing among Toronto's large exhibit. In fat cattle, W. W. Black won all the prizes. This exhibitor will have a strong string for the Amherst Fat-stock Show, as he has still the silver-cup winner at last year's show, and has since purchased from F. W. Thompson the steer that came so near winning that coveted prize, and that bids fair to do so this year. These two, with a number of other good animals, will certainly make a creditable showing for the Maritime country, or any other Province of the Dominion.

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SHEEP were not out in very large numbers, though each of the recognized breeds was represented, and in most cases there was quality, even if the numbers were not large.

In the Cotswold class all the first prizes in rams went to H. W. Corning, of Yarmouth, N. S., with D. Innis, of Tobique River, N. B., coming second. Corning's aged ram is an excellent specimen of the breed, and was shown in very good condition, as, in fact, were all Corning's sheep.

In aged ewes, Innes was first with one of the best sheep of the breed exhibited; and, in fact, one of the best sheep in the show. In shearlings, Corning again won out, and also in ewe lambs. The pen prizes went to Corning and Innes, respectively.

The showing of Leicesters was good, though not large in number. The Boswells, of P. E. I., won nearly all the prizes. In aged rams, Albert Boswell was first, with S. L. Boswell second. They were both sheep of great scale and quality, but it was a case of age telling, after winning



Fascinator (88569).

Shorthorn bull; calved April, 1904. First at Royal Show, 1906; male champion at Royal Northern at Aberdeen; first in his class and reserve champion, Highland Show. Property of Alex. T. Gordon, Combscausway.

for several years in good competition. In shearing rams the prizes were reversed. In ram lambs A. Boswell was the winner of first and third, S. L. Boswell coming second. In aged ewes, S. L. Boswell took first money, Albert coming second and third. Shearing ewes, A. Boswell took first and second, and also in ewe lambs. The pen prizes went in each case to Albert Boswell, with S. L. following closely for second place.

In Lincolns, Boswell Bros. won all the prizes, and showed some very good animals.

The Shropshire showing was small, though the one exhibitor, Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, P. E. I., showed some very good specimens of the breed. Nunn also exhibited a few good Hampshire Downs.

A few specimens of the Southdown and Merino breeds were exhibited by Guy Carr, Compton, Que. While there were a few good animals, the rest were no credit to their owner nor the breeds.

In fat sheep the prizes were evenly divided between Boswell, Corning and Nunn.

HOGS were out in small numbers, but the quality was good. Only the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds were represented. The prizes in Berkshires were pretty evenly divided between M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, and H. W. Corning, Yarmouth, N. S. Harding Bros. had also several exhibits. In Yorkshires, M. H. Parlee, Sussex, and Wm. Mullin, St. John, were the only competitors, and also divided up the prizes pretty evenly.

T. Mason, Stratfordville, Ont., judged the swine.

Is this the Oldest Sheep?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw in the September 6th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" that C. C. Willaman, of Ohio, had a sheep that is claimed to be 15 years old. I had one that I do not claim but know for certain to have lived to be 17½ years old, and she had either one and sometimes two lambs every year, up till she was sixteen, when she missed. I don't know how much longer she would have lived, but while I was attending the Sherbrooke Fair four years ago my son had her killed. She was Southdown cross, and always went with the cows, never with any other flock of sheep. She was lambed in February, 1885, and killed in September, 1902.

ED. H. MORGAN.

Missisquoi Co., P. Q.

THE FARM.

New Plans in Barn Construction.

Mr. F. M. Logan, B. S. A., Live-stock Commissioner and Dairy Inspector for British Columbia, from whose pen contributions have at different times appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," has prepared for distribution by the B. C. Department of Agriculture plans and descriptions of farm buildings, from which we make the following selections. They well deserve careful consideration by those planning to build next season:

In Canada I find a large number of the expensive barns are what are known as "Bank Barns," i. e., built on a sidehill or bank, and being two stories or more in height. This style of barn has the advantage of being compact, with less roof for the space enclosed than a barn of only one story. On the other hand, they are seldom, if ever, properly lighted, the approaches, root cellars, width of stables, etc., making it very difficult to do so. I remember inspecting a large bank barn in Ontario, which was erected as a model—expense not considered. This barn was 60 x 100 feet, with stock in the basement. There were approaches at each end, and root cellars all along one side, so the light for 70 head of cattle had to be admitted entirely from one side. There were a few windows set in a thick stone wall, and, as is often the case, the stock were in darkness most of the time, besides making kerosene lanterns indispensable while doing work in the stables on dull or cloudy days.

Difficult lighting is not the only disadvantage of this style of barn; they are very difficult to properly ventilate, with the result that the air in them is always bad. Then, when the hay or straw is let down through chutes from the floor above, the stable is filled with a fine dust, which settles on everything in the stable, and if the stock consists of milk cows, a large part of this finds its way into the milk.

Apart from the dust question, which is certainly a serious one, feed should never be kept directly above the stables. No matter how good the ventilation is, the warm, foul air from the stock will find its way through the chutes and floor, and contaminate the hay to a greater or less extent.

Still another objectionable feature which should be mentioned. If a farmer keeps all his stock in one large stable, danger from disease is greatly increased, and he has not the same opportunity of isolating the animals first attacked, that he has when the stock is kept in two or more different stables.

A bank barn requires stone or concrete walls for the first story, which makes it too expensive for the farmer of ordinary means. The plan of barn and stable which I shall describe overcomes all of these objectionable features, and at the same time can be built at a very moderate cost.

THE MAIN BARN.

In the framework of this structure I am introducing some ideas which, so far as I know, have never been presented, and to those unacquainted with architecture, may seem unsound. To allay any fear in this regard, I might mention that I have shown this design to four different architects, all of whom agree that it will make an unusually strong structure. The advantages of an arch frame, such as shown in Fig. 2, are: First, it overcomes the need of cross-beams, which are necessary in the ordinary frame, and which always interfere more or less with the storing of hay or grain. For instance, if a barn is required simply for the storing of hay, there need be no beams, studs or posts apart from the outside walls, so that every foot of space would be available; even the driveways could be filled, as the hay could be taken in through a door in the gable. Then, in taking out the hay, if the surface were floored, a team could be driven in any direction, as there would be no posts, studs or beams to interfere, and it would not be necessary to carry the hay any distance to the press or wagon. A frame such as described requires several thousand feet less timber than one of the old-fashioned kind, besides being stronger, less expensive, and less difficult to build.

The Arches.—You will notice that these arches are made by spiking together two planks 2 x 10 inches, cutting or sawing the edges to give a curve to the arch. The sides of this arch constitute the segment of a circle, so will have the same curve in all parts. In constructing them, all that is necessary is to make a pattern of one plank, which, of course, will have the right curve to suit any part of the arch, so all the other planks can be cut from this pattern. These could all be sawn the proper shape at the mill, and, instead of carpenters spending several days to frame your barn, all that would be necessary would be to spike the planks together, raise the arches, and your barn would be up. This should be done by three men in less than two days, while it would take three men eight or ten days to frame and raise an old-fashioned barn of this size. One man told me that it cost him

better the joints fit, the stronger your arch will be. If they are made so the joints come in the center of the other plank, and nailed on both sides firmly with four-inch wire nails, they should make a structure having three or four times the strength of one constructed in the old-fashioned way.

The Driveway.—This plan shows the large doors in the ends, and a driveway extending along one side from end to end, making part of the feed-room serve a double purpose. Some might object to this, but as it would not be necessary to drive through often, except in haying time, I do not think it would prove inconvenient. Of course, the driveways could run across the barn, and have the main doors in the side, rather than the ends, but would utilize more space, and would not be as convenient, probably, as if arranged according to this plan. An objection might be raised that, in unloading hay, the track hung in the peak of the barn would not be directly over the load if standing in the driveway. This objection can be easily overcome by leaving a driveway crosswise of the barn till most of the hay is stored; this space could, of course, be filled later on from the driveway, or through the door in the gable.

The Root Cellar.—In this plan the root cellar shows above the first floor, which is much more convenient than if located below. In filling the cellar, the roots can be elevated with horses, as is done with the hay, and dropped into a chute above the ceiling. When you wish to use them, you are not obliged to carry them up a flight of stairs, but can load them directly into a hand trolley or overhead carrier.

In a large part of this Province, where frost is not extreme, the question of keeping it out of a root cellar is not a serious one, and in the plan shown there is only one wall of the cellar exposed to the outside, which makes the problem still more easy. If the walls of the root cellar were double-boarded on the inside of the studs, with paper between the boards, there would be little danger of frost. It could be made still more secure by stuffing the walls with sawdust, but I do not think it would be necessary, for the coast climate

at least. The windows, of course, would need to be double, where the frost is at all severe.

The plan shows the root cellar and the granary to be eleven feet in height. It is necessary to have the feed-room ceiling this high, so that a load of hay can pass through if necessary, and if the ceiling of the root cellar and granary is the same height, the joist can be run all the way through, or be spiked together in the center, and thus strengthen the frame. However, this is not absolutely necessary, so the ceiling over the root cellar and granary could be lowered to whatever height was desired, and that over



Broomhouse Hawthorne, Imp.

Yorkshire sow. Winner of first at Edinborough, 1905 and 1906, beating the Royal winner.

\$85 to get a barn of this size framed, while another stated that he had paid over \$100, so there is a difference worth considering.

The arches may be placed about four feet apart, so that no other rafters are necessary. If thought advisable, a stud can be put in between each arch along the sides, but it will scarcely be found necessary if good shiplap or rustic boarding is used. Of course, it is necessary to curve the arches right from the ground to give them strength, so the upright studding and short rafters are put in to make a perpendicular side. As the arches are four feet apart, the space between can be used for hay, giving almost as much space as if the arches were perpendicular as far as the eaves. The boarding on the roof, of course, runs crosswise of the arches, and can be covered with either shingles or steel roofing.

A Pattern for Making the Arches.—A pattern from which to cut the planks for the arches can be made in the following manner: Decide upon the width and height of the barn you desire to build; take a large sheet of paper, and mark out, according to scale, one inch to the foot, if paper is large enough. Then, from a center in line with the lowest point of the arch, describe a circle which will pass through the highest point or peak. The shape of your arch will, of course, depend upon the length of your radius. The radius used for this plan was 49 feet, while the barn is 40 feet 6 inches wide, and 40 feet in height. The arch thus made can be divided up into equal parts of about 10 feet in length, the dividing lines, of course, running to the center of the circle. By measuring the distance between these dividing lines on the outside and inside of the arch, also the width in different places, if, say, planks of 19 inches in width are used you will know then exactly what size and shape your pattern should be.

One could also use a pattern, as the

feed-room left at eleven feet. The Grazary.—This room should have a passage running along one side, with the remainder divided into bins for grain, with a window in front and a door at either end, opposite the passage. With a little care, this room can be made practically mouseproof. A mouse cannot know a hole through a board clinging to the side of a perpendicular wall, so be careful to leave no shelves for them to stand on near places they are liable to attack. A little sheet-iron or tin used in the right places will do much towards this end. The overhead track can, of course, be made to run into this room if desired.

The Feed-room.—By locating the feed-room in the center of the main barn, it is convenient from several standpoints. First, it is but a short distance from either stable, and can be utilized in preparing the feed for both. Then, if the hay is cut before being fed, the cutting-box can be set at either side of the feed-room, making it necessary to move the hay but a short distance, both before and after cutting.

A plan which many feeders of live stock follow, with excellent success, is to mix the ensilage, pulped roots, mashed grain and cut hay together for several hours before feeding. If this is done, the moisture of the roots and ensilage is taken up by the dry hay and grain, and made much more palatable, and relished much better by the stock. The feed-room shown in the plan could not be better located for this purpose, as it is surrounded by hay, with the ensilage, roots and grain all near; at the same time, it is far enough from the stables to avoid any danger of contamination from foul odors.

The Engine.—The engine shown in the plan is intended to be of the gasoline type, which would probably be the least expensive and most satisfactory for the purpose. It could be set in one corner of the feed-room, and would take up very little space. If a tread-

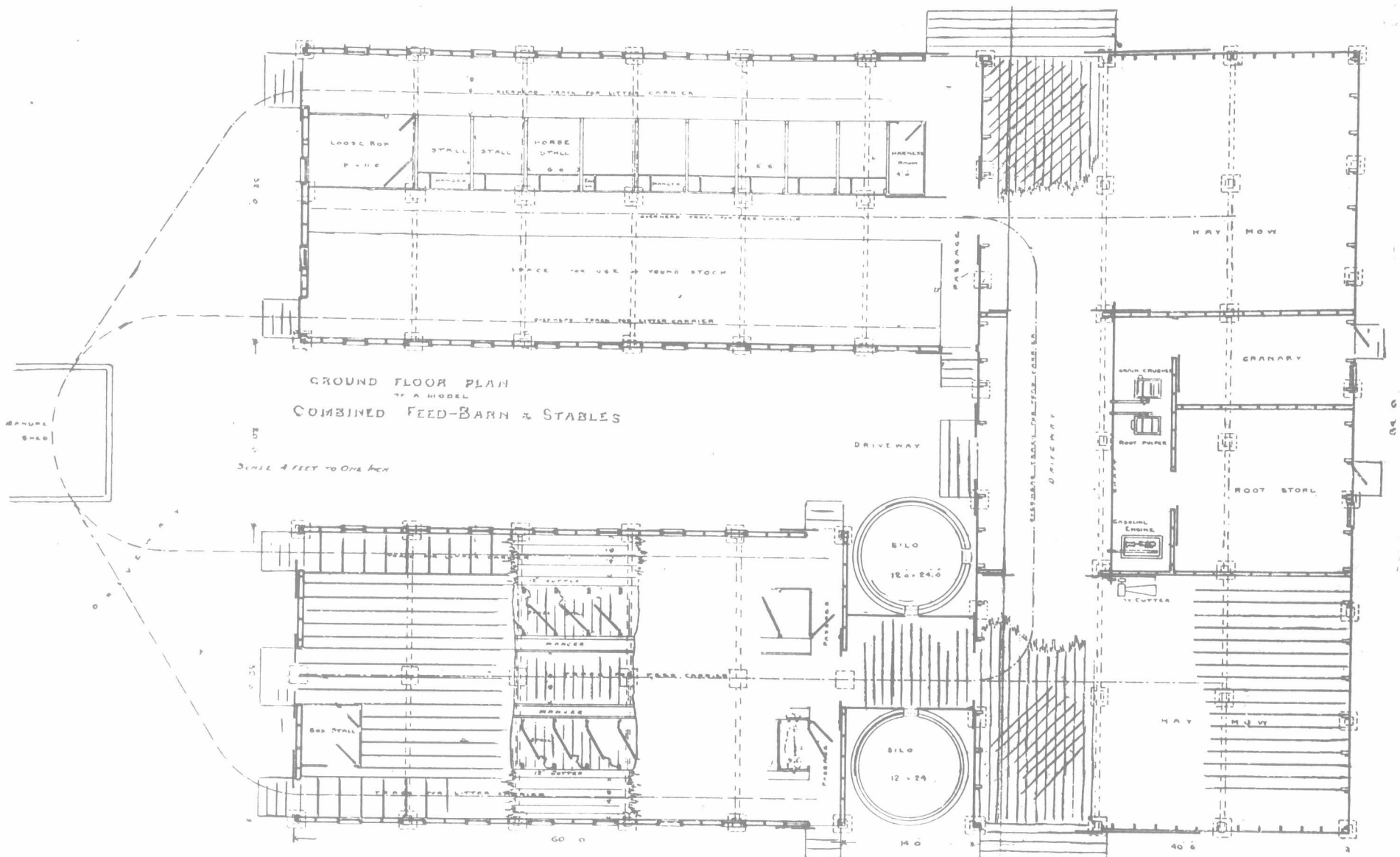


Fig. 1—Combined Feed Barn and Stables. Designed by F. M. Logen, B. S. A.

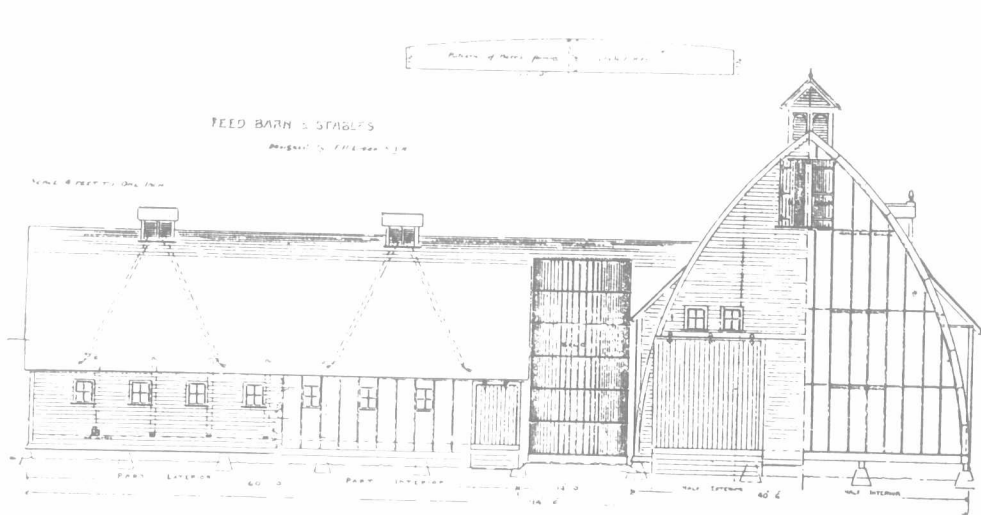


Fig. 2—Side View Cow Stable and Silo. End View Barn.

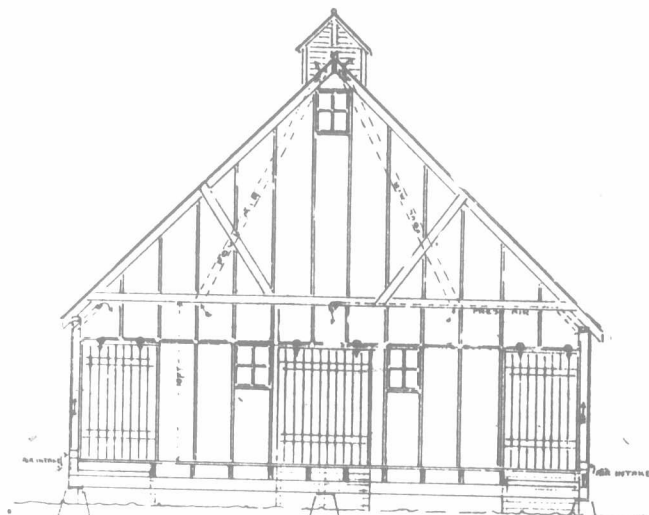


Fig. 3—Section Cattle and Horse Barn.

power were used, it could be located just off the driveway, near the door leading into the feed-room, and could be connected by belting with the overhead shaft. This shaft would run through the feed-room, and project sufficiently on each side to admit a pulley from which a hay-cutter could be run. The grinder and root-pulper can be operated from the same overhead shaft.

The Track for Feed Carrier.—The overhead track may be ten feet or more from the floor, so it will not interfere with anything except a high load of hay. The track shown to extend part way across the hay mow, can be hung on wires extended from the rafters, then, if made to hinge near the switch, it could be drawn up to the roof out of the way when not needed. By cutting down the centers of your hay mows with a knife, the feed carriers could be run in and loaded, making it unnecessary to carry the hay any distance. A wooden rack, 6 or 8 feet long, could be made, which would carry feed sufficient for 15 or 20 cows at one time, and would prove a more convenient and rapid way of feeding stock (as well as being far more sanitary) than by putting the feed down chutes and then carrying a forkful at a time along the passages. If desired to mix the ensilage, cut hay and grain together, a door can be made in the silo opposite the feed-room and a chute in the wall of the barn opposite this, so the ensilage could be thrown from the silo directly into the feed-room, or it can easily be brought around in the carrier from the room between the silos.

Doors.—The plan shows doors 8 feet in width between the feed-room and the driveway between the two stables. This will permit taking a team through if required. The doors on each side of the feed-room are 10 feet wide and about 11 feet high, or just so they

will roll back under the feed-room shaft. One of these doors should be 7 feet in width, and the other 3, so they will meet just at the overhead track. The doors for the root cellar and granary may be on either side of the wall, but would probably be most convenient as shown in the plan. The large doors at each end are 13 feet in width and 13 feet high. Rollers which run very easily are now being made with ball bearings, and run on a hollow tube for a track. It is impossible for the wheels to get off the track, so, altogether, they are far ahead of the ordinary roller. They are called "The Reliable Round Track Door-hanger." Have your hardware man order them for you.

Ventilation.—An air duct should run from the root cellar to the ventilator on the top of the barn, to carry off any bad odors from the roots. This can go up the side of the barn, and follow the rafters, so need not interfere with the hay space. A fresh-air duct may be brought in from near the ground similar to those shown in the stable plan. If this is done, there need be no foul odors from the root cellar.

Floors.—The driveway and feed-room should have a double floor, the first one-inch and the top two-inch planks, laid diagonally, would make a good floor. The floor of the root cellar and granary would probably be better double, but the space under the hay will need only a single floor.

The Outside Walls.—For the ends and sides, up as far as the eaves, rustic boarding of good quality will make a suitable wall. Ordinary rough boards, covered with a cheap grade of shingles, would also make a good wall, and one which would last a long time. If the boards are put on horizontally they would strengthen the structure much more than if they were put on

perpendicularly. The roof can be made of rough boards covered with shingles of steel roofing.

Ventilators.—There should be three on peak of the barn, either built of wood or made from galvanized iron. The one in the center should be larger than the other two, to give the barn a good appearance. The plan also shows a "Dormer" window half way up the roof. There should be two of these, about half way between the ventilators. They would serve to light the center of the barn, as well as to add to its appearance.

A barn such as I have described would certainly not be very expensive, and when its convenient features are thoroughly considered, it should appeal to the ordinary farmer of Canada.

THE COW STABLE.

In visiting different stables in Canada, it is very exceptional to find one that is properly lighted, ventilated, or even decently sanitary, while, if they had been wisely planned, they could have possessed all these features, with very little additional expense.

Lighting.—In the first place, most of the stables are arranged so it is impossible for them to get sufficient sunlight. With a wide stable, containing four or five rows of cattle, even with windows on both sides (which is seldom the case), the center row gets little, if any, sunshine on them. As it is well known, fifteen minutes of direct sunshine is more effective in destroying disease germs than the strongest disinfectants; then how could a farmer invest money better than in buying windows? You will notice that this stable has windows on both sides and one end, and if located with the end towards the south, will admit sunlight through the east windows in the morning, the end windows at noon,

and through the west side in the afternoon. It is better to have several medium-sized windows than to have a few large ones, as the light is better distributed, and there is less danger of breakage.

The windows can be made to serve as ventilators for hot weather, by having them arranged so they will come in a foot or more at the top. The air will then shoot up to the top of the stable and drop evenly, instead of blowing directly on the stock.

Ventilation.—A proper system of ventilation is another feature of great importance. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, speaking on tuberculosis in animals, stated that, "Thousands of animals were yearly becoming affected owing to unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist on keeping them, and the importance to live stock of thorough and effective ventilation was of infinitely greater value than tuberculin. To put the case plainly, he stated that stockmen were breeding tuberculosis a great deal faster through neglect of this important subject of ventilation than it would ever be possible to stamp it out by promiscuous use of tuberculin and the slaughter of the diseased animals."

A statement such as this, coming from the best authority in Canada on the subject, should cause stockmen to stop and consider. If their stables are not properly ventilated, they should lose no time in having a system installed.

Ventilators are not expensive; they are much cheaper than diseased animals. A good system is made by conducting the air, by means of a wooden pipe or box about six inches square, from an opening through the side wall near the floor. These pipes are taken up the side of the stable, between the studding, with an opening near the ceiling, while every alternate pipe is taken across to the center of the stable, the air being allowed to escape directly over the feed passage.

Air pipes should also run from openings in the ceiling directly above the stock (about half-way between the side wall and the feed passage) to outlets in the peak, such as galvanized iron cowls, or properly-built wooden ventilators. The warm air of the stable, rising and escaping through these pipes, causes a partial vacuum, so the pure air is brought in from outside to take its place. In this way a constant change of air is taking place, and instead of the stock inhaling and exhaling the same air several times, they are constantly taking in a fresh supply. The supply of cold air can be regulated by slides or doors at the mouth of the intake pipes, so the stable need not be kept unduly cool, even in severe weather.

The Floor.—The floor shown in the plan is made of wood, the first cost of which is somewhat less expensive than concrete, but as it would have to be renewed, probably in ten years, the ultimate cost of a concrete floor would probably be less than if made of wood. The mangers in that case should be of concrete also, with divisions made of thin steel or wood, as described later in the description of the cow stall.

Some prefer to cover a concrete floor with wood where the cow stands, as concrete makes a cold floor, as well as being slippery. However, if the cows are tied in the manner described, there would be little danger of their slipping into the gutter, and it would be much easier to keep the bedding under them than if they were tied by the neck. From a sanitary point, there is no comparison between the two floors, and, where possible, the concrete should be used every time. The gutter should be 10 inches deep, and 12 inches in width will be sufficient.

The Passages.—The walks behind the cows, as shown in the plan, are 5 feet from the gutter to the outside wall, which will be sufficient if the manure is taken out with a litter carrier, but if you wish to load it into a cart and take it away with a horse, the stable should be made 3 or 4 feet wider, so the passages will be wide enough to admit a cart and horse. The passage between the two rows of cows is 6 feet in width, and in feeding green feed in summer, the horse and wagon can be taken along this driveway and the cows fed direct from the load; the center door at the end of the stable will allow this to be done if your wagon is not more than 6 feet in width. The first foot or two of the walk behind the cows should slope towards the gutter, so that any water falling on it will find its way to the gutter.

The Litter Carriers.—The overhead track for carrying the litter is so arranged that the four stables can be cleaned with one carrier, if two switches are used. These tracks can usually be built with a slope towards the manure shed, so the carrier will run down itself, and could be hauled back again with weights, if so desired. With this arrangement the manure may be taken a good distance from the stable, so the stable is not contaminated as it is where the manure is thrown out at the side or near the door. A good arrangement would be to have a concrete bottom in your manure pit, and then the liquid could be carried from each gutter with an underground pipe, thus saving the labor of hauling it.

Gutters.—If a wooden floor is put in the stable, care should be taken in making the gutter so it will be perfectly water-tight. This can be done by laying a piece of cotton dipped in red lead on the edge of the planks, before spiking them together, when making the gutter, or it can be made perfectly tight with a little calking after the gutter is made. Chemists tell us that the liquid part of the manure is twice as valuable as the solids, so no farmer can afford to allow this to escape through a leaky gutter. These gutters will not require to be

as wide as where the cows are tied by the neck, for when they are tied in this way they are obliged to stand where the droppings will all fall in the gutter. A gutter 10 inches deep and 12 inches wide will be satisfactory.

The Ceiling.—The ceiling of a cow stable should be at least 9 feet in height (10 feet would be still better), if the cows are going to have a sufficient supply of pure air. The side walls and ceiling of this stable should be covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheathing, or tongue-and-grooved boarding, so it may easily be kept clean, and make the stable warmer as well. In cold climates, there should be rough boards put on the inside of the

elevated water tank. These pails could be easily removed for cleaning, and renewed when worn or rusted out. I have seen a small trough placed in front of the stock the entire length of the stable, but the stock will splash a good deal of the water over the sides and keep the mangers in a wet condition most of the time, so I would not recommend its use.

When you have a convenient and easy method of fastening and unfastening your stock, it is perhaps as good a way as any to let your stock out for water, provided that the watering place is near the stable, and protected from storms or bad weather. A little exercise in the sunshine and pure air is certainly not injurious to live stock.

THE HORSE STABLE.

As the construction of this stable is very similar to that of the cow stable, it will not be necessary for me to write very much by way of explanation. The height of ceiling, side walls and ventilation system may be the same.

Floor.—The floor, as shown in the design, is of wood, but, of course, may be made of concrete or other material more durable than wood. An important feature in connection with a floor for horses is that it be sufficiently tight to prevent any liquid from escaping. We are informed upon good authority that one pound of this liquid is worth as much as three pounds of the solid excrement from horses, so no farmer with ordinary intelligence will allow it to be wasted. If it is desired to pipe the urine to a manure-shed, a gutter may be put in quite easily; but if you do not wish to pipe it, probably a better plan is to make the floor water-tight and absorb this liquid with a good supply of litter. Part of the walk behind the horses should slope towards this gutter, so the remainder of this walk may be kept dry. This should be done whether the gutter is put in or not. Unless it is intended to carry this liquid away by piping, I would suggest that it be absorbed by litter, as there is always considerable difficulty in keeping a closed gutter like this in a good sanitary condition.

For directly under the horses, a good floor is made by using two-inch planks for the first floor, which should have about two inches of a slope towards the gutter, and be made perfectly tight. Then, on top of this floor, there should be planks 3 by 6 inches placed about one inch apart. If this is done, the liquid will run through to the under floor and be carried to the gutter, while your horse will lie perfectly dry. These cracks may be cleaned out occasionally with a hook fastened to a wooden handle. When these planks wear out they can easily be taken up and renewed, without disturbing the remainder of the floor. The planks forming the walk behind the horses should run in the opposite direction from those in the stalls, as it will be much easier to keep them cleaned if they do.

The Manger.—The bottom of a manger should be made with slats about 3 inches in width, and left about two inches apart, so the dust, seeds, mud, gravel, etc., will fall through. I have seen mangers which had been collecting rubbish of this sort for years, and had never been cleaned, a condition for which there is no excuse, and for which a man should be severely punished. There could, perhaps, be no better way of encouraging disease among horses than by this method, as well as making the feed of the horses unwholesome by allowing it to become mixed with this stale—often partially decayed—feed. If narrow slats, as described above, are used, all this dirt would fall through to the floor, and the horse would always have a clean manger.

If the grain box is made 9 inches or a foot in depth, there will be little danger of a horse wasting his feed. If it is made the entire width of the manger, it will be large enough, even if cut hay is mixed with the grain. The boarding on the manger next to the horse's breast need not extend to the floor, as there is no danger of a horse getting his feet fast under the manger, provided that these boards do not run within 15 or 18 inches of the floor.

Stalls.—Horse stalls are usually too narrow to be convenient, or to furnish the horse with any comfort while lying down. For large horses, they should be at least six feet, and for horses of ordinary size, not less than five feet in width. A good partition for horse stalls is made by putting up a post 5 x 5 inches at the rear where you wish each division to be. These posts should be planed, and the two outside corners taken off. Good partitions may be made with 2-inch planks, dressed, starting from the center of this post and running to the passageway in front. A piece of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch quarter round, nailed firmly at each side of these planks to the post, will keep them in place at the rear, while they may be put in place in front by nailing to a 2x4-inch stud. A piece of 2x4-inch, with the corners taken off, nailed directly on top of these partitions, will serve to keep the short planks firmly in place, as well as make a finish for the top.

These divisions take up little space, and, if properly constructed, will be sufficiently strong for all practical purposes. The ceiling should be at least ten feet high, and covered with planed boarding of some sort, so it may be kept clean. If oiled or painted, it will add much to its appearance, as well as making it more sanitary. It may be boarded in front of the horses, over the feed passage, or left open, according to the nature of the location. If boarded up, slides in front of each manger for feeding would be more suitable than fixed bars, as they would not interfere with the feed passing in the passageway.

A grain box could be located in the harness room,



W. H. Fairfield.

Superintendent of the Southern Alberta Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta.

studs, then paper and sheathing on that again. If, then, you put on double windows, you would have a stable sufficiently warm to withstand Canada's coldest climate, but it would not need be as warm as this for the ordinary British Columbia winter.

There should be no straw or hay put in the stables above the stock. If hay or straw is put over the stock, no matter how tight the ceiling is made, dust will find its way through, and will settle on the animals; then, every time this hay or straw is let down, the air is filled with a fine dust which covers everything in the stable, very often a large percentage finding its way to the milk pails.



Shropshire Ram Lambs.

Imported and owned by T. H. Medcraft & Sons, Sparta, Ont. To be sold at their auction sale, Oct. 10th, as advertised.

A Watering Device.—While it is more convenient to have water in your stable, arranged so the stock may drink whenever they desire, I have never seen one of these devices kept as clean or sanitary as it should be. If you have a water trough at the side of each stall, an animal will drink while its mouth is partly full of water, and the rest of this will drop into the water, where it will be liable to decay, and unless these troughs are cleaned frequently, they become foul, and quite unwholesome to drink from.

A better device, and a certainly less expensive one, would be to have covered pails, which could be placed at the end of the stall so they would pass over water, two inches deep, then fill these with a clean, fresh

opening towards the feed passage, or a small one could be put on the feed carrier, which would perhaps be still more convenient.

You will notice that the walk behind the horses is seven feet in width. This will permit a pair of horses to be harnessed here, and as the passage leading to the feed passage and to the main barn is the same, will allow a pair of horses to be driven through when walking abreast. This will be found convenient, especially in rainy or stormy weather. A doorway could be cut through from the passage behind the horses into the driveway of the main barn, and the passage beside the harness room utilized for something else, but I do not think it would be as convenient as the arrangement shown on the plan.

As horses are seldom fed upon green feed, the door at the end of the feed passage will not be necessary in the horse stable. The plan shows this feed passage to be five feet wide, but if a feed carrier is used for feeding the stock, it would be better to make the stable one foot wider, so it could be a six-foot passage.

MATERIAL FOR BUILDINGS.

The following specifications give the amount of material necessary for the construction of each of these buildings, with an approximate estimate of the cost of windows, doors, etc., frames and fixings included. The cost of these articles vary in different localities, but we have endeavored to adopt average prices for Canada. After finding out the price of lumber in his locality, any man who wishes to build can easily arrive at the approximate cost of constructing buildings of this size and design by consulting these specifications. Larger buildings would be proportionately a little less expensive, while smaller ones would cost a little more, in proportion to their size, as the same doors, ends of building, etc., would be necessary if smaller sizes were adopted.

Specifications for Main Barn.
(84 ft. by 40 ft. 6 in.)

Planks for making arches—440 pieces, 9 ft. 6 in. by 10 in. by 2 in.	7,000 ft.
Joists for floor—63 pieces, 28 ft. by 10 in. by 2 in.	3,000
Joists for floor—65 pieces, 14 ft. by 10 in. by 2 in.	1,500
Sills—12 pieces, 28 ft. by 8 in. by 10 in.	2,200
Studding for sides—54 pieces, 16 ft. by 6 in. by 2 in.	800
Short rafters—22 pieces, 18 ft. by 6 in. by 2 in.	400
Studding for ends—35 pieces, 28 ft. by 8 in. by 2 in.	1,300
Studding for root cellar and granary—70 pieces, 11 ft. by 8 in. by 2 in.	500
Roof sheeting (open)—6 in. by 1 in.	3,600
Rustic for sides and ends—8 in. by 1 in.	6,000
Flooring for entire barn—12 in. by 2 in. 12 in. by 1 in.	7,000 1,200
Partitions around root cellar and granary tongued and grooved, 6 in. by 1 in.	4,500
For covering over feed room, root cellar, etc.—shiplap, 8 in. by 1 in.	1,200
	40,200
Shingles for roof, laid 4 1/2 inches	54,000
Windows—4 windows, 12 lights, 10 in. by 16 in. (approximate)	\$25 00
6 windows, 4 lights, 12 in. by 14 in.	24 00
Doors—2 roller doors, 13 ft. by 13 ft. (framed), complete	25 00
2 roller doors, 11 ft. by 10 ft. (battened), complete	12 00
3 roller doors, 10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. (battened), complete	15 00
2 roller doors, 8 ft. by 4 ft. (battened) complete	8 00
2 hinged doors, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.	8 00
2 double doors for gables, 8 ft. by 6 ft.	16 00
Two dormer windows on roof	25 00
Three ventilators on ridge	50 00
Eight kegs of nails	30 00
Twenty-eight concrete piers (8 bbls. cement)	25 00
Feed carrier (complete)	50 00
Hay carrier (with track)	25 00
Cost of labor for building (estimate)	200 00
	\$538 00

Specifications for Cow Stable.
(60 by 32 feet.)

Sills—10 pieces, 32 ft. by 10 in. by 8 in.	2,000 ft.
Joists—56 pieces, 24 ft. by 2 in. by 10 in.	2,200
Studding for sides—53 pieces, 10 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	500
Studding for ends—20 pieces, 20 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	400
Tie beams—26 pieces, 30 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	800
Rafters—52 pieces, 24 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	1,250
Stays for rafters—52 pieces, 9 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	450
Flooring—Planks, 2 in. by 12 in.	4,000
Roof sheeting (open)—1 in. by 6 in.	2,000
Rustic—1 in. by 6 in.	2,600
Shiplap for inside sheeting	3,500
Lumber for 35 cow stalls—dressed lumber, 1 in. by 6 in.	1,000
Do—Dressed studding, 1 in. by 5 in.	600
Do—Dressed studding, 1 in. by 4 in.	300
Do—Dressed planking, 2 in. by 12 in.	800
	22,400

Shingles for roof	30,000
Litter carrier (complete)	\$ 55 00
Windows—17, 4 lights, 12 in. by 14 in. (estimated cost)	60 00
Two ventilators on ridge	30 00
Nails	15 00
Four doors (roller), 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.	20 00
Two doors (roller), 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.	10 00
Eighteen concrete piers (5 bbls. cement)	16 00
Labor for building stable	100 00
	\$306 00

If concrete floor were put in this stable instead of wood, the joists, cross sills and flooring mentioned would not be necessary. These amount to about 6,000 feet of lumber. The cement required would be about 40 barrels, with about 150 barrels of sand and gravel to lay floor 4 inches deep.

The labor in putting down a cement floor would amount to probably \$15 or \$20 more than if wood were used.

Specifications for Horse Stables.
(74 by 32 feet.)

Sills—6 pieces, 32 ft. by 10 in. by 8 in.	1,300 ft.
Joists—72 pieces, 24 ft. by 10 in. by 2 in.	2,850
Studding—66 pieces, 10 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	650
10 pieces, 20 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	200
Tie beams—33 pieces, 30 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	1,000
Rafters—66 pieces, 24 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	1,600
Braces—33 pieces, 18 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	600
Flooring—Space 74 by 32 ft.	5,000
Sheeting for roof (open)	2,400
Rustic for sides	2,500
Shiplap for inside sheeting	4,000
Planking for horse stalls—16 ft. by 2 in. by 16 in.	1,000
Posts and boarding, etc.	600
	23,700
Shingles for roof	36,000
Windows—21, 4 lights, 12 in. by 14 in. (estimated)	\$ 80 00
Nails	15 00
Three doors, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.	15 00
Two doors, 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.	10 00
Eighteen foundation piers (5 bbls. cement)	15 00
Ventilators on ridge	30 00
Labor in constructing	100 00
	\$265 00

Specifications for Two Silos.
(12 by 24 feet.)

Dressed lumber, 24 ft. by 2 in. by 6 in.	4,000 ft.
Sixteen iron bands, 1/2-in. rod iron (complete), estimated cost	\$ 30 00
Cement for foundation	10 00
Labor in construction	25 00
	\$ 65 00

Specifications for Dairy Building.
(18 by 10 feet.)

Studding—72 pieces, 8 ft. by 2 in. by 4 in.	400 ft.
Sheeting for roof—1 in.	300
Shiplap for sides—1 in. by 6 in.	500
Ice room—1 in. by 6 in.	300
Rustic for sides	500
T. & G. sheeting for cold and separator room	550
	2,550
Shingles for roof	3,000
Cement for floor (3 bbls)	\$ 10 00
One window	5 00
Four doors	10 00
Nails, paper, etc.	10 00
Labor in construction	35 00
	\$ 70 00
Grand Total	\$1,244 00

Northwest Seed Competitions.

The Chief of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Mr. G. H. Clark, recently returned from the Northwest, where he had spent the greater part of the summer superintending the series of competitions established by the Department for the purpose of encouraging the growing of pure, strong and healthy seed. These competitions were engaged in very widely throughout the wheat areas. The matter was taken up by no less than forty-two agricultural societies, with an average of seven competitors to each. Eleven judges were appointed to visit the fields. These men met at Indian Head on August 3rd, and each was allotted from one to three agricultural societies. The judging was done by score-card, and was marked according to the following points: Suitability of variety, freedom from weeds, purity of variety, freedom from smut, vigor of growth, and size of head. All the fields were judged from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes.

THE DAIRY.

Directors of Dairymen's Associations Meet.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4th, the directors of the Eastern and the Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations met at Toronto, to discuss business matters and arrange for the holding of their respective conventions next winter. The Eastern Association will hold its next annual meeting at Ottawa, January 9th, 10th and 11th, 1907. The Western Association will meet at London the following week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, instead of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as heretofore. Dates are 16th, 17th and 18th. At the Western convention an exhibition of dairy products will be held again this year. Judges appointed are: J. B. Muir, W. W. Gray, Stratford, and Geo. B. Booth, Ingersoll, for cheese; and for butter, I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas; and Jas. Biffin, Stratford. A new feature will be a special prize of two medals, the first silver, and the second bronze, to the factory patrons getting the highest average return per cow between April 1st and Oct. 31st, 1906. The figures will be taken from the factory books, and certified to by the maker. Otherwise, the prizes will be the same as last year, except that a little more money is allotted for butter in prints.

An item attended to by the Eastern Association was the drafting of a constitution and by-laws—a form which has been made necessary by recent legislation. The directors of this Association also considered the matter of organization. Recently an attempt has been made, and enthusiastically encouraged in certain quarters, to organize County Dairymen's Associations, to be represented in the larger organization. Vice-President J. R. Dargavel and Chief Instructor Publow, none too sanguine of the enduring success of such small associations, proposed an alternative plan for dividing the whole territory into, say, 12 divisions, each to be represented by a director on the board of the Eastern Association. This will avoid the possibility of having a lot of abortive small organizations. In pursuance of this plan, meetings will be held this fall in the various provisional districts. A committee to arrange for these meetings was appointed, and consists of President Derbyshire, Secretary Murphy, and Chief Instructor Publow.

Both Associations discussed favorably the idea outlined in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 19th. It is, in brief, to amend the Provincial Dairy Act so as to clothe the syndicate instructors with authority as Government sanitary inspectors, with power to visit all factories and patrons' farms and enforce their recommendations, if need be, by the strong arm of the law. Chief Instructor Publow, with all the other leading lights of the Eastern Association, is heartily in favor of it, and the proposal finds considerable support also in the Western Association. Committees were appointed by both to confer with the Government on the matter. The propriety, or wisdom, of holding a big Provincial Dairy Exhibition was also discussed, but opinion is by no means unanimous in favor. It is said some of the dairy breeders court the proposition, feeling that they do not get an adequate show at the Winter Fairs. On the other hand, men like Mr. Publow point out the undesirability of multiplying exhibitions and organizations, and would be inclined to look with favor upon a plan to enlarge the accommodation at Guelph and Ottawa, or, if necessary, hold the show contemporaneously with the existing fairs. It is probable that a big show and hurrah at Toronto would stimulate dairy enthusiasm, but whether such impetus would be other than sporadic, is doubtful. However, committees were appointed to consider the subject. The representatives of the Eastern Association are J. R. Dargavel, M. P. P., Henry Glendinning, Alex. Hume, and H. B. Cowan; representing the Western Association, J. M. Paget, K. L. McLevin, and G. A. Putnam. Subsequently, a committee, consisting of representatives of the Association and of the Dairy Breeders' Associations, waited on Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, and stated that they desired to have provision for a Provincial Dairymen's Exhibition, of a national character, yearly, in January or February, in Toronto, the exhibition to be modelled upon those held in Chicago and Guelph. Several buildings adjacent to railways would be required. The deputation stated that there was \$100,000,000 annually represented in the business for which they spoke, and that Peterborough and Guelph wanted this exhibition, Guelph already having the buildings which could be used. The buildings at the exhibition grounds are considered by the deputation as unsuitable for their needs, but the Board of Control, to whom the question was presented, decided to have the Mayor consult with the Exhibition Association, to see what arrangements could be made. It has been suggested that the Armouries would be the most suitable place in the city, but it is doubtful if they could be secured. We would recommend that the dairymen leave Toronto out of consideration, and see what could be done at Ottawa and Guelph, contenting themselves with a more modest but permanent success.

According to reliable information received regarding the scholarships offered by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, they are available at present at Canadian colleges only, which will limit intending students to the Colleges at Winnipeg, Man., Guelph, Ont., and Truro, N. S.

Causes of Mottled Butter.

During some seasons of the year mottles in butter are more common than at others. But this very objectionable and undesirable condition is caused by mismanagement, not by the season, but rather the manufacturer, who is not master of the situation. There are several things which cause mottles in butter: overchurning, washing butter with too cold wash water, uneven distribution of salt, and too little washing. When butter is overchurned, especially if it be churned at a low temperature, it is very hard to properly incorporate the salt. If butter is washed with very cold wash water, after having been churned at a high temperature, the outside of the granules will harden and cause mottles, by not dissolving as much salt as the softer parts. These hard parts will also not mix well with the softer parts. It has been stated that mottles in butter can be overcome by churning the butter to the size of grains of rice and washing with water at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees F. This process, however, is hardly a practical one, for the reason that it would hardly be possible to obtain such cold wash water in the average creamery, and even if it were possible, the added expense incident to cooling and handling would not warrant its use. Another thing, the butter, if washed with such cold water, would become so hard as to render it difficult to work it to the waxy consistency which is so desirable in butter.

Churn the butter to small granules, wash in the winter with water at a temperature of 55 to 57 degrees F., and in summer with water at 50 to 52 degrees F. Add moistened salt before the butter is drained dry, revolve the churn, mixing three or four times, let stand five minutes, give churn four revolutions, let stand ten minutes, give four more revolutions, drain through cover for fifteen or twenty minutes, and finish working. In winter the salt should be warmed.—[M. H. Myer, in Cheese and Dairy Journal.

Dairy Cattle at Sherbrooke Exhibition.

JERSEYS.—The Jerseys at this show were much better than usual, there being over one hundred head on exhibition. The chief exhibitors were E. P. Ball, Rock Island; F. S. Wetherell, Cookshire; — Edwards, North Coaticook; — Martin, of Warden. In the aged cow class twenty cows were brought out, and seven bulls in the aged class. The prizes were pretty evenly divided.

GUERNSEYS.—About forty head were on exhibition; more than have been usually shown here. The principal exhibitors were E. P. Ball, Rock Island; Guy Carr, Compton, and Stevens, of Bedford. In this class E. P. Ball took most of the prizes.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.—In this breed there was a very good exhibit of about forty head of representative animals. Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert; L. Thorieu, of Laval, and S. Sylvestre, of Bagot, were the exhibitors.

AYRSHIRES.—The largest exhibit of the dairy breeds was in this class, there being about one hundred and twenty head, and strong competition in all the sections. John Blue, of Capelton; D. McWatt, Allen's Corners; D. A. McFarlane, Kelso; P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers; W. D. Parker, Hartley, and Davidson, of Ayerscliffe, were the exhibitors. Blue and Gouin were the chief winners.

HOLSTEINS.—Three exhibitors competed in this class, viz.: W. W. Brown, of Lyn, Ont.; J. E. K. Herrick, of Abbotsford, Que., and Ogden Sweet, of North Sutton. The cattle were a fairly good lot. W. W. Brown and J. E. K. Herrick got the most of the prizes, Sweet only having one animal on exhibition.

The dairy breeds were satisfactorily judged by R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, Ont.

Milk Adulteration.

Bulletin No. 121, recently issued from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, sets forth with the cold figures of statistics an account of the examination of samples of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and cream, obtained from the various Provinces and examined by the various district analysts, as well as in the laboratory. In the report we notice Nova Scotia and New Brunswick hold the first place, no adulterated samples having been obtained from either. The highest number of adulterated specimens of whole milk came from Toronto, Montreal and London following closely.

Professor Harcourt's onslaught on dairy management in Canada seems rather to have surprised some folks. It was candid enough, in all conscience, but it was not in any wise unwarranted. The sanitary conditions of the average Canadian cowshed or dairy would give a Scots sanitary inspector a fit. He would find himself very busy if he set out on a crusade to bring the Canadian byres and milkhouses up to the standard insisted on and attained in Scotland.—[Scottish Farmer.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Co-operation in Fruit-handling at Chatham.

On September 5th a "Farmer's Advocate" representative visited the fine new warehouse of the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, Chatham, Ont., and though it was so early in the season, found upon his arrival quite a stirring scene. About fourteen men and women were busy receiving, packing and shipping apples, pears and crabs, under the superintendency of Mr. W. D. A. Ross, manager. The leading varieties of apples being shipped were Gravenstein, Wealthy and Alexander, though there were many other kinds being handled, far too many, Mr. Ross said, for best returns.

brought at present in old open barrels and boxes, which are supplied to growers at the warehouse. Later in the season, when packing is done mostly in barrels, it is brought in new barrels with the heads pressed in slightly by hand. Each load as it is received is credited to the grower, and, as Manager Ross said, they keep tab on each man's product all the way through. Our illustration gives a fair idea of the packers' tables, on which the fruit is carefully emptied. Two machine graders are used for winter fruit, but at this stage grading is all done by hand. Great care is taken to have everything in accordance with the Fruit Marks Act. Three grades, "No. 1," "No. 2" and "Fancy," are put up. The two higher grades are this season being packed in layers, an operation requiring considerable care, each particular apple almost having to be chosen for its



Chatham, Ont., Fruit-growers' Association Building.

All of the fruit is at present packed in boxes, and though later on the bulk will go in barrels, yet boxes are used to some extent throughout the whole season. Speaking of the season, it may be well to remark that no fruit is stored and held at any time, all being packed and sent off as soon as possible after being received. One advantage of the co-operative system was evident at the first glance. Here was fall fruit being sent to market and bringing as good prices generally as the winter varieties, such fruit as formerly used to rot on the ground, and that over most of Ontario, by the thousands of bushels, still goes to waste in that way.

In the Chatham co-operative organization there is no strict rule regarding spraying, but, as a matter of fact, all the members spray. They have among them, besides private outfits, two large power sprayers, which are charged for at \$1.50 per hour, including chemicals. As the season for packing approaches, each member is expected to furnish an estimate of his fruit crop. In regard to methods of picking, as with spraying, no strict regulation obtains, but the members evidently understand that it is to their advantage to be careful, as the fruit was arriving in good condition and with a small percentage of culls. About two-thirds of it graded No. 1, the rest went No. 2. The fruit, most of which is hauled less than five miles, though some comes as far as seven, is

special place in the box. Considerable instruction in fancy box packing was given by Mr. C. E. Stewart, of Oregon, an expert sent out by the Fruit Division during a recent visit. No. 2 grade is not layered. The boxes seen in the illustration on the floor are ready for the young man standing at the press, directly in front, who nails down the lids. The material for the boxes comes from British Columbia, in cord-tied bundles, ready to be nailed together, the cost being 15 cents each. The boxes are the regulation lushel size, 10x11x20 inches inside. The ends are one inch in thickness, the sides one-half inch, and the tops and bottoms one-fourth of an inch thick. The fruit as packed projects about an inch above the edge, and when the lid is pressed down at both ends and nailed, the thin stuff above and below springs and keeps everything tight without bruising. On one end of each box appears the brand of the association, the grade, the variety, the packer's number, and the name (put on with small rubber stamp) of the grower. The boxes are so packed in the car as to allow of ventilation. Nearly all shipments are made by all-rail, as the extra handling involved in re-shipment by boat is destructive. It should have been said that all the fruit is sent to Manitoba and the Northwest. As soon as a car is loaded a telegram is sent to the representative in the West, Mr. McGeachy, of Chatham, who at once proceeds to place the con-



Apple Packing, Chatham, Ont., Fruit-growers' Association.

tents, so that on arrival of the car, which occurs in about seven days, nothing remains to be done but to divide to buyers. All sales are made f. o. b. at Chatham. At the time of our visit two to three cars were leaving each week. Last year, an off year, 26 carloads were sent; the year before there were 46 in all. In making up amounts due individual growers for the standard sorts, the average price received is credited according to quantity supplied, but some inferior varieties have to be in a class by themselves, and all graded No. 2. Last season No. 1 grade netted the grower \$2.03; No. 2, the better sort, \$1.63 per barrel. The total expenses per barrel, for manager's and salesman's commissions, cost of barrel, and of packing, loading and incidentals, is almost exactly \$1.00. The prospect for prices this year is still very uncertain, but Mr. Ross sees no reason why they should be much different from those of last year.

This is the ninth season for the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, though the start was but the joining together of five or six growers in the sending off of one carload. Increase in membership has been gradual and steady, until now there are seventy-five in the association, each having from two to thirty acres of orchard. At first each man packed his own apples, and when, after a time, the central packing-house system was adopted, many held back, but prices being low that season they all returned before the close and almost swamped the management with apples, though in the end everything was cleared off before Christmas. None who have ever been in the association have permanently withdrawn. Until this year packing has been done in rented buildings, but the work is now done in their fine new warehouse, outside and inside views of which we give. The building is 48x100 feet, cement basement, pressed steel siding, and when finished will cost \$3,000. To meet this expense the association was formed into a joint stock company, limited, each member being required to have at least one share of \$25.00, and no one allowed to have more than eight. Shareholders receive as dividends two per cent. of gross sales. An evaporator plant is being added to make use of culls, and will be in operation this fall.

As is inevitable in all companies, there are some kickers, but the kicking is not so much at the returns, which are very much greater than under the usual way of selling to buyers, but at their own share of these returns. Many people have a way of thinking their own stuff superior to that of their neighbors, when it is the reverse, and, as a consequence, feel like grumbling when the others get the bigger share. However, on the whole, things have gone smoothly and prosperously with the association, and long may that state of things exist. The co-operative system, to quote Mr. Ross again, is the way to handle fruit. One can see another advantage besides those mentioned, and that is the saving of waste in the short time that elapses between the picking of the fruit and being placed before the consumer. In ten days or two weeks from the time the apples are hanging on the trees about Chatham they are in the hands and between the teeth of the apple-hungry farmers and farm hands of the West.

Before leaving, a visit was paid to the farm of Mr. Milton Backus, President of the Association, who was discovered in the act of picking fancy Champion peaches. In addition to his apple orchard, he has a large orchard of peaches, and also one of Dwarf pears. He is an enthusiastic orchardist, and on the subjects of pruning, spraying and thinning holds pronounced opinions—some might be inclined to say was something of a crank. He attributes the freedom of his pear orchard from blight to spraying before the buds open with clear copper sulphate, five pounds to the barrel. Certainly it is not due to any lack of growth; the orchard is most thrifty. He prunes his apple trees in umbrella form, keeps them low and spreading. He has Northern Spy trees sixty years old, off which the highest apples could be gathered from a 16-foot ladder. He showed some splendid Snow trees heavily loaded with fruit, from which the shaded and poor specimens had been thinned. For size, color and cleanness the apples were very fine, and would certainly grade as "Fancy." He is not quite in favor of the evaporator project, as he thinks that all cull fruit should be picked off early and the strength of the tree allowed to go into the swelling out of the finer grades.

"I honor the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth-made implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand—crooked, coarse—wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue indefeasibly royal, as of the scepter of this planet."—[Carlyle.]

Dr. Hucho, an agricultural expert from Germany, is studying farming conditions in Western Canada for the benefit of farmers in the "Fatherland."

The Fruit Exhibit at Toronto.

The fruit exhibit this year at the National Exhibition, Toronto, was well up to the mark of former years, and, with the exception of plums, perhaps a little ahead. Apples and pears were very fine indeed, and wonderfully well developed for the time of year. One of the fruit exhibits to catch the eye was the district exhibit of St. Catharines Horticultural Society. The only competitor was the Grantham Society's exhibit, which, in the opinion of some, was the best of the two, although it only got second prize. However, both exhibits were from practically the same locality, and were a very fine sample of what the locality could produce. The marks on some of the peaches, where the San Jose scales had been scraped off, was a reminder of what an insidious enemy the fruit-growers of that locality have to contend with. In apples, the Bay of Quinte, as usual, took the lead, the prize for forty varieties going to Harry Dempsey, of Rednersville; J. F. Dempsey, of Albany, second, and Harry Marshall, of Hamilton, third. For 20 varieties, Harry Marshall won first; S. P. Peck, of Albany, second, and J. B. Guthrey, of Dixie, third. In the five varieties for export, five plates, and five specimens of each, Harry Dempsey was first, Harry Marshall second. For five varieties for dessert, J. F. Dempsey was first, and Harry Marshall second. For five varieties of cooking apples, W. E. Weese got first, J. B. Guthrey second.

There was a fine display of boxed apples and pears, both wrapped and unwrapped. Harry Marshall was well to the fore in boxed apples, taking first for Spies, Gravenstein, Ontario, Snow and Duchess. J. B. Guthrey got first for his fine Greenings. In the single plates of apples a long list of varieties were shown, and with few exceptions, of very fine quality. Among those particularly noticeable for their excellence were Harry Dempsey's first-prize Kings and Ontarios, and Harry Marshall's McIntosh, probably the finest specimen of McIntosh ever shown at this date. J. F. Dempsey's Spies were very fine, and some grand R. I. Greenings were shown by J. H. Smith, of St. Catharines. Among the Pippins, Harry Marshall had some very fine Ribston and Newton Pippins, taking first in both varieties. He had also the finest plate of Wealthies, but got no prize for it. Why the judges passed it over is not easily seen. Some extra fine "Pomme Grise," from the Bay of Quinte, were shown by Harry Dempsey and S. P. Peck. It is a pity this choice little dessert apple is not more appreciated than it is, for it is really a most delicious apple in its season. Perhaps its size is the greatest objection; people regard it as simply a small Russet—too small to be of much value. An exhibit of Scott's Winter was awarded a first prize that should have been left out. Such scrubby winter apples as this, Wallbridge, and a good many others, should be weeded out of the prize-lists of our shows.

In judging apples, several errors were apparent in the matter of varieties. The first prize for plate of Wagoners were not Wagoners at all, but Kings. A plate of Kings were also awarded first prize as Gravensteins, while some fine plates of genuine Gravensteins were passed over. The first prize for Scarlet Pippin was placed on a plate of St. Lawrence, and the first prize for Wolf River was placed on Alexander, while the only genuine plate of Wolf River was passed over.

In pears, the bulk of the prizes went to the vicinity of Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula. Harry Marshall had some of the finest Clapp's ever exhibited here. The principal prizewinners were Harry Marshall, F. G. Stewart, G. Wild, S. D. Furringer, R. Cameron, F. G. Bunting. A very fine display of pears, boxed, ready for export, like the boxed apples, were shown, the pear-box standard size being only half the size of the apple box. The principal prizewinners in this class were F. G. Stewart and R. Cameron, of Homer, who seem to know how to grow fine pears, and also how to pack them. Whoever did the judging of the boxed exhibits seemed to pay more attention to the packing than the quality of the fruit. This was particularly noticeable in the case of Duchess apples—the very finest box was passed over because the fruit did not come quite to the top of the box, and the prize was placed on an inferior box of fruit, but which was well packed.

Plums were not up to the mark, this being an off year; yet, there were some fairly good plates shown. Some extra fine Bradshaws were shown by G. Wild, and Harry Marshall had some very fine Pond's Seedling and Reine Claude. For 15 varieties, the prizes went to R. Cameron, S. D. Furringer and F. G. Bunting, and for 10 varieties, R. Cameron and Harry Marshall; 5 varieties, Cameron and Marshall.

The principal exhibitors and prizewinners in peaches were such well-known growers as F. G. Stewart, of Homer; E. Free, Niagara; F. G. Bunting, St. Catharines; S. Prest, Stamford, and Harry Marshall. The prizes for 15 varieties went to E. Free and R. Cameron; for 10 varieties, the same. One noticeable thing in the exhibit of peaches, and which occasioned no little comment, was the fact that the first- and second-prize Champion peaches were covered with San Jose scale. The judge must have had his spectacles off when he made this award.

Niagara Peninsula is certainly the vineyard region of Canada, for it excels in the growing of the very finest grapes, and the exhibit this year was superb. The principal exhibitors and prizewinners were: F. G. Stewart, who took first in the collections, and many more in the single plates; J. H. Smith, St. Catharines; S. Prest, Stamford, and W. G. Selby, Homer. The

latter took first for a plate of Wilder which could not be excelled.

The Experimental Station's exhibit is not much in evidence now since the inauguration of the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, held in Massey Hall in November. The Stations now make their exhibits at a time when all fruits are perfectly matured. However, Mr. Hodgkiss, Secretary of the Fruit-growers' Association, had got together a fairly good exhibit of varieties recommended for cultivation in apples, plums, pears, peaches and grapes. There was also a large collection of bottled fruit—raspberries, currants, and other small sorts. In connection with the experimental exhibit was an exhibit of orchard tools, such as every fruit-grower should have. This exhibit was both appropriate and commendable.

The famous Seedless Apple was on exhibition in the annex, and orders were being solicited for trees at \$1.50 each. In view of what has been said and written about this novelty, comment is unnecessary.

Perhaps in no department of the fair is the capabilities of the country better exemplified than in the Fruit Building. It shows that we possess a land of abundant sunshine and a fertile soil which only needs the skilled and industrious hand of the intelligent grower to bring forth in abundance those fine products, of which we may justly feel proud.

Disaster in the Irish Potato Fields.

Information from the western Irish counties during the past couple of weeks has pointed to the likelihood of a serious failure in the potato crop in that part of the country, due to the widespread appearance of and havoc wrought by the dread potato blight. Unfortunately, there seems no escape from the conclusion that these reports are only too well founded upon fact. The outlook at the time of writing (August 29th) for the crop in the Counties of Galway, Sligo, Mayo, and other sections of the Province of Connaught, is of the most gloomy character, and, even in the most favored of the affected areas, few are so optimistic as to anticipate the yield of anything like half an average crop, while in some places it is to be feared that the small struggling farmers will have to face an almost completely ruined prospect. Fortunately it is that this failure is not general all over the country, and reports from various parts of Ulster, Munster and Leinster go to promise, on the whole, a good average crop.

The attack in the west came early and suddenly, being the inevitable outcome of a prolonged spell of moist, dull, murky weather, which experience shows to be just the kind that specially favors the development of the blight. There are, no doubt, other potent predisposing causes, and among these mention may be made of (1) inefficient cultivation of the soil, (2) the use of worn-out land, (3) the selection of seed of poor vitality, and (4) the partial disregard of the advantages of spraying with the attested sulphate of copper solution (Bordeaux mixture). Even spraying, however, has not this year proved completely efficacious, though where thoroughly and repeatedly carried out it seems to have minimized the destructive influence of the blight.

Indeed, the question is now being asked, "Would an early and general spraying of the potato crop have fully safeguarded the crop?" It has often been held that it would, but a new light has now been thrown on the subject. Quite recently

A NOT UNREASONABLE SCIENTIFIC THEORY

has been promoted by a well-known British investigator, Mr. Masee, of Kew, regarding the disease. Mr. Masee's theory would indicate that spraying, though a good precaution to a certain extent, cannot be relied on as a complete safeguard against the disease. Heretofore it has been believed that the direct cause of the disease was a fungus, the spores of which first attacked the leaves of the potato plants, but Mr. Masee claims to have discovered that epidemics of the disease are due to a "hibernating mycelium." He contends that while the spread of the disease is undoubtedly promoted by the wafting of the spores of the fungus from plant to plant, it is also largely propagated by the mycelium in the planted tuber, which not only spreads with the growth of the plant, but by entering into the new tubers and seeds, infects its offspring for all time. He believes that the spraying is useful only against the propagation by spores, and is quite ineffectual against the subtle infection of the mycelium. This theory, of course, is of vast moment and importance, and if it be substantiated by further experiment and observation is likely to clear up much of the mystery at present existing regarding the true nature of the blight infection. It at any rate emphasizes that the planting of only good, sound, healthy seed is as important a preventive as spraying. At the same time, so far as our knowledge goes, even both precautions might prove inadequate, as there is no assurance that the disease may not in one form or another remain latent in the soil, especially in those exhausted patches which year after year are devoted to the potato crop. Truly there is ample room here for carefully-conducted, scientific, experimental work in the immediate future. Meantime,

hundreds of our western farmers are face to face with a prospect gloomy enough in all conscience.

EMERALD ISLE.

Dublin, August 29th, 1906.

POULTRY.

Simple Method of Fattening.

The soft-roaster growers of what is known as the "South Shore" section in Massachusetts, who produce the finest poultry brought to the Boston market, continue the same system of feeding from the time their chickens leave the brooders until they are sold to be dressed and marketed immediately. Cracked corn, beef scrap and water are always before their chickens. Green food is supplied as convenient. Cabbages are used quite freely when grown at home, but I do not think are purchased very extensively. Green rye, sown in the fall on the land about the houses is available whenever the ground is bare, and with many growers this is the main reliance for green food. Their chickens are grown on this diet, and fatten on it as they reach the fattening period of their lives. As they are especially wanted for early summer, there is rarely occasion to hasten fattening. Indeed, these chickens are quite as likely to come on a little faster than the grower wants them to, and so be ready for market rather in advance of the period of best prices. While they may be held for a short time after they are well fatted, this is rarely done, for the overfat chicken is not desired, and after the chicken is once well fatted the risk of disease in fat fowls, intensified by the fact that all through life the roasting chicken has been handled with a view to the quality of the meat rather than to strength and vigor, makes it inadvisable to hold it long.

The principle upon which these South Shore soft-roaster growers work is this:

To make the best growth and remain soft meated, the chicken must be quiet and contented, not disposed to forage or roam about much, but still inclined to take exercise enough to keep it in healthy condition through its short life. They give it abundance of food. The food is always before it. They give it opportunity to go quite a distance, and trust to the abundance of food to restrain its inclination to wander, while the opportunity to move about is relied upon to induce it to take exercise enough to keep it from going out of condition before it is marketed.

The object of these growers is to produce chickens in which the meat has always been soft. Their method does not contemplate improving the quality of a hard-meated fowl by softening hard muscles and interspersing them with fat. With them the fattening is strictly a finishing process, intended to be carried only as far as necessary to furnish the fat to cook the meat on the fowl.

NEXT STEP TOWARD SPECIAL FATTENING.

The soft-roaster growers, as a rule, intend all their chickens, cockerels (caponized), and pullets, alike for market. Their system, as generally operated, does not produce the largest possible chicken from the possibilities with which they start. There is no need that it should, for the method they use gives them chickens large enough for the general demand. But when a poultryman is growing stock in which the different sexes or birds of different quality are to be devoted to different purposes, this method does not apply so well. The object, then, is to build up good, strong, vigorous, and, usually, too, large bodies; and this must apply to all the stock, for not until mature, or nearly so, can the selection of individuals for the different purposes be made. Chickens handled for this purpose for many months would not readily adapt themselves to the method of heavy feeding and reduced activity. They would come to it in time with the inducements it offers them, but when a poultryman has reached the point of culling out the chickens that are to go to market, he usually wants to fit them for market, and dispose of them as quickly as possible. To accomplish this he confines them somewhat closely, and feeds more heavily and more fattening foods.

In the case of partly-grown chickens of the small and medium sized breeds, this kind of forcing is likely to give temporarily very rapid growth, with a slight accumulation of fat. I used to take Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Buff Leghorn chicks, weighing a pound to a pound and a quarter each, confine them in lots of about forty, in pens 8 ft. square, with yards containing about 300 sq. ft., and feed heavily on corn cake, wheat and cracked corn, and put eight ounces of weight on each of them in a week. This was my system of handling chicks to dress for broilers. If my orders for broilers left any to grow a little too large for that purpose, they were kept under about the same conditions—perhaps a little more exercise and more variety of food for a few weeks, then again given a week of finishing to fit them for "frys," and at this second fattening they generally put on much more fat.

When cockerels are well grown, I plan to have a few fattening all the time until all destined for

the table have been used. They are simply shut in a small pen or coop, fed mash the same as the rest of the stock once a day, and for the rest have cracked corn and water before them all the time. On this treatment most of them will fatten as fast as we care to have them, in from one to two weeks, the average being about ten days. If it should happen that any are not killed within two weeks, we are quite sure of finding them overfat.

These chickens are full fed and in good condition before being shut up. I think they will run a little harder meated than the soft roasters, as grown by the South Shore method, but there are many specimens just as soft, and the average is very much better than that of ordinary good table poultry.—[John H. Robinson, in "First Lessons in Poultry Keeping."

APIARY.

Don't Let the Bees "Slide."

Don't forget that there is a winter coming. Don't forget that it will soon be here. Don't forget that bees cannot live through the winter on beeswax and air.

Don't forget to see that they have something more substantial.

Don't forget to do it until November. Don't forget to do it until December. Don't forget that the sooner you do it the better it can be done.

Don't think that because you have only a few colonies of bees they do not need attention.

Don't think that, if they do need it, any old time before Christmas will do to fix them up.

Don't think that you haven't time just now. Don't think that you can't leave the plowing or the roots for a few hours.

Don't think that the bees have plenty of honey for winter unless you know they have—unless you have seen it, or given it to them, or felt the weight of it.

Don't guess at it. Don't take chances. Live bees are worth money; dead bees are not.

Remember that bees are living animals—or insects—and if they haven't enough of the proper food to keep them alive they will die. The fact that you can give them their winter's supply of food all at once (if they haven't already got it for themselves) is no excuse for not giving it to them at the proper time. Look them up. If they haven't a laying queen and enough honey for winter, see that they are "put right." The sooner the better. Do it now. E. G. H.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Canada's Agricultural Exports.

That Canada's dairy exports to Britain are increasing, is shown by trade returns just published for the year ending June 30th, 1906. In that twelve months, cheese sent to the Old Country amounted to 214,877,077 lbs. in weight, and \$24,300,908 in value. Though this quantity was no more than the big shipments of the previous year, it was of \$4,126,697 greater value, on account of the higher prices paid for cheese. The value of Canadian bacon sent to the United Kingdom in the period named was \$11,563,619, the price paid for 98,173,242 pounds. This was not quite as much as for the previous year, when the amount was 116,705,157 pounds, valued at \$12,180,817. In butter shipments there was an increase of 2,914,321 pounds, representing a gain of \$1,233,004. The shipments for 1904-05 were 29,990,669 pounds, and for 1905-06 they totalled 32,904,990 pounds. The shipments of eggs fell off in quantity, being 2,688,977 dozen for last year, and 3,352,485 dozen for the previous year. The values were \$448,463 for 1905, and \$660,610 for the previous year. There was a great gain in Canadian canned-meat shipments, and also in Canadian wheat shipments.

Presentation to Dr. Bell.

A pleasing incident and a well-deserved compliment was the presentation, during the late Toronto Exhibition, to Dr. A. W. Bell, of Winnipeg, by the exhibitors, of an address and a purse of \$475, as an expression of appreciation of his uniform kindness and courtesy to exhibitors and visitors during his term as Assistant Manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Dr. Bell's host of friends in Ontario will join us in wishing him unbounded success in his new position as General Manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and Secretary of the Association.

There were eight prizes for cheese at the Sherbrooke exhibition. It is stated that the winners of all but a few prizes were "cool-cured" cheese.

The Migration, Army Immigration Department, is now in the process of forming a farm help office in London and another in Toronto. M. McMillan, for Western Ontario.

Hillhurst Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale at Sherbrooke on Sept. 7th, of the Hillhurst herd of Shorthorns, property of Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec, was considered fairly successful and satisfactory. Some of the best of the Scotch-bred cattle brought lower prices than were expected, but those of the dual-purpose sort were taken at fair prices by the farmers in the dairy districts of Quebec. Following is the sale list:

Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd; G. V. Norton, Coaticook, P. Q.	\$ 400
Missie Maid 2nd; G. V. Norton	345
Pine Grove Mildred 6th; Hector Ross, Sherbrooke, P. Q.	175
Ruby of Pine Grove 4th; John Miller, Ashburn, Ont.	185
Ruby of Pine Grove 5th; R. H. Pope, Cookshire, P. Q.	200
Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd; J. F. Learned, Cookshire, P. Q.	135
Cal; Jas. Church, Leeds, P. Q.	35
Alpine Belle; F. Cromwell, Cookshire, P. Q.	180
Alpine Maid; J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille, P. Q.	125
Alpine Belle 2nd; H. W. Burton, Huntingville, P. Q.	60
Hillhurst Diamond; J. A. McClary, Hillhurst Sta. Donalda; H. W. Burton	120
Dame Diamond; J. F. Learned	85
Welcome Honour; J. A. McClary	55
Welcome Dawn; H. J. Elliot, Danville, P. Q.	125
Welcome Lass; G. V. Norton	70
Lady Ingram Hillhurst; Wm. W. Wallace, Kars, Ont.	115
Frost 52nd (imp.); F. Cromwell	185
Cal; J. E. Wadsworth, Milton, P. Q.	85
Frost Queen; H. W. Burton	205
Famous 5th of Hillhurst; A. B. Hunt, Bury, P. Q.	130
Cal; Jas. MacMillan, Brampton	90
Victress of Hillhurst; A. L. McIvor, Robinson, P. Q.	90
Viscountess; G. V. Norton	80
Vera of Hillhurst; J. A. McClary	80
Beatrice Mount Stephen; G. V. Norton	135
Beatrice 7th of Hillhurst; R. H. Pope	80
Lady Languish; J. F. Learned	60
Lorna Languish; H. Ross	95
Lucy Languish; S. A. Baldwin, Norton Mills	50
Merry Marchioness; W. Wallace	100
Princess 2nd of Hillhurst; F. Cromwell	115
Scottish Princess; H. Statton, Cookshire	100
Princess 3rd Hillhurst; H. W. Burton	85

BULLS.

Broad Scotch; H. J. Elliot	95
Golden Carol; F. Cromwell	250
Merry Scot; C. W. Lowry, Sawyerville	65
Donald Hillhurst; J. A. McClary	75
Scottish Stamp; J. H. Crepeau	100
Dandy Scot; Mrs. Routledge, Georgeville, P. Q.	65
Ingram Benedict; A. L. McIvor	105
Welcome Chief; P. Champoux, Disraeli	65

SUMMARY.

Thirty-one females, average \$130	\$4,030
Twelve bulls, average \$92.91	1,115
Total, forty-three; average, \$119.65	\$5,145

Ontario Noxious Weeds Act.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In view of the numerous enquiries which are being received by the Ontario Department of Agriculture respecting the Act to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds, I append herewith a synopsis of the Act, in order that its provisions may be more clearly understood, and should be glad if you would allow same to appear in your columns. NELSON MONTICITH, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

The Act to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds makes it incumbent on every owner or occupier of land to cut down and destroy, when growing on his land, the following weeds: Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, burdock, as often as is necessary to prevent the ripening of their seed, provided that the destruction of growing grain crops is not involved thereby.

The operations of the Act may be further extended by by-law to any weed or weeds, and to any disease of grain or fruit trees (excepting yellows and black-knot in fruit trees).

In order that the provisions of the Act may be properly enforced, it is provided that the council of any city, town, township or incorporated village may, and upon petition of fifty or more ratepayers shall, appoint at least one inspector for the purpose. The inspector is required to serve a notice in writing on the owner or occupant of any land within the municipality (or within his division of the municipality, if there is more than one inspector appointed) where said noxious weeds are growing, requiring him to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within ten days of the service of the notice. In the event of neglect to carry out these instructions, the inspector shall enter upon the land and cause such weeds to be cut down or destroyed (unless the land be sown with grain), the cost of doing this work to be charged against the land with the other taxes imposed by the municipality.

Where such noxious weeds are growing upon non-resident lands (by which is meant "lands which are unoccupied, and the owner of which is not resident

within the municipality"), it is not necessary that the inspector should give any notice before proceeding to cut down or destroy such weeds.

In the event of the land being railway property, the notice shall be given to any stationmaster of the company resident in or nearest the municipality.

The owner or occupier of land is also required to destroy, at the proper time to prevent the ripening of their seed, all noxious weeds growing on any highway (not being a toll road) adjoining his land, from the boundary of such land to the center line of the road. It is the duty of the overseer or inspector of highways in the municipality to see that the Act, as it relates to the keeping of highways clear of weeds, is properly enforced, and in case of neglect after notice has been

given to the owner or occupier, the work may be performed by the municipality, and the costs added to the taxes against the land. In the event of there being no overseer or inspector of highways, the enforcement of the Act in this regard falls upon the clerk of the municipality.

Every offence against the Act is punishable by fine on summary conviction before any Justice of the Peace, the fine to be paid to the treasurer for the use of the municipality. Every inspector, overseer of highways or other officer who refuses or neglects to discharge the duties imposed upon him by this Act, is liable, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than \$10, or more than \$20.

Judging Farm Papers.

Don't judge a farm paper by its subscription price. Some are dear at half the price, and some are worse than none at all. Some are cheap at ten times the price, and worth more than money can measure.

Judge a farm paper as you judge a horse—by its style and action; by its reliability, endurance and temper; by its intelligence. In short, judge anything by its character—its real self—not by its cost in dollars and cents.—[Farmers' Voice.

At the Provincial Horticultural Show, to be held in Massey Hall, Toronto, Nov. 6th to 10th, one of the features will be competitive exhibits from twenty of the leading fruit-growing counties in Ontario.

THE WESTERN FAIR A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Western Fair continues to be a very popular exhibition. Beginning many years ago as the first of the big independent shows, whose advent numbered the days of the perigrinating Provincial Fair, it has had a career of steady success, and outliving several competitors, is the one great live-stock, agricultural and industrial show for Western Ontario. The crowds attending this year were greater than ever before, and, in consequence, a strong tone prevailed everywhere. There were probably a greater percentage than usual of visitors from a greater distance, attracted not only by the show, but by London's charms as a model city of broad streets and tasteful and hospitable homes and many successful industries. Nearly all the departments were creditably filled. Exhibitors, especially those to whom the Fair is a place for doing business, of course, were well pleased, but so also seemed the crowds who attended for pleasure only. There was an utter absence of that depressed, worried feeling which can be felt when something serious has gone amiss, or when the gate receipts will not cover expenses. True, the air-ship, unfortunately, got on a tear and failed to fly, but except for the highflyer himself, to whom, no doubt, the sky might as well have fallen, nobody seemed to mind it much. To speak of the crowds, they themselves were the finest sight in the whole show. Looking over the grounds on Wednesday, when dense masses of people were clustered everywhere, the sight of so many well-dressed men, women and children, the white dresses of the ladies contrasting finely with the dark clothes of the men, and the children darting here, there and everywhere, was simply beautiful. Queen's Park, which for the greater part of the year is a silent retreat, was more than alive. But the pleasure derived from looking at the crowds was not so much from their being well dressed and prosperous-looking, as from their intelligent, good-natured, self-respecting appearance, giving indication of good character and lots of reserve force. Such a scene makes one hopeful of the future of his country.

The Main Building, or rather the Crystal Palace, the name for it which still lingers in popular speech, was well filled with the products of the factory and the fireside. Crowds surged continually through, listening to the pianos and their extollers, tasting the biscuits, tea, chocolate, breakfast foods and other products which were advertised in that way, getting free samples of goods not eatable, listening to gramophones, watching the experts at sewing machines, and generally enjoying themselves. Boots, soap, fine furniture, plumbers' work, furs, catsup, and other things, were to be seen. Upstairs, the ladies' work, as usual, was super-excellent—at least we suppose so, not knowing—and there were some fine cases of stuffed birds and animals, besides numerous boxes of curios, and those containing trans-fixed butterflies, moths and bugs, which were to many interesting and instructive. The exhibit of school work from the London schools was also a fine feature.

In the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, the products of the earth there to be seen displayed again the excellence of Ontario soil and climate. Fruits, flowers, roots, grain, vegetables, honey, all of the very highest grade, were on exhibition. But there is not the interest on the part of exhibitors that is desirable, the number exhibiting being very much reduced, and, in most lines, confined to three or four, who might be called specialists or professionals. One misses the profuse display of former times, when tables were heaped and officials were at their wits' end where to find room for the stuff. There is no trouble now. On many tables the articles had to be spread out to cover the bareness. Take, for instance, the display of grapes. There are more grapes grown and more grape-growers at the present time in Ontario than ever before, yet, on a careful examination of the grape exhibit, it was seen that not one entry failed to get a prize ticket, and many prizes could not be bestowed for lack of entries. Without knowing why, the change of sentiment could have been detected in the small number visiting this department. A staleness seems to have crept in which is regrettable, but which it is much easier to point out than to remedy. In place of eager throngs of former years, there is plenty of room and a listless air.

On visiting the poultry department, one is struck by the change of air—in more senses than one. There seems to be something about fowls which makes their rearing and care a fascinating diversion for many

people. Perhaps the wonderful prices for poultry products of late may have something to do with the interest shown in this department, but, whatever the cause, the fact was unmistakable. London has come to be known as the main center of Canadian poultry-breeders, and the show of fowls at the Western is always fine. This year it was, according to some judges, better than the average. The birds were in better feather and thrift than usual. In the classes for Barded Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, the main utility breeds at present, there were a considerable number of exhibitors, and many strong, growthy birds were shown. There were many fine specimens in the other classes also, but in what might be called the show breeds there are but few exhibitors, and these had no trouble in securing prizes. A revision of the prize-list and of the amount of prize-money awarded different breeds, seems to be in order.

As might be expected from Western Ontario, the Dairy Hall was well filled with products, apparatus and people, particularly when the buttermaking contests were in progress.

The acres of reapers, mowers and other agricultural implements which used to be on the grounds, have not been seen for some years, but their absence is still regretted by very many. The display in Machinery Hall is, however, a leading feature in the show, and always attracts much attention from visitors. The character of the exhibits in this building furnishes a commentary on the changing conditions and circumstances of our people. Here are to be seen cement-block-and-brick machines, power sprayers, manufactured roofing material, gasoline engines, manure spreaders, hay tedders, hay loaders, coal ranges, heaters and furnaces, feed and litter carriers—all lately come into use. The former times, whether better or worse than these, were certainly different.

While the exhibits in the cattle, sheep and swine divisions were generally of high-class quality, it must be admitted that competition in respect to numbers of exhibitors and entries in these classes, falls short of what might reasonably be expected in a show located in so prosperous an agricultural center and in a district noted for its many excellent herds and flocks of pure-bred stock. The holding of the Ottawa Exhibition on the same dates, doubtless, in part, accounts for the limited competition in these classes, and should, if possible, be avoided in future. But it would appear that there should be no difficulty in filling the stables and pens of both shows, even on simultaneous dates, with first-class stock, considering their distance apart and the splendid farming country tributary to each. The spirit of rivalry appears to need cultivating, and this would doubtless be encouraged by a more liberal prize-list. There is, to our certain knowledge, the feeling prevailing among stockmen that the prizes offered at both these fairs are not sufficiently attractive in amount to make it an object to prepare stock for the shows, the expenses, in most cases, running away with the winnings. The live stock is certainly the leading attraction of our fairs, and should be as liberally provided for in the prize-list as the circumstances will justify, in order to encourage greater competition. An improvement urgently needed in this department is a rearrangement of the cattle and sheep barn, in order to giving more light and air and cleaner passages for the people, so that the stock may be viewed with comfort. The present unwieldy building should be cut into half a dozen sections, with one end to the fair-grounds, admitting a free circulation of air and the provision of clean walks. Until something radical in this direction is done, the stock department of the fair will never be in keeping with its importance, and the building will continue to be a blot on the reputation of the show.

HORSES.

The horse end of the Western Fair stock exhibit is generally the best represented, and that just ended was no exception to this rule. Formerly London District and the Western Fair was celebrated chiefly for light horses, but of recent years the heavier sorts, that are now in such strong demand, and for which farmers and breeders generally are receiving the best-paying prices, are as strong numerically, and are quite as carefully bred. Taking the different breeds and classes in the order given in the prize-list, the premier place is given to the oldest having a studbook.

THOROUGHBREDS.—As usual, there was a light entry in this class. Three were forwarded in the aged

stallion section. Here, G. J. Fitzgerald, of London, won the red ribbon with Governor Grigg, the successful campaigning son of Tristian. W. R. Hare, Aymer, had forwarded a breezy-looking young horse, to whom the second ribbon was sent. The balance of the stallion sections were not represented, thus leaving a blank. Four brood mares came forward seeking honors at the hand of W. H. Millman, Toronto, whose duty it was to tie the ribbons for the class. Hon. Adam Beck, London, had sent three good specimens that looked like breeding candidates for the turf, and to his stable the judge awarded first and third, and to a smoothly-turned mare, owned by D. McIntyre, Nilestown, was sent the second prize.

HACKNEYS.—Judging by the numbers of recently-imported specimens, this breed must be in keen demand, or importers would not be investing so heavily in this high-priced sort, as, with a few exceptions, the candidates for honors have not previously been seen at the Western Fair. In the ring for horses four years and over, there were nine to face the judge, Allan Cameron, Annan, on whom devolved the duty of placing the awards. The fact that the section had so many specimens that had not contested for honors previously here, made it more interesting for spectators, a goodly number of whom had gathered around the ringside. However, after an all-round trial at their different paces, a short leet of five was drawn. Among these was Warwick Model, a recently-imported horse, forwarded by O. Sorby, of Guelph. It was evident from the first that he was popular at the ringside. He is a horse of true Hackney type, of particularly smooth finish, with head and neck of admirable poise, together with all the quality one could desire. Yet it is his sensational manner of going which attracts attention, for he has flash action at both knee and hock. In fact, many old-time judges declared it the best they have yet seen. This horse is bred in the purple, his sire being Garton Duke of Connaught, and his dam by His Majesty. The second ribbon was sent to Fashioner, by Welbeck, from the well-known stables of Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. This horse was also a capital mover, his action at both ends being high and true, but he lacked the high bloom of the first-prize winner. Guelph Performer was sent to third place. He was bred by O. Sorby, sire Square Shot, dam the sensational, imported harness mare, Miss Baker. This is a big, upstanding horse, of smooth build, but lacks the attractive action of the two previously-placed candidates. Three-year-olds had two good representatives, one of which was Forest Fashion, from the stables of Hamilton & Hawthorne, which had just been brought over. This son of Copely Ganey is another of those flash goers that are strong contestants in the show-ring, while his neat topiece claims many admirers. The second ribbon was sent to W. E. Butler's (Ingersoll) Towthorpe Eclipse, sire Edemynag. He is hardly as well finished as the previously-mentioned, but doubtless will improve with a little more fitting. Three two-year-olds answered the call for this section. Hamilton & Hawthorne won with a bay colt styled King's Chocolate, by Chocolate, dam by His Majesty, that is quite promising for future honors. The second ribbon was sent to A. St. Clair, and third to O. Sorby's son of the sensational winner, Imp. Cliff Roberts. Had this colt not happened with an accident that temporarily caused a blemish, he would have been placed higher, as he is a good mover and neatly turned. Sorby won sweepstakes with Warwick Model, which was a popular decision. In the section for three-year-old mares there were ten entries, and a handsome lot they were. However, the winner was easily found in the string from Sorby's stables, his recently-imported mare taking the first premium. W. E. Butler also had a neat-turned filly that was much admired, while one forwarded by C. D. Woolley, Pt. Ryerse, came third. Sorby also carried away the red with a neat two-year-old, W. J. Travers, Talbotville, coming second. Sorby scored again with a yearling filly, J. W. Coulter gaining third. W. J. Travers, J. W. Coulter and Telfer Bros., Milton West, in the above order, won for foals; while in brood mares, J. W. Coulter, Telfer Bros. and W. J. Travers carried the winnings.

COACH OR CARRIAGE.—This class was rather light in numbers, but in quality it ranked high. Among the six entries for aged stallions, the nineteen-year-old Hackney stallion, Jubilee Chief, won first, a very popular decision with the breeders of a large section who have profited by his unsurpassed success in the stud, as, from this viewpoint, he certainly has been a mine of

wealth to the farmers of Middlesex and Elgin. G. J. Watts' (Thamesville) son of Picador was given second, R. A. Small, Komoka, winning third ribbon on a strong horse, a German Coacher. In the three-year-old section, Telfer Bros., Milton West, carried first without competition, Henry Zinn, Listowel, doing the same trick in the two-year section. Jubilee Chief carried the sweepstakes ribbon. Brood mares proved a strong section, seven entries having been forwarded. Here, W. H. Shore carried first on a beautiful mare by Grand Falconer. To Fred Irwin, Crumlin, and R. A. Small, Komoka, were given second and third, respectively. Three-year fillies and geldings had been forwarded to aggregate thirteen entries, and a fine lot they were. C. D. Woolly, Pt. Ryerse; Clinton Woodhull, Killworth; and Jas. McCartney, London, in the order named, claimed the ribbons. G. J. Watts, Thamesville, had the only two-year entry, and T. Hardy Shore won first on yearling gelding and filly. Henry Zinn and Love Bros., Littlewood, carried the other two premiums. Among seven foals, W. H. Shore, Fred Irwin and R. A. Small had the best of it in the order named.

ROADSTERS.—There were but three aged road stallions to claim the honors for this section, Johnson Bros.' (London) Harry Winters, by Ed. Winters, won over G. J. Fitzgerald's Bellsire, by the sensational breeding horse, Electioneer. Bellsire was not at his best, as, through a new light set of shoes, he lacks the steadiness in gait he usually displays. J. S. Koch, Tavistock, was given third ribbon. George Laidlaw won on the only three-year stallion. Love Bros., Littlewood; Robt. Brown, Glendale, and F. W. Enterchen, Tavistock, carried the ribbons awarded in the two-year section. Johnson Bros. won sweepstakes on Harry Winters. In the section for brood mares, C. N. Annett, Glencoe; H. E. Hadcock, Zenda, and H. Raison, London, were declared winners. Three-year-olds were a strong ring, in which Geo. W. Langs, London; J. D. Cowan, Drumbo, and Ira Mabee, Aylmer, were declared to have the best of it. In the two-year section seven were forward. Here, H. Zinn, Listowel; H. E. Hadcock, and James Beattie, Kirkton, gained the colors. In the ring of five entries for yearlings, H. Zinn, C. N. Annett and Geo. Laidlaw carried the winnings. H. Raison, C. N. Annett and H. E. Hadcock had the best foals.

CLYDESDALES.—Western Ontario, long famous for the superiority of its light horses, and still holding its own creditably in that class, as the reports of the special horse shows at Toronto and elsewhere reveal, is also making progress in the introduction of fresh blood of high-class quality of the heavy-draft breeds, as the exhibit at the Western Fair this year clearly shows. There was, it must be acknowledged, room for this improvement, owing to so many of the best class having been sold and shipped out since market prices have advanced to such a tempting degree. The numerous importations of heavy-draft stallions into this section of the Province in recent years have provided nearly a sufficiency of desirable sires, the greatest lack being the scarcity of good mares to mate with them, and if the display of home-bred mares in the draft classes at the Western Fair may be taken as a criterion, this lack is a lamentable one, and the situation calls for immediate or as early improvements as possible, if our supply of drafters is to be made and kept creditable. There was a really good show of individual mares in the Clydesdale class, but in very limited numbers, and nearly all of recent importation, and while the fact that a considerable number of these have been brought out this year is encouraging, the number in the country, it must be admitted, is but as a drop in a bucket in comparison with the need.

One thing in connection with the management of this section of the show which calls for adverse comment, is the neglect of the judges by the directorate, not a single director appearing in sight during the whole judging of the draft classes—the most important in the show. Indeed, it would seem as though some of those important personages who are always so actively in evidence on election day, are too modest to appear in public on fair day, but leave the institution to run itself, while they are presumably looking after their own interests.

The Clydesdale class, which was judged by John Davidson, of Ashburn, was well filled at this show, the aged stallion section being especially strong, eight excellent imported horses facing the judge, and rendering the task of placing them by no means an easy one. There was considerable uniformity of type running through the list, that of medium rather than of excessive size, but much quality of bone, and, as a rule, good pasterns and feet, close and true action, and the indications of strong constitution and good feeding qualities—a term perhaps seldom applied to horses in a show review, but none the less important, as without a good breadbasket, chest room and close ribbing a horse is not likely to be a good feeder, and, failing in this, is not likely to be an enduring worker, but will fag before the end of the day, and make faces at his meals. The first-prize horse was not difficult of selection, as Mr. Sorby's recently-imported Acme, a nine-year-old son of the great sire, Baron's Pride, which stood second in the strong competition at Toronto the previous week, could not be denied here. The second award went to Capt. T. E. Robson's Lord Powis, a bright bay, of similar type, short-legged, blocky, strong-constituted, with plenty of bone of good quality, and feet and pasterns to match. Third place was given to Sorby's brown five-year-old Prince of London, by Baron's Pride, a horse of superior stamp

and quality, with a little less bone and hair, but a gentleman every inch; and Dalgety Bros.' brown six-year-old Flashlight, a horse of good size and quality, and a good mover, was placed fourth. This distribution of honors by no means exhausted the list of excellent horses, but a selection had to be made, and an equally good judge might have made a different placing of some of them without being open to adverse criticism. In the three-year stallion section there were but two entries, and the first award went to James Henderson's Lord Cecil (imp.), by Drumflower, dam by Baron's Pride, a thick, blocky, useful horse; and second to Leamside (imp.), by Sir Thomas, a horse of good substance and quality, shown by F. Comfort, of Shedden. The two-year-old section was a strong one, there being six entries forward, a good, even lot, from which the judge found difficulty in satisfying himself and fell short of pleasing some of the exhibitors and most of the on-lookers. The contest appeared to be one between Dalgety Bros.' brown Finavon, a big, strong-backed colt, with plenty of good bone and Clydesdale character, and J. Henderson's black, by Everlasting, dam by Hiawatha, a colt of charming style and quality of bone, and a good mover, but Dalgety's second entry, Lord Kimberley, a blocky, drafty bay, with a strong back and rather short quarters, was, after much consideration, chosen for first place, Henderson's for second, and Dalgety's best in the estimation of most people—was relegated to third place, which, of course, does not indicate that he is by any means a third-classer. He is, indeed, a first-class horse, as none will more readily admit than the judge whose dilemma was one of making a satisfactory placing of three so good and of different types, and it is a question, if he were choosing to have and to keep, he would not commence at the other end. In a good class of yearling colts, a clear first was

model to go by in breeding drafters for weight and quality combined.

SHIRES.—In this class there was but a light entry, and lighter still the number brought into the showing. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, brought out the only aged stallion, the same firm also forwarding the only two-year-old, Birdsall King (imp.), and a right good colt he is, having good scale, the best of quality in legs and feet, and a handsomely-turned top-piece. He also easily won the sweepstakes ribbon, as he did in Toronto the previous week, in strong competition. Albert Haley, Belton, had a good brood mare, two-year filly and foal, these being the only entries that came forward in the mare and filly sections.

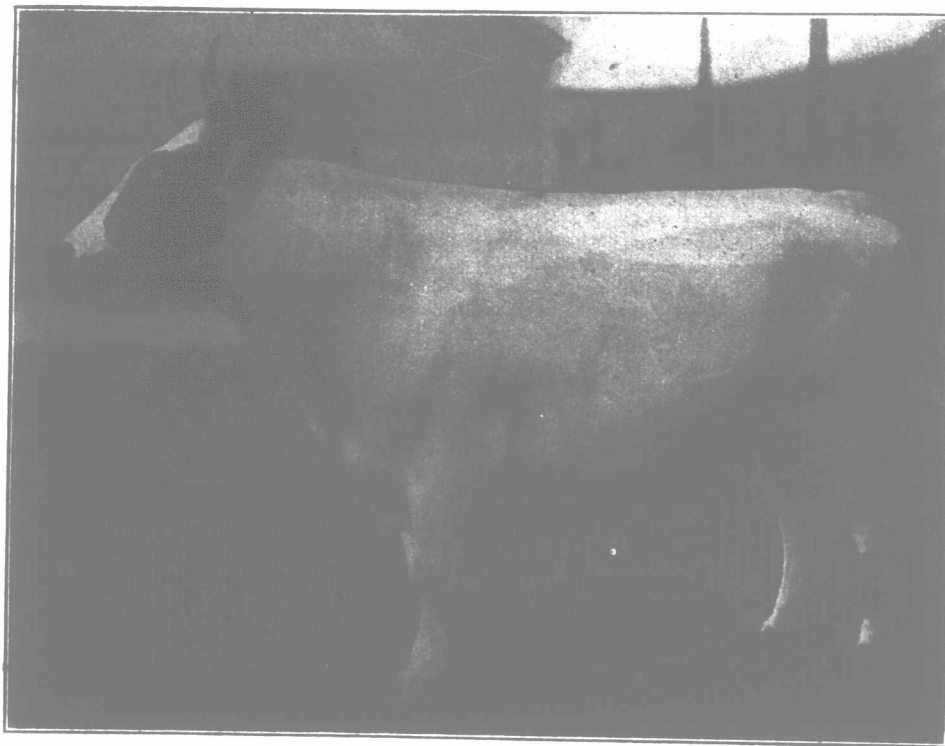
CANADIAN DRAFT.—No class shows more clearly than this the advantage of using good sires, as there were many extra good specimens forward. In aged stallions, A. Blakie's (White Oak) Young Storm Signal, sired by imported Storm Signal, was awarded first prize for a horse of good scale, with good feet and legs, his competitor being a horse shown by Robert Miners, Bothwell, that was not as good at the ground as the winner, although the latter carried an extra good top-piece, and has fine action. In three-year-old class, Arthur O'Neil's (Maple Grove) Belvoir Baronet, a very flash colt, with much quality, bred by R. Gibson, Delaware, carried first ribbon over David Palmer & Son's (Thorndale) colt by Sir Aubrey. In the two-year section, Wm. Young & Sons, Mt. Brydges, took first place with a large, well-developed colt against David Palmer's, who was awarded second. Of four yearlings, Geo. Nichols' (Waubuno) Brunstane Heir, by Brunstane Boy, came first, Innes & Horton second, and O. Sorby, Guelph, third. Sweepstakes went to Blakie's first-prize aged horse, though popular opinion would have favored O'Neil's two-year-old Belvoir Baronet. The sections for brood mares, fillies and geldings were still better represented, many of the specimens being exceedingly good. J. H. McCully, St. Mary's, carried first place on brood mares, and David Palmer & Son, Thorndale, second, while Telfer Bros. came first with a beautiful three-year filly, and James Malcolm, Lakeside, first on a two-year-old. In yearlings, Innes & Horton, Hensall, and Wesley Kent, Embro, forwarded a good one each. This was the closest contest in any of the sections, the fillies being of quite different types. Finally the former carried the red ribbon, and the latter the blue. David Palmer & Son had the only entry for foal. In ring for sweepstakes, Simon Hunter, Exeter, had the beautiful three-year-old filly shown in the team which was awarded first. This filly had the prizewinning Shire horse, Belshazzar, for sire.

PERCHERONS.—The well-known firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, brought out a good string of this French draft breed, having four good entries in the aged stallion section, three in that for three-year-olds, and three three-year-old fillies—the whole making a good display. In the section for aged horses there were one grey and two blacks, the former a neat, well-balanced horse, winning first place, the others second and third. In three-year-olds, three black colts came forward. One of these was given sweepstakes. His extra legs and feet and neatly-molded top-piece carried the place. Three three-year-old fillies were a neat lot—the only ones forwarded in the mare and filly sections.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Very properly, this is a class that requires encouragement, and consists chiefly of horses bred in draft lines, but too light for heavy city work, although embracing express and delivery-wagon horses. Some years ago prizes for stallions were offered, but these all fair associations have properly abolished. This was a good class at the Western Fair this year. Seven useful brood mares had been forwarded, in which Richard Brick, Anderson; D. C. McIntyre, Ailsa Craig, and Wesley Kent, Embro, carried the winning colors. Simon Hunter, Exeter, had the only three-year-old, and F. Brazier, Kintore; Innes & Horton, Hensall, and D. C. McIntyre, in the order named, won out in the two-year-olds. Yearlings numbered three entries, in which Brazier, Brick and Kent were declared the winners. Of five foals, Richard Brick, Wesley Kent and H. G. Hadcock, Zenda, won the ribbons.

CATTLE.

In numbers, the exhibit of cattle was disappointing, being far short of what might be expected in what is claimed to be at least second in importance in the list



Barcheskie King's Own —20727—

Two-year-old Ayrshire bull. First and champion male, Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

found in Sorby's Baron Charming, a fine-quality youngster by Elator and out of Miss Charming. Jas. Richardson & Son, St. Paul's, were second with a good colt by Leading Article, and Geo. Nicol & Son, Waubuno, third with Early Boy, by Brunston Boy. In brood mares, Richardson & Son had an outstanding first in their grandly-built Lady Union Bank, a mare of ideal conformation and splendid action, second prize going to Wm. Young, of Mt. Brydges, and third to D. R. Palmer, Thamesford, for useful breeding mares, whose foals were placed, Palmer's first, and Young's second. In an excellent class of three-year-old fillies, a worthy first was found in Richardson & Son's beautiful and high-class quality mare, Fragrance (imp.), winner of first in a strong class at Toronto last spring. She is a charming mare in any company, and one to be proud of owning. A strong second was Sorby's entry, an imported Butterfly, a filly of good drafty stamp, which nearly captivated the judge, and was admired by many, third place being given to Young & Son's Jessie Merriment, a filly of nice quality and character. Two-year-old fillies were a good lot of six. Jas. Henderson had the winner, W. E. Butler's entry being placed second, and Dr. Eaid's third, a rating that was far from being popular, as the Doctor's beautiful filly was favorite with the crowd, and is one that would shine in any company. In a useful class of yearling fillies, the first award went to Palmer & Son, second to Jas. Ballard, Thamesford, and third to Richardson & Son. The stallion championship ribbon went to Sorby for his first-prize aged stallion, Acme, and that for the best mare, any age, to the grandly good Miss Charming, owned by the same exhibitor, and not shown in the brood-mare class, but in the heavy draft team section, where, with her mare she was also in first prize company. She is a splendid specimen of the best of the breed, and a

of Ontario shows. There must be something wrong when so few entries are forward in this important class of stock, some of the breeds being represented by only one exhibitor, others by but two or three, and none as strongly as should be in an exhibition centered in Western Ontario, so noted for its fine herds of both beef and dairy breeds. If it be that the meagre amount of the prizes offered accounts for the deficiency of exhibits, it is up to the management to see that the list is made more attractive. If it be due to the clashing of dates, the Ottawa exhibition being held the same week, thus weakening both shows, which is the inevitable result, an effort should be made to arrange for different dates and the prevention of this deficiency.

SHORTHORNS.—The Shorthorn class, while presenting some really first-class entries, was slim in numbers, as usual here when the Ottawa exhibition is on at the same time, and the same is true of the Eastern show, as the report clearly reveals. In the section for aged bulls there was but one entry, an imported bull of good quality, shown by H. J. Davis, Woodstock. In the two-year-old section the first award went to Emperor, a very good red bull, of desirable type, shown by Wm. Lawrence, of Mitchell; second to Jas. A. Crerar's Scottish Prince, a big, heavy animal for his age, and third to a lightweight shown by A. J. Watson, Castlederg. In yearling bulls there were three, Golden Emir, a straight, smooth red, son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor, shown by James Cowan, Seaford, being placed first, Crerar's entry being second, and Watson's third. In a weak class of bull calves, as to numbers, and on the whole as to merit, Harry Smith, of Exeter, was first with a very creditable entry, and Crerar second and third. The sweepstakes for best bull, any age, went to Cowan's first-prize yearling. The cow class was slim in numbers, only four being forward, first and second entries being taken by Crerar's Toronto entries, which stood third and fourth there, while the third here was a useful dual-purpose cow, exhibited by H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, in thin condition, but evidently a deep milker, as her form and udder would indicate. Two-year-old heifers were well represented, being the best class of the breed shown here, there being half a dozen excellent entries. If it is easier to place good ones than an indifferent lot, the judge should have had less difficulty in deciding here than he appeared to have. There were two first-class heifers out, one of which was Crerar's dark roan, Rosabel 6th, a well-ribbed, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated heifer, that it was thought received less than her due at Toronto; the other, Cad-bull's Rose, by Baron Abbotsford, a smooth, even-fleshed heifer, of fine type and quality, recently imported, and owned by H. J. Davis. To the ringside talent it appeared only a question between these two for supremacy, the last-named being, with the majority, the favorite, but to their surprise she was relegated to third place, the second being given to Harry Smith's useful roan, a rating which, of course, left the Davis heifer out of the running for championship, to which it was thought she had a very strong claim. In the yearling heifer section, Smith was clearly first and second with the comely reds, by Gold Drop, which won in the strong competition at Toronto the previous week, and Crerar was third with a good heifer. In a very good class of heifer calves, a clear first was Smith's sweet red entry, the second place being given to Harry Fairbairn's straight, smooth and well-fleshed entry, and third to same exhibitor. The sweepstakes for best female any age went to Harry Smith's first-prize yearling heifer. The graded herd prizes went first and second to Crerar. This class was judged by John Davidson, Ashburn.

HEREFORDS were well shown by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who will henceforth be of Hamilton, Ont.; John A. Govenlock, Forest, and Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, the first-named winning first for aged bull, bull calf, three-year-old cow, two-year-old and yearling heifer, first for graded herd, and the championship for bull and for cow, with Bourton Ingleside and Amy 4th, as at Toronto. Govenlock was first for two-year-old and yearling bull, for cow over three years, heifer calf and four calves, and second for herd; and Skippon was second for bull calf, for aged cow, and third in two other sections. The quality and character of the class was exceeding creditable. R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, was the judge.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were represented by the excellent herd of James Bowman, which was so much in evidence at the Toronto Exhibition, and all the awards went to this herd.

GALLOWAYS were exhibited by Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, to whom all the awards in this class were given.

In the fat cattle class, the principal prizes were won by Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater.

The dairy breeds were fairly well represented.

JERSEYS were well shown by B. H. Bull & Son, who were also showing at Ottawa the same week; David Duncan, Don; E. Edmonds & Son, and Mrs. Lawrence, London West. The competition was principally between the two first named, and the strongest class was that for aged cows, in which there were six milk matrons that did credit to the breed, the most uniformly good class ever shown here, showing large and shapely udders and handsome conformation, the premier place being given, as at Toronto, to Bull & Son's imported Dural's Defiance, second to Duncan's Marjoram of Markham, and third to Bull & Son's Minette of Brampton. In a good class of three-year-old cows, Duncan's Blue Blood Fancy was again first, as at Toronto, and his Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, first in the

aged bull class, was declared male champion, the female championship going to Bull & Son's Duval's Defiance. The herd prizes went, first to Duncan, and second to Bull & Son. Mrs. Lawrence was first in the bull-calf section with a very superior youngster, and Edmonds & Son first with the capital two-year-old bull, Maple Avenue Rexina. The prize-list shows the placing in detail. H. C. Clarridge, Allou, judged the class satisfactorily.

HOLSTEINS made an excellent showing, the herds of James Rettie, Norwich, and G. W. Clemons, St. George, dividing the honors by the ruling of Judge R. S. Steverson, Ancaster, Rettie's aged bull, Cornelius Posch, being again hard pressed by Clemons' Sir Mercedes Teake, as at Toronto, for premier place, which meant the championship as well, but which again went to Rettie, as did also the female championship, to his aged cow, Faforit 7th, and the first prize for herd, Clemons being first for three-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer, second for yearling bull, yearling heifer, and heifer calf.

SHEEP.

While all the principal breeds of sheep raised in Canada were represented by creditable exhibits, there was in two or three of the breeds only one exhibitor, and hence no competition, but in several classes the contest for honors was keen.

COTSWOLDS were well shown by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, both of whom showed strong and well-fitted entries in every section of the class, except that for rams over two years, in which only Shore had entries, and was awarded first and second prize. The shearing ram class was a strong one, and there was perhaps room for difference of opinion as to how they should be placed. Ross' imported sheep showed superior handling quality and type, with better underpinning and indications of good constitution, yet he was relegated to third place, Shore being given first and second. In ram lambs, Ross won all three prizes, two of the winners being imported, the other home-bred. In ewes two shears and over, the result was that the first and second awards went to Ross, and the third to Shore. In shearing ewes, it was Ross one, two and three, with a pair of choice imported animals and an excellent home-bred ewe. In ewe lambs Ross won first and second honors, third going to Shore. For flock, Ross was first and second. The awards for 5 shearlings went first and second to Ross, who was also first for four lambs by one sire, Shore being second. The champion ram was found in Shore's flock, and the champion ewe in Ross' string, while Ross was first and Shore second for pen of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, Canadian-bred. The class was judged by S. J. Lyons, Norval.

LEICESTERS made a very good showing, the exhibitors being J. J. Woolcott, Kennicott; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; James Snell, Clinton, and Frank Kelly, Aylmer, the class being judged by Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph. Hastings Bros. scored first for aged ram, 2-shear ewe, ewe lamb and for flock, and sweepstakes for ram. Kelly was first for ram lamb and pen of lambs. Woolcott won first for shearing ram and five shearlings, and second for aged ram and shearing ewe, and Snell won first for shearing ewe and championship for best ewe any age, beating the Toronto winner. Snell had also the second-prize aged ewe, flock, pen of five shearlings, and ram lamb.

LINCOLNS were represented by the excellent flock of J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, to whom all the prizes entered for them were awarded.

SOUTH-DOWNS were strongly shown by Telfer Bros., Paris, and R. McEwen, Byron, the first awards going to the latter, being those for aged ram, five shearlings, pen of lambs, and flock, together with five seconds, Telfer Bros. being first for shearing ram, ram lamb, aged ewe, shearing ewe, ewe lamb, champion ram and champion ewe. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, was the judge.

SHROPSHIREs were well represented by entries from the flocks of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; John G. Clark, Burwell; and Robinson & Sons, St. Mary's, the last named winning first in the aged ram class with imported Marauder, second in that section, and second for flock going to Clark, while Jones won all in shearing rams and championship for ram and ewe; Beattie first for ram lamb, ewe lamb and flock, and Wright for pen of lambs. The class was judged by Alfred J. Shields, Caistorville.

OXFORDS were well represented as to quality by the flocks of Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, and J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, the first prizes in all but two sections going to Arkell & Son, including the championships and flock and pen prizes. This firm, it may be stated, were also showing selections from their flock at the same time at Ottawa and at Syracuse, N. Y. Lee & Sons had the first-prize aged ram and flock. The class was judged by J. E. Cousins, Harrison.

HAMPSHIREs.—This excellent breed, for which only one flock prize is offered at this show, was represented by a choice selection from the flock of imported and home-bred sheep owned by Telfer Bros., Paris, who had, at the same time, exhibits at Ottawa, Detroit and Milwaukee, and have full faith in the merits of the breed as a profitable farmers' sheep. It is quite time a full prize-list was opened for Hampshires at the leading shows.

DORSETS.—This breed had only one exhibitor, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, whose flock won the bulk of the best prizes in the strong competition at Toronto the previous week.

SWINE.

The principal breeds of hogs were out in goodly numbers, and, as a rule, of good type and quality, and in sympathy with the markets for commercial hogs, the demand for breeding stock was keen and trade brisk.

YORKSHIRES were well represented by selections from the herds of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, and H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, the last-named a new aspirant for honors at the Western Fair, who showed a few really good things of first-class type, and got into the prize-list several times. Flatt & Son made a strong showing, and were successful in winning a large majority of first prizes, including those for herd and produce of one sow. Featherston & Son were strong in young things, winning first for boars under a year, and sow under six months. Davis exhibited an excellent lot of young stock, showing much smoothness and good feeding qualities—a profitable class to the grower, and a class that would appear entitled to more favorable consideration at the hands of a judge in breeding classes where pigs need not be 'discounted' because they are in a little better condition than the run required for commercial purposes. Cost of production surely cuts some figure in a profitable farmers' hog, and constitution and good feeding qualities should be recognized in the selection of breeding stock, provided they are true to a good type. The Yorkshire class was judged by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, breeder of Tamworths.

BERKSHIRES were represented by entries from the herds of W. H. Durham, Toronto, and James McEwen, Kertch. This class, as seen here, was open to the opposite criticism, too many of the entries being of the fat-backed and short-bodied description, though some good lengthy hogs, conforming well to the bacon type, were forward, notably the aged boar, Snelgrove Boy, shown by McEwen, a length, smooth and thrifty hog, that has proven an impressive sire, as his progeny amply shows. The majority of first prizes went to Durham's entries, McEwen winning first for boars under six months, and second for aged boar and sow, and for herd. Class was judged by Samuel Dolson, Alloa.

TAMWORTHS were represented by the excellent herd of D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, who were successful in winning the bulk of the first prizes at Toronto, the previous week, and were here awarded all they entered for, which practically cleaned up the list, with a capital class of typical hogs of the breed.

CHESTER WHITES were well shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and were judged by Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. As a rule, the entries were of a good, lengthy, smooth type, showing care and good judgment in their breeding, DeCoursey securing the majority of first awards, including those for herd and produce of a sow, Wright being first for aged boar and sow, and for boars and sows under six months.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS, classed together, were shown by Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, who showed a good lengthy class of improved Essex hogs, while W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., showed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, the prizes being pretty nearly equally divided, D. C. Flatt being the judge.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXHIBITS.

The Dairy Building at the Western Fair presented an attractive appearance this year, as the cream-separator firms had their exhibits very tastefully draped and ornamented. These exhibits add very materially to the attractiveness of the Dairy Building. The exhibit of cheese was not large. The very hot weather which cheese had to pass through after being made, would no doubt prevent many from exhibiting. The extreme heat during the fair was very hard on the cheese, and if the Western Fair is going to keep in the front in regard to exhibits of cheese, there will have to be some provision made for controlling the temperature of the place where the cheese are kept. Our makers, during the last three years, have shipped out their cheese before being injured by heat, or kept them in cool rooms, and they will not take the risk of sending cheese to the exhibition to be injured by heat to such an extent that it will affect the price. All the cheese showed heated flavor. The August white were a much better lot than were the August colored. In the June and July classes there were some very nice cheese. No restrictions were placed upon keeping these cheese in cold storage this year, which is a wise move. Had the cheese been kept at a temperature of 60 degrees after arriving at the Fair, the quality would have been much finer. The following is the prize-list:

August White.—First, Mary Morrison, Newry; second, Thos. Humphrey, Avonbank; third, W. Hamilton, Listowel; fourth, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll.

August Colored.—First, W. Hamilton; second, S. McCrimmon, Dorchester; third, Edwin Phelps, Thedford; fourth, C. A. Barber, Canboro.

June and July White.—First, W. Hamilton; second, Mary Morrison; third, G. M. McKenzie; fourth, R. A. Thompson, Atwood.

June and July Colored.—First, G. M. McKenzie; second, W. Hamilton; third, A. Gettler, Camlachie; fourth, G. R. Stone, Currie's Crossing.

In creamery butter, the exhibits were not as numerous as they should be from Western Ontario. In the prize-list there is a new feature this year. The first

prize in both box and print butter goes to a cream-gathering creamery, and five out of the eight prizes go to cream-gathering creameries. In flavor, the butter showed the effects of the hot weather in which it was made. The exhibits of dairy butter were quite numerous. There is always a considerable variety of shapes and styles in the print butter; it would appear as if there were no two printers alike. A number of the exhibits had the name of the maker or dairy on the wrapper. This should not be allowed, and several lots of creamery butter were thrown out on account of the name being on the wrapper. The dairy butter was not quite as fine as last year; it lacked body, and had a heated flavor. The prize-list is as follows:

Dairy Cocks.—First, J. Cuttler, Poplar Hill; second, F. W. Crealy, Strathroy; third, M. Egan, Birr; fourth, Lena Hamilton, Carlow.

Dairy Prints.—First, Maggie Johnston, Bowood;

second, F. W. Crealy, Strathroy; third, Lena Hamilton, Carlow; fourth, J. Cuttler, Poplar Hill.

Special.—Fancy Design: First, F. W. Crealy; second, Lena Hamilton; third, J. Cuttler.

Mr. J. B. Muir, Ingersoll, judged all the dairy exhibits.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION.

This is always an interesting feature of the Western Fair, and to anyone interested in making butter valuable hints can be picked up. In the professional class there were nine competitors, and among them some of the best buttermakers in Western Ontario. In the amateur class there were five competitors, and in the final for those who won a prize in each of the above classes, eight competed. Each competitor was given thirty pounds of cream, and one hour was allowed for preparing churn and utensils, churning, washing, working, salting, and printing the butter and washing up

the churn utensils. The judges used the following score: Cleanliness, 20 points; preparation of churn and utensils, 10 points; granular condition of butter when churned, 15 points; washing butter, 10 points; working and salting, 10 points; quality of butter, 35 points. The following is the prize-list:

Free-for-all Class.—First, W. M. Waddell, Strathroy; second, F. E. Brown, Dutton; third, F. H. Dennis, O. A. C., Guelph; fourth, Miss Annie Orr, Galt.

Amateur Class.—First, Maggie Johnston, Bowood; second, Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Atwood; third, Miss Carrick, Roseville; fourth, Irwine Devitts, Freeman.

Final.—First, Miss Annie Orr, Galt, 93.50 points; second, W. Waddell, Strathroy, 93.41 points; third, F. H. Dennis, Guelph, 93.11 points; fourth, F. E. Brown, Dutton, 92.33 points.

The judges were Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario; and Fred Dean, Instructor in Creameries.

THE 19TH CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Blistering hot weather, that drew from Mr. Beck, the genial young Englishman in charge of the King's horses, a sally to the effect that he never believed Canada was a cold country, favored the nineteenth Central Canada Exhibition, held at Ottawa, Sept. 7th to 15th. We say favored, because hot weather never interferes with the financial success of a fair. Cold does, making the people too uneasy to linger over exhibits or watch entertainments; and rain, of course, is disastrous, but torridity does not keep many away. They come, swelter and bemoan the heat more or less vociferously, according to morals, manners and early training.

The Ottawa Valley inhabitants can stand heat, anyway. Their faces bear marks of the seasoning influences of extremes of heat and cold, extremes which they exhibit extraordinary capacity to endure. They are a hardy, resolute people, of brawny Canadian fibre, somewhat tanned by sun and wind, but bearing good, honest countenances, of the kind you like best on prolonged acquaintance. Most of our typical Canadian attributes of physique and moral character are accentuated in the Ottawans. It follows that they are an interesting people to study.

The Central Canada draws them from both sides of the river, and for a considerable distance beyond. Canadians of Latin and Anglo-Saxon origin mingle together in a common crowd, and, except for the language of the former, it is frequently difficult to distinguish. A leaven is nationalizing Quebec. It works slowly, retarded by bilingualism, but working it is without a doubt. Ottawa is a good place to see its effects.

The Ottawa Electric Company handled the crowds in a way that did it proud. Nearly sixty cars were on the Bank St. route, leading to the Exhibition, and the service was fast, frequent and regular. Hotels and boarding houses did their part too, and all accessories contributed by Providence and man inured to the success of the fair.

The city did nobly last year by the agricultural interests it wishes to center there. After three abortive efforts to provide on the exhibition grounds a building that would answer for the housing of the Eastern Ontario (winter) Live-stock and Poultry Show, and at the same time add much-needed accommodation for the Central Canada, they now have as a monument to their perseverance a magnificent new reinforced concrete structure, costing \$60,000. It stands just back of the Administration and the new Dairy Buildings, and consists of a well-proportioned one-story Main Building, 240 by 120 feet, with a three-story annex, 100 by 150 feet. The building, be it understood, has been designed primarily for the Winter Fair. The annex is intended to provide, in the basement, killing rooms, etc.; on the ground floor, a lecture room and accommodation for exhibits, while the third floor is reserved for poultry. It was used for poultry this fall; the ground floor contained the overflow from the main building, and in the basement race horses were stabled.

The immense arena in the Main Building was used for a vaudeville entertainment, provided by the management on its own account. Someone facetiously remarked that it was a new line of enterprise for public money to be used in building a theatre. Then, again, grand-stand patrons missed part of the performances that used to be given before them, and complained that the stock parade and the races were hardly good enough value for the price of admission, although contrary evidence was furnished by the crowds who regularly thronged the seats. We have written the above in no captious spirit, but merely as a matter of record, and we may add that we are confident our visitors will soon become accustomed to the new order of things, and that the management, profiting by experience, will secure next year entertainment features that may leave nothing to be desired.

A little friction in the horse-judging ring brought before the directors' luncheon an important matter. The system, or lack of it, heretofore practiced in bringing out the entries, has resulted in much dissatisfaction and a deplorable waste of time. Exhibitors were liable to be called out unexpectedly, and sometimes prizes were narrowly missed. By next year it is to be hoped a suggestion of Dr. Rutherford's will be followed, and a military gentleman appointed to take charge of this department, and endeavor to reduce things to something like the clockwork precision manifest usually at Toronto. It has also been proposed to post up in the stables cards with a daily programme of judging events. Germane to this is another matter. Last year, at the recommendation of the horse committee, \$1,080 was added to the prize-list, and certain closed classes were put on, from which "importers and professional dealers" were barred. A very natural difficulty arose as to just who might be called a "professional," and some kicking ensued. We understand the management purpose continuing the classes, but investing the Horse Committee with authority to determine what is what.

Prospective exhibitors will be pleased to learn that chances are good for a railway siding next year to the exhibition grounds. President Jas. White announced that surveys had been completed and arrangements made with land owners. The innovation will do much to attract Western Ontario exhibitors. Hitherto, it has been necessary to drive stock a couple of miles from the railroad stations to the grounds.

The above improvements, present and prospective, spell quite a few letters to be recorded for one year in the alphabet of progress. The rest of the story of the show's success is best told in a review of the various departments, save only one point. It seems as if the management were bound to excel itself each year in its happy faculty of using everybody well. Courtesy, of the hearty, liberal kind, characterizes the attitude of everyone, from Manager McMahon to the last clerk. Their considerateness deserves a recognition, which, for our part, we are glad to accord on behalf of exhibitors, visitors, and the press.

The Horticultural Department was, perhaps, a little below the standard. A bad season for fruit curtailed exhibits in that line, although the hot, dry weather which has been experienced in the Ottawa Valley, ripened the fruit to a degree beyond the average of the season, and the specimens shown were of a very fair sample. The floral exhibit was good. Prof. Macoun pronounced it much ahead of Toronto.

The dairy exhibit was housed in the new cement-block building, especially provided for it. The building is attractive, commodious and cool. Glass-front refrigerator cases were provided for the butter, which was temptingly displayed therein. Similar provision is badly needed for the cheese, which suffered severely from the heat. It was overheated, much of it, before reaching the fair, and on the shelves the grease simply fried out of it. The cheese were originally of good quality, though made from milk that had not been too well cared for at the farm. The highest score was made by Miss Mary Morrison, of Newry, Ont., who showed a white cheese which the judge allotted 91½ points.

An interesting idea, illustrated by the enterprise of Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School, was a farmer's combined ice house and milk stand. The dimensions were 10 by 16 feet, with 10-foot posts. In the front was an ordinary milk wagon. On the same level a platform projected about two and a half feet out, and exhibited a door closed the front of the building. The apartment mentioned serves as a place to hold the milk can, in which is set a slatrum can filled with ice. This latter idea is very much in line of the common plan of surrounding the milk

can with ice, for in that case much of the cold is wasted by the heat of the atmosphere. The most of the space of the building was occupied by the ice compartment, capacity 20 tons. The building, lined, weather-boarded, shingled and painted, cost \$100, labor and all, but a farmer could put up a serviceable one for half that, or less.

The most instructive as well as one of the most attractive places of the Exhibition, was the exhibit of the Central Experimental Farm, which was to be found in the same building as that of the Canadian Pacific. Along one side was the agricultural and poultry exhibits. The wall was festooned with grains and grasses, tastefully arranged. On the table below was the fruit, and five conspicuous charts at intervals along the wall impressed emphatically the economy, in actual results, of spraying fruit trees and potatoes; also how to protect trees from mice by wrapping the trunks in November with wooden veneer protectors; samples were shown. One hundred and forty-two plates of seedling apples and seventeen of crabs were shown. Many of these have originated in the vicinity of the Ottawa region, and are being grown at the Farm, where they have, altogether, over 2,000 seedlings. One of the seedlings, that came from Russell County, is Langford Beauty, an attractive apple, richly flushed with crimson. The Dudley is a rather promising Maine seedling, much like the Wealthy, and the Milwaukee is a seedling which is coming into prominence. One interesting plate showed fruit of a Wealthy seedling, no larger than crab apples, a case of atavic reversion to the Wealthy's crab origin.

They are trying at Ottawa to secure choice seedlings of the American plums, which are the only kind hardy at Ottawa. Fifty plates were on exhibition. Conspicuous among them was the Bouncer, one of the most promising. It is a large, roundish to heart-shaped plum, dark purplish red in color, quality and flavor good, but skin a trifle tough and rather acid, the latter being a characteristic of nearly all the American seedlings. A couple of good Japanese crosses of merit are the Togo and Oyama. Cottrelle is a fine plum for eating out of hand, being conspicuously free from the acidity referred to above. Its color is yellow, well washed with crimson. The tree is perfectly hardy, and the fruit sells for 50 cents a basket on the fruit exchange. Oren is a seedling from the Western States. It is a good shipper and has a good flavor, excepting the skin. Varieties recommended especially for planting in the Ottawa district are Cheney (very early), Stoddard, Wolfe and Hawkeye. The only European plum which fruited at the Farm this year was the Victoria.

Sweet corn was also shown in many varieties. Those most highly recommended are Golden Bantam (for early) and Country Gentleman.

The exhibit was prepared under direction of Prof. Macoun, the selections being made by his foreman, H. Holz.

The Farm's poultry exhibit showed incubators in operation, brooders, trap nests and live and dressed poultry. As illustrating the value of trap nests to show which are the profitable hens from which to secure eggs for hatching, there were exhibits of a pair, and, sometimes, a trio of hens with the same hatching in each of several breeds, with their records in egg production. We quote a few results. From December 1st, 1905, to September 1st, 1906, one Barred Rock hen laid 124 eggs; a mate of about equally good type laid 22. In the same period a White Leghorn deposited 145 to her credit; her mate was content with 30. A White Wyandotte laid 130; her running mate, which was as likely looking, had passed 36. A Buff Orpington laid 134, another 85, while a full sister produced a mere baker's dozen. So it was, and is, all along the line. If there were a quarter as much average difference in breeds as there is in individuals, poultrymen would pay fabulous prices for the best; yet anyone, by taking advantage of individual variation and keeping egg

records, can make a very profitable strain of his own. Carcasses were exhibited of hens used in an experiment to test crate versus pen feeding. The average of experiments at Ottawa is that pen-fattened birds (a good type of Plymouth Rock) gained 6 ounces a week, against an average of 5 ounces by those in crates.

HORSES.

Taking the horse exhibit at the Canada Central this year as a criterion to judge by, the horseless age is something unthought of by the farmers of the Ottawa Valley, for practically every section of every class was represented, and the most of them with full entries, this being particularly true in the heavier breeding classes, the blood of imported sires for more than a quarter of a century being plainly manifest in the really high-class character of many of the animals shown, very few of which were from outside the immediate vicinity of Ottawa—all of which is very satisfactory as demonstrating the fact that the Ottawa Valley is fast coming to the front as one of the leading high-class stock sections in Canada. Among the leading exhibitors were some of the older importers from Western Ontario, notably Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; also R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., and several others in the importing line: Mr. Wm. Manharey, of Russell P. O.; J. Eadie, Vars; B. Rothwell, Ottawa, and T. Irving, of Winchester. This year the directorate undertook the very laudatory scheme of separating the breed classes into two sections, one for the importers called the professional class, the others for the breeders called the non-professional, and, while the scheme deserves the sanction and support of all fair-minded men, it works, or at least did this year, decidedly better in theory than in practice, as a number of entries were made and exhibited by importers, with no end of kicking by breeders showing in the same classes. Another thing that caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction is in the color of the ribbons denoting the various prizes. Here, blue stands for first, red for second, green for third, and white for fourth, whereas at all other Canadian exhibitions red is invariably first and blue second; and perhaps it would have been better to have stayed by the usual custom, as then, everybody, on seeing the animal with his decorations, would know exactly where he was placed. If we are allowed to offer a suggestion to the directorate of the Canada Central, it is this: We fail to see what benefit it is to the people in the line of horse improvement, to offer a series of prizes for the so-called French-Canadian class, as they represent no breed, have no pedigree, and no two of them are alike as to type or conformation; but before proceeding with an enumeration of the honor bearers of the various classes, we wish to most heartily thank those officials in charge of the various horse-rings for the very kind and courteous treatment meted out to members of the press.

CLYDESDALES.—Again it was demonstrated that this great Scotch drafter is yearly getting a stronger hold in the affections of the Canadian farmers, and also that the importers are making a vast improvement in the quality of the stallions and fillies brought out. In the class for aged stallions (open), the principal exhibitors were R. Ness & Sons, T. H. Hassard, and Smith & Richardson, among the veterans, and T. Irving, Hay Bros., and W. P. Manharey, among the newer importers. T. H. Hassard got the coveted blue on the high-topped, stylish, flash-moving Sir Mark (imp.), which horse later was awarded the championship, W. P. Manharey getting second on Prince Fuchius (imp.), a horse of great substance, fair good action, but lacking in ankle quality, while R. Ness & Sons captured third on Imp. Cateclysm, a horse combining size and quality that should have sent him at least a place higher. T. Irving got fourth on Imp. Drumflower Marcellus, a big, good kind of horse, with a heap of Clyde character.

A grand class of six three-year-old stallions lined up for honors, first going to R. Ness & Sons' big, flash colt, Baron Silloth (imp.), second to Smith & Richardson's quality colt, Baron Richardson (imp.); third to T. H. Hassard's Vigorous (imp.), a grand, big, quality colt; and fourth to Hassard's Danure Barnum (imp.). Hay Bros. also exhibited a pair of big, drafty colts that will certainly be heard from in the future as sires. The call for two-year-old stallions brought out half a dozen, on which a blind man might have placed the ribbons without making much of a mistake. First went to R. Ness & Sons' Imp. Castle Baron, second to Smith & Richardson's Baron Livingston, third to the same firm on Royal Freeland, and fourth to Ness on Gartley Edward. The call for one-year-old colts brought out a single entry, Smith & Richardson's Baron Columbus. In the aged mare and foal section, again, there was a single entry, A. Miller's (Arnprior) Lady Minto (imp.). Both mare and foal, of course, were decked with the blue. In the two-year-old filly class only two came out, but a grand pair they were, R. Ness & Sons getting first on Imp. Lady Seaton, who also got championship. Smith & Richardson got second on Imp. Royal Nannie. In two-year-old fillies, again Smith & Richardson and Ness & Sons measured chances on one entry each, Smith & Richardson getting first on the Canadian-bred mare, Maggie Prime, Ness second on Imp. Scottish Princess.

CLYDESDALES, IMP. OR CANADIAN-BRED (Non-professional).—In the aged stallions class, five massive, royal-looking horses lined up before the judge, who, after considerable time spent in deliberating, placed the blue on W. P. Manharey's Imp. Baron Treasure, the red

on Reid & Co.'s Imp. Cecil, the green on Manharey's Imp. Cedar, and, while no doubt the awards were properly placed, there was no end of dissatisfaction and protesting, owing to two of the exhibitors being importers. In the three-year-old stallion class three really good ones came forward, Manharey again getting first on Imp. Blacon's Heir; B. Rothwell, Ottawa, second on Imp. Lord Durham; and R. N. Harris, Gatineau Point, third on Imp. Silver King. In two-year-old stallions, H. H. Spencely, Box Grove, brought out the winner in MacQueen of Craigie Lee, a rare good kind of quality colt, A. Miller & Sons, Arnprior, getting second on a big, growthy colt. In one-year-olds, J. Eadie, of Vars, had things all his own way, as did F. Burk, of South March, on mare and foal. Half a dozen three-year-old fillies came forward to the call of time in this class that were a credit to the country and the owners, and we very much doubt if a better lot lines up before a judge this year. W. P. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge, got first on Kate Gordon; A. Gracy, Huntley, second on a big, good kind; N. Clark, City View, third on Imp. Pansy. But the banner class was the two-year-old fillies, of which there were seven, and again a blind man could have placed the ribbons, so evenly were they matched. First went to J. Eadie on Imp. Lilly of Pall-guard, second to same owner on Imp. Scotch Daisy, as did also third on Imp. Sally Lloyd. J. Boyd, Hazelind, had things all his own way on one-year-olds. The first award for stallion and three of his get went to Reid & Co., Hintonburg, on Imp. Cecil, the stallion championship to Manharey on Baron's Treasure, and the female championship to W. P. Hurdman on the Canadian-bred mare, Kate Gordon.

SHIRES.—As in Western Ontario, so in the Ottawa Valley, this great English draft breed has many admirers, and, in striking contrast to some of the Shires we have seen brought out in the ring this year, the Canada Central certainly excelled. The main exhibitors were: Hay Bros., Lachute, Que.; J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, and T. Irving, Winchester. In the aged stallion class there was only one, exhibited by J. Fletcher, the massive, powerfully-muscled horse, Imp. General Favorite. In the three-year-old class, Hay Bros. had things all their own way on the big, flashy, quality colt, Imp. Conquering Harold's Hero. Also in the two-year-old class there was a single entry, T. Irving's Imp. White-hall Prince, a colt of great scale and quality that eventually won the championship. In females, there was only one class represented, namely, three-year-old fillies, Mr. J. Fletcher showing Imp. Belle and Imp. Dame, Belle winning first and championship.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE, IMP. OR CANADIAN-BRED (Non-professional).—Although in this class Clydes and Shires are called for, not one Shire came up for comparison, while the bulk of the Clydes shown were big, useful animals, some of them being high-class horses. In the aged stallion class, H. M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Ont., brought out a rare good horse in the Canadian-bred Duke of York, a horse of great scale, fine quality of pasterns and feet, and a good mover, that proved an easy winner for first. Dr. Higgins, of Rockland, got second on Farmer, another Canadian-bred of good style, quality and substance, D. Christie, Winchester, getting third on King Cairnton. The three-year-olds were two in number, R. N. Harris having the blue winner in Sir Lewie, and J. H. Wallace, North Gore, second on Gay Prince 2nd. Two-year-old stallions were represented by C. W. Barber's King of Quality, that won first, and J. G. Clark's second-prize winner, Prince Erskine. One-year-olds were out three strong, W. R. McClutchy, Gatineau Point, getting first on a big, good kind of colt, J. G. Clark second, and Reid & Co. third. In the section for brood mare and foal, a pair of strong, useful mares came together, when W. R. McClutchy won first, and W. Allan, Alymer Road, second. Two-year olds had a single entry, C. W. Barber being the lucky man. One-year-olds exhibited the same strength in point of numbers, that belonging to W. R. McClutchy. The prize for stallion and three of his get was won by J. G. Clark's Woodroffe Plowboy, the stallion championship going to H. M. Douglas on Duke of York, and the female championship to C. W. Barber.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE, IMP. OR CANADIAN-BRED (Open Class).—In point of numbers, this class took the cake as having the least entries. In aged stallions, Smith & Richardson won first on Glenvale Erskine, and W. P. McClutchy second on Stanley Prince 2nd, a pair of Canadian-bred horses. In all the other classes Smith & Richardson had things to themselves on single entries, winning in the three-year-old stallion class on King Cobalt, in the two-year-old stallion class on Newbie, in the one-year-old stallion section with Russelton, in the one-year-old filly section and championship on Blair Gowrie Lass; also the stallion championship on King Cobalt. In heavy-draft team in harness, Reid & Co., Hintonburg, were first.

PERCHERONS.—In the aged stallion class, there were two entries, S. H. Wilson's (Manotick) Imp. Mouseau, and T. H. Hassard's Imp. Cragneur, which were placed in the order named. In the three-year-old class, Hassard had a pair on deck, Imp. Devoru and Imp. Docetur, a grand big pair of quality blacks that won as named. Again in the two-year-old class, Hassard had all the entries, namely, Imp. Sytine, a crack-quality colt that won first and championship, and Imp. Jewett that won second, another big, stylish colt, but not so flashy in quality.

HACKNEYS.—The now-recognized aristocrats of the light harness breeds were out in goodly numbers, particularly in the aged stallion class, when seven royal-looking equines, with heads erect, and a haughty

carriage, lined up before the judge for conclusions, a lot seldom excelled in the history of the Canada Central. With such a lot of big, stylish, flash horses, and only three tickets to decorate with, it was a foregone conclusion that some equally deserving ones must be left out, and the judge, with his well-known horse acumen and penetrating eye, was pretty well put about to select the winners. The first award finally fell to T. H. Hassard's British Yeoman, second to his Dainty Lord, and third to Wm. McKay for Rellington Grenadier, all three imported, and a trio of cracks, but Dr. Watson's Duke of Blackford had many ring-side admirers. In the three-year-old class, there were only three out. B. Rothwell's Imp. Dainty Duke of Connaught, a superb colt, of faultless form and a wonderful natural action, that with proper education and more development will make a world-beater, was placed first; Hassard's Imp. Silfield Mikado, a big, rangy brown, second, and Hay Bros.' very breedy-looking colt, whose name we are unable to learn, third. In the two-year-old class, four came out, Hassard again having the winner in Cedar Conquest; W. C. Edwards & Co. second on Paramount, and T. P. McCauley third on Marquis of Dufferin, the championship going to Hassard's British Yeoman, a horse that for conformation, style, quality and absolutely true action, has few competitors.

In the Carriage class, there were a number of big, useful horses, all the classes being more or less represented. In the aged stallion section, first went to Wm. McKay, Morewood, on a big Hackney stallion, Merry Andrews; second to J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, on the Cleveland Bay, Wild Warrior; third to J. H. Skuce, Arsonby, on the Standard-bred, Prince Ambrose, Merry Andrews winning the championship. In the Carriage or Coach class, the aged stallions were again a mixed lot, T. Irving, Winchester, winning first on the Hackney stallion, County King (imp.); R. Ness & Sons, second and third on the French Coach stallions, Imp. Certificate and Imp. Cerveau, respectively.

STANDARD-BRED.—Aged stallions were represented by W. McKay's Money Musk and J. E. McIntosh's Pat Larabie, which were placed in the order named. The other classes brought out some high-class animals that certainly were a credit to their breeders.

In the General-purpose and Agricultural classes, the sections were well filled with a class of horses that are proof positive of the vast improvement that has taken place of late years in this section in horse-breeding. May it continue.

The judge in the Clyde and Shire classes was Mr. Geo. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont.; in the Percheron and French-Canadian classes, Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., and in the light-horse and harness classes, Dr. Hugo Reid, of Guelph, and Hon. Willoughby, M. P. P., whose decisions, while they did not please everybody, were, on the whole, satisfactory.

CATTLE.

None but milk breeds can stir up much interest in Eastern Ontario. Perhaps it is well. This part of the Province is nothing if not a dairy country. Out of cows the money is made, and more can be realized from a given acreage supporting milk cows than can possibly be obtained by raising beef, provided the people are willing to perform the somewhat exacting labor entailed by dairying. Down in this lower country they have been brought up to it. A farm boy who cannot milk is a curiosity. Most of them rather like it, and in a district where such conditions obtain, it would be a mistake to displace the dairy business with anything that yields narrower margins. A general introduction of beef-raising would almost certainly disturb the hired man's mind with thoughts of dissatisfaction over dairy farming. Destroy not the Elysium. Let Eastern Ontario stick to the dairy breeds.

AYRSHIRES.—This hardy breed of thrifty grazing cattle were again the stellar feature of the barns. There were ten exhibitors as against three at Toronto the week before, and these ten included the two best of the trio. There have, perhaps, been more high-class herds wrestling for premier honors, but take it all in all, the exhibit would compare very favorably with those of previous years. Those showing were: R. B. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume, Memis, Ont.; P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers, Que.; Hon. Senator Owens, Monte Bello, Que.; J. A. Woods, Genoa, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; I. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge; Robt. Clark & Co., Hammond; A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont., and D. Cummings, Lancaster. Ness had his herd out in capital shape, and got the best of it in the contest. Hume followed hard, and Gouin brought out a lot of high-priced animals, but was unfortunate in not having them in the best possible condition to acquit themselves. Among the six aged bulls, Ness had a cleat winner with his Toronto champion, King's Own. Hume was second with Lessnessock Royal Star, and Wood third with Bonshaw's Royal Delight, second last year, to Lessnessock King of Beauty. Gouin was fourth with an imported bull. The four two-year-olds were a hard class to place. Hume's Prince Sunbeam was of different type from the others, rangy and growthy, nice in the shoulder, and a probable sire of good-producing cows. After some hesitation, he was very properly, to our mind, picked for the top. Gouin's imported bull is a top-notch as far forward as the neck, but his head is rather steery-looking and narrow. Ness has a promising fellow in Monkland Speculation, out of Beauty of Orchardtown, and by White Cockade of Nethercraig. Fourth went to Clark. In yearlings, honors belonged to Black's Lessnessock Oyama Guarantee. Next came Ness' Auchebraim Abram. Hume was

third, and Gouin fourth. Hume won in bull calves on Lessnessock Royal Monarch, leaving behind him Ness' calf, Violet's King, which, we are told, has been sold for a long price to Justice Clute, of Toronto. Male sweepstakes was awarded to the aged bull, King's Own.

There was just one entry too many for the six prizes in aged cows, but they were a cracking good bunch of dairy matrons. When they were finished, Ness' Heather Bell had pride of place, and second was Hume's Eva of Menie. Both are splendid good cows, almost perfect in form, and carrying beautiful, large, shapely udders that cover a great deal of the body, and are supplied with good-sized teats, a practical point that appeals more to us than some subsequent decisions indicate that it did to the judges. Getting down to fine points, it might be said that Heather Bell's rump is a trifle sloping, an effect aggravated by an injury to her tail bone, which she once sustained. If anything, Eva's udder is not quite so nicely balanced as her competitor's, nor is she quite so nicely balanced as her competitor's, nor is she quite so nicely balanced as her competitor's. Third was found in Gouin's Stately 4th of Muir, a fourteen-year-old business cow, with a capacious udder, markedly developed in front, a little pendant, it is true, as might be expected from her age. Ness was fourth and fifth with High Newton Siller Foot and Auchlochan Pride, the latter being an imported cow, whose dam was a Highland champion two years in succession. We cannot find it in our heart to agree with the placing of the first two in the class of five three-year-olds. Ness' Orange Lily got it. She has a good record of winnings to her credit, being first at Toronto, and an unbeaten champion as a yearling in Scotland. She is an aristocratic-looking heifer, with a very nice udder. Kennedy & Son were third with a nice kind of cow, having teats not extra well set.

There was a class for Canadian-bred cows. Ness had an outstanding winner in his newly-freshened Nellie Burns, first in the dry class at Toronto. She is a tidy little cow with a wonderful udder, big and level, extending away fore and aft. Hume was second with Highland Lass, Senator Owens third with Bella, and Kennedy, fourth. In the junior classes, it ran this wise: Two-year-olds—Ness, first; Hume, second, third and fourth. Yearlings—Ness, first and second; Hume, third, fourth and fifth. Cow and three of her progeny resulted in honors for Nellie Burns. Bull and three of his get was won by King's Own, Hume being second. Aged herd eventuated in first and third going to Ness, second to Hume, and fourth to Senator Owens. Female sweepstakes were judged twice. The first time it was done before some of the exhibitors were aware it was called. The decision, however, was unchanged, going to Ness' imported Heather Bell. J. A. Wood pulled out against her his dry cow, Violet 1st of Garraff, but, though she is a choice one, she could have no show against Heather Bell fresh in milk. The judging was done by the well-known Ayrshire man, Robert Hunter, assisted, at his own request, in the female classes, by Thos. Barr and John McAllister, two leading Scotch breeders who are visiting in Canada at their own expense, partly for pleasure, but more particularly to ascertain what Canadians want in the Ayrshire line. Having already visited Toronto and Ottawa, they express themselves as well pleased with the country. It is noteworthy that Scotchmen are nearly always taken with Canada. Mr. McAllister assures us that the Old Country breeders are getting away from the fetish of form and style, and are paying more attention to breeding Ayrshires for milk. As he candidly admits, though, it will require some time to retrieve the mistake that has been made. The lesson to all Canadian breeders is plain: Avoid fads; hew to the utility ideal, and you will finally win in the race for popularity and profit. The other course leads to shoals and rocks.

HOLSTEINS.—There were no very remarkable individuals in Holsteins, but a good average was maintained. H. Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., determined the fortunes of war, and the exhibitors were C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.; Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont., and John S. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Ont. Aged bulls were headed by Brown Bros.' bull, Korndyke Mutual Paul, second going to an entry belonging to Stevens, and third to one shown by Caldwell. In two-year-olds, Stevens showed a single entry, Sir Alta Posch Beets, a large bull, of a pretty good stamp, with a bit too much daylight below him. Gilroy had a couple of good yearlings, the first being called Carman Sylvia's Jewel Prince, a dandy, growthy young fellow, with more quality than anything else exhibited, among the males at least. Beside him stood Juanita Sylvia's Prince 2nd. Third was one belonging to Brown Bros. Male sweepstakes lay between Korndyke Mutual Paul and Carman's Sylvia's Jewel Prince. After some hesitation, the judge handed it to the yearling. Puzzling diversity of type met the eye in surveying the aged cows. Some were large and some small, and to add to the difficulty, the large ones were either poor specimens of their kind, or were dry, and, therefore, showing to advantage. Among the latter was the noted Sarah Jewel Hengerfeldt, which showed an udder that had folded away almost to nothing, a good sign in a dry cow, but not a good condition for winning in the show-ring. Gilroy got first on Highland Phocis Pietertje; Brown Bros., second, was Carborn De Kol. In three-year-olds, Stevens got the red ticket on a sweet kind of heifer. Brown's was second and fourth, while Gilroy divided them with a heifer whose udder was split up too much to be shapely. Stevens had an outstanding winner in two-year-olds, and also landed third after Gilroy, who was second. Gilroy was first in both fresh and dry yearling, first in aged and young herds, and secured

female sweepstakes on Highland Phocis. Brown Bros. crowded, however, in herds, as well as in dry yearling.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—It is rather uninteresting reporting a ring where the issue is a foregone conclusion. It was so in Jerseys. Exhibitors were: B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.; Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que., and Paradis & Son, of Cumming's Bridge. The Brampton Jersey herd was divided, part being at London, nevertheless they won first in nearly every class, and got both male and female sweepstakes. Their imported Fereor led in aged bulls, and was afterwards awarded sweepstakes. The Rushton Farm entry, Pearl's Golden Crown, came in for second, leaving third for Dr. Ball. Paradis won in two-year-old bulls, and Dr. Ball crowded up into second in a number of classes, which is not such a bad position, considering the opposition. Both Channel Island breeds were judged by F. L. Green, of Greenwood, Ont. Guernseys were just a fair lot, shown by two Quebec exhibitors, Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island, and Guy Carr, of Compton. Carr was strongest in aged bulls, bull calves, aged cows, yearling heifers and heifer calves. Ball in two-year-old and yearling bulls, three-year-old cows, and two-year-old heifers. He also got sweepstakes and herd prizes.

FRENCH-CANADIAN cattle were shown by several exhibitors, but "The Farmer's Advocate" reporter was unable to obtain particulars from the attendants in charge.

SHORTHORNS.—Not numerous, but good, were the red, white and roans. Mr. W. G. Pettit passed upon them, as he also did upon the other beef breeds. Short-horn competition lay principally between W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, and Peter White, of Pembroke, with Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, turning up in a few classes. None of Mr. Duthie's Toronto decisions were reversed, although Mr. Pettit informed us that he came to Ottawa expecting to promote White's Marigold Sailor above the Edwards bull, Bertie Hero, but, on handling them, he found the latter so much superior in fleshing as to warrant his preference over the model-typed bull from Pembroke. This was in the two-year-olds. In aged bulls, Edwards had a solitary entry in Missie's Champion. Edwards' yearling Royal Favorite came in for first and championship. In cows, Edwards' second-prize Toronto winner headed the ring, with a stable mate second, and one of White's third. In two-year-olds, the places were kept for Pine Grove Clipper 7th and Missie of Pine Grove 6th. The Pembroke white yearling, Butterfly Girl, went easily to the top of the class of four, with Fannie B. 38th just to her left. White had it his way in heifer calves, Edwards in herds, and White in female sweepstakes with the winsome Butterfly Girl.

HEREFORDS.—Whitefaces were shown, to the number of seven, by R. J. Penhall, of Nover, Ont., while a fair good bull calf and a yearling heifer were exhibited by H. E. Miller, of Arnprior. Penhall had both championships. Notable in his herd was the aged bull Corporal and the cow Hilda, both imported. The former is a deep-bodied fellow, smooth and even along the back, well fleshed all over, thick through the heart, full in the fore flank, and well let down in the hind flank. His weak point is a little slackness in the crops; so, also, is the cow's, though she has the bull's strong points to more than make up. The herd, as a whole, is a very creditable one.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS were shown by A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que., and James A. McLeod, of Garden Hill, Ont. Spafford got first on aged two-year-old and yearling bulls, sweepstakes on the aged bull, and first in cows. McLeod got first and third on bull calves, and second and third on cows. He had some pretty good stuff, but not out in the best of shape. Spafford's cattle require no comment. He had some good specimens of the breed, particularly the bull, which is a smooth, evenly-fleshed, low-set animal, true in his lines, and displaying good masculine character.

GALLOWAYS.—Robert Shaw, of Brantford, had everything to himself in the shaggy-coated Scotch cattle, consequently there was no fault found with any decisions. The imported aged bull, Viceroy of Castle-milk, is a decidedly smooth-turned specimen of this breed. His hips are by no means conspicuous, while his back is evenly carried, and shows capacity for a goodly proportion of valuable cuts of meat. The cows and junior members of the herd are well up to the standard, and we expect to report some of their winnings at the Halifax show.

SHEEP.

Excepting Cotswolds, it could not be called a strong exhibition of sheep. Many of the flocks were divided between Ottawa, on the one hand, and London and certain American shows on the other. J. G. Hamner directed the ticketing of all classes. E. F. Park, of Burgessville, put up the Cotswold show, and a proper good one it was, capital stuff all round, especially the ewes. There was a nice flock of Leicesters belonging to Chas. Maw, of Omagh, and Park showed some Lincolns which, we understand, were of Patrick's breeding. There were three exhibitors in Oxford Downs, but Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., swept things up pretty clean, showing very excellent sheep of the recognized Arkell quality and character. L. P. Sylvester, St. Theodor d'Acton, Que., and Albert Clavilier, St. Paul d'Emile, were the other exhibitors. Scotchmen were only fair. Telfer Bros., of Pelee, Ont., had a flock on their flock, having more than a dozen of the famous equitation, in

the show-rings of the Republic, as well as at London. Mr. Hamner is a top-notch Shropshire man, and may have a critical notion of excellence in that breed, but he pronounced them a poor lot of Blackfaces; they were principally tailenders from flocks which had sent forward their best to other fields of conquest. Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton, had a good exhibit of Dorsets, but only one sheep besides theirs was shown. A novel feature was an exhibit of Cheviots, some of them of good quality, but low in condition.

SWINE.

D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, Ont., dispensed honors in all breeds of swine. The showing was pretty good, taking it all round. In Berkshires, W. H. Durham, of Toronto, had the strongest exhibit, although Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont., had a few good ones, winning first on sow under a year, and second on sow under six months. In Tamworths, Reid & Co. had no opposition, and it was the same story in Chester Whites, which were shown exclusively by Robt. Clark, of Ottawa. They were a fairly good lot, Mr. Clark being one of the leading Canadian champions of this breed. In Yorkshires, it was more interesting. T. O. Collins, of Bosville, had a very strong exhibit, and got the best of it in aged classes, but in young stuff, Jos. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, won out strong. David Barr, of Renfrew, was another exhibitor with some fair stock, getting first on litters. Quebec was represented by two or three pigs in this breed. In pure-bred bacon hogs, the order in the top places was Featherston, Barr and Collins.

POULTRY.

The management is to be congratulated on the admirable quarters provided for poultry in the new Winter Fair Building. The light is good, and the wire coops are of the most up-to-date pattern. It appears as though the space on the third floor would be altogether inadequate to accommodate the much larger exhibit which may be expected at the Winter Fair, and it looks as though the ground floor of the annex, as well as the top floor, will have to be pressed into requisition, unless the alternative plan is resorted to of having double tiers of coops. Although the entries did not appear to be quite so numerous as in some previous years, owing, inferentially, to the London and other shows detracting somewhat, the classes were all well filled with specimens of very superior merit. The utility classes showed a gratifying development in type and condition. This was particularly noticeable in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, and the breeders of these birds are to be commended on the attention they have given to these important points. Brahas, Cochins and Langshans were out in goodly numbers and excellence. There were a few Andalusions and a limited class of excellent Minorcas. Leghorn men also put up a strong exhibit with a large number of birds of the highest quality.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Chatham, N. B.	Sept. 14-21
New Liskeard	Sept. 20, 21
Peel Co., Brampton	Sept. 20-21
East Parry Sound, Burk's Falls	Sept. 20-21
South Ontario, Oshawa	Sept. 25-26
Great Northwestern Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 26-28
Oakville Fair	Sept. 27-28
North Brant Exhibition, Paris	Sept. 27-28
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 2-6
Atwood	Oct. 2, 3
South Simcoe, Cookstown	Oct. 2-3
Blackstock	Oct. 2, 3
Clifford	Oct. 3, 4
McGillivray	Oct. 5
Caradoc, Mt. Brydges	Oct. 5
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 6-13
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition	Oct. 8-12
Muncey Fair	Oct. 9-10-11
Caledonia	Oct. 11-12
Caistor Agr. Fair, Abingdon	Oct. 12-13
International, Chicago	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 10-15

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

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

Immigration Problems.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I received "The Farmer's Advocate" for September 13th this morning, and carefully read the special article on immigration, which I consider a very able one, and will do much to advertise our fair Dominion. I can vouch for the correctness of the article from considerable experience all over the country, and also have personally interviewed cases and corporations in England and Scotland re emigration from there here. I am hopeful of a great future by continued and careful selection. When farmers see the importance of hiring the year round, and providing separate houses for men with families, I consider the farm-help problem solved. Wishing you every success.

JOHN M. MCGILLIVRAY,
S. A. Immigration Dept., London, Ont. Staff Capt.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed this year on October 18th.



Life, Literature and Education.

How Old London Moves About.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Think of all the people of Canada—some 5,000,000—packed into an area of fifteen miles across, and you have Old London, a jungle of humanity, an epitome of the world, past and present!

In August of this year, nearly 1,000,000 people left London for holidays—that is, more than the population of six or seven of the biggest cities in Canada combined—and yet the stranger in the great heart of the Empire would never have missed them, there seemed so many millions left. A London paper reports 1,200 trains leaving the Liverpool street-railway station (one of five or six large stations) in a single day of 24 hours! London is an intensely busy place. No wonder Napoleon called England "a nation of shopkeepers." London looks like it. But whether on business, pleasure or mischief bent, how do these millions get about every day? English folk have the reputation of being great walkers, but, looking at them in London, I imagine they are getting over this wholesome habit. And for millions of toilers in this human hive to walk is impossible, and so they pour in and out of the city in steam cars, mostly underground; here and there in the outskirts a few two-horse trams (street cars) "linger superfluous on the stage," but they are being superseded by electric trams—beautiful modern cars, moving swiftly on roadbeds that put Canadian street-car tracks to shame, for they are solid as the granite hills of old Scotland. Then, there are the cobweb-like ramifications of the Metropolitan and other underground electric railways, most modern of which is "The Tuppenny Tube," a decidedly American innovation, but really the cleanest, brightest, best-ventilated, speediest and most comfortable of all the subterranean highways of London. In places it is as much as 50 feet below the surface of the ground. You are taken down by an electric "lift," first depositing your little pasteboard ticket with the man at the slot, landing in an electric-lighted station, "far from the maddening crowd" of the street above, and then into the electric-lighted train of half a dozen cars or more. Guards (there are no conductors) open the doors at every station, and you are "lifted" up to the street again. Before you reach the surface the train is half a mile or more away on its circuitous journey through the white-tiled tunnel. London is literally "bussed" combed with these subterranean passageways. Passing along a street, street or court, you suddenly feel an earthquake rumble below, but it is no seismic disturbance to shake down

the palace or the tenement—it is only the underground train.

Practically, there are no surface cars in London; the rapid, long-distance riding is all done below. But there is just as great a world of traffic on the streets above in two-horse 'busses, perhaps the most novel feature that first impresses the stranger. Over 3,500 of these traverse the leading streets of the city in all directions. They carry about 25 persons each, and in fine weather the top is the favorite seat for the sightseer. There is no brighter panorama than the ever-moving lines of 'busses, crowded with jolly, chattering people, on Piccadilly, the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Oxford Circus or London Bridge, on a sunny, summer day.

It is "Keep to the left" in London, and the thronged 'busses, on which the fare ranges from a penny to two pence, move with remarkable rapidity. The 'bus driver is a marvel. In two weeks' observation I did not see a collision or a mishap. He guides his big vehicle as by instinct. 'Bus, horses, driver, are all one. He does not wait for somebody else to move, and never backs up. He reasons that everybody else will move, and they do. Everything proceeds on the "keep-going" theory. He calculates to the nicety of a hair's breadth that the vehicle ahead will move on out of his way, and it does. And the man behind

sect. Average returns, taken officially on different days, show that the heaviest traffic of the day, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., was 22,481 vehicles passing the Mansion House, that passing the Marble Arch, at the entrance to Hyde Park, being almost as great. Of ten different points counted, the smallest number reported passing in the twelve hours was 12,319. In a single hour, as many as 344 omnibusses pass the Mansion House one way. Omnibusses alone bring nearly 26,000 persons into the central area of London between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. One stream of vehicles passes on the left, and the other to the right in the other direction. Here and there are wider areas on the streets, called "safeties," which make it easier for the people crossing. The authorities are very severe upon 'bus or motor drivers who get on the wrong side, trying to steal a march on a rival. While I was there two of them were fined £10 and costs each for just such offences.

But who regulates this appalling rush of traffic and unravels the tangles when any occur, as they must at the intersecting points where streams converge? The most wonderful being of the city—the London policeman. Without either revolver or baton, he is the most perfect embodiment of human authority extant. In the way of an officer, the world has yet to produce his equal in good

17,000 moving vehicles, over 30,000 licensed drivers and conductors, and the wayward pedestrian millions of London! Including officers and detectives, he numbers about 18,000. The London crowds are well-behaved. There is an ingrained respect for law and order. The small boy is respectful. The youthful impertinence of America is practically an unknown quantity.

Another characteristic feature of London is "The Hansom," the famous two-wheeled cab that figures in the mysteries of Sherlock Holmes. Drawn by a smart, chunky horse of the Hackney type, it goes anywhere, being particularly serviceable on the streets where no 'busses are. Over 7,000 of them perambulate the streets, in addition to nearly 4,000 four-wheel vehicles for hire, of different sorts.

At certain times and on holidays the cycle is considerably used by the clerk or well-to-do working class, but it is not the popular conveyance that it once was. The craze is long since over. For the parks there are little vehicles, like an overgrown, covered baby carriage, in which invalids and persons afraid of motors and horses are wheeled about by men at a few pence per hour. Many of the shops have little three-wheeled delivery vans, driven by the feet of boys who ride, but work their passage—perhaps the hardest-worked lads on the streets of the world's metropolis. Another rig, something like the foregoing, is the parcel-post delivery van, by which parcels are taken out to the districts adjoining the various sub-postal stations.

Another notable way of going in London is on the historic Thames, which winds through the heart of the city. In addition to private craft, innumerable in number and indescribable in variety, the London County Council has a fleet of ferries running at frequent intervals up and down the river. It is a pleasant way of going, but as an experiment in municipal ownership, I understand, has proved a serious financial failure.

One thing that confuses the stranger in London is to find one street with three or four different names at different points. The streets are a bewildering maze, without any regularity of width, plan or direction, and half a dozen of them often converge at a single point. For long, long centuries they have been growing like that. The only way to know them is to live on them.

For street-lighting at night, London retains the frequent gas lamp, and, in the writer's opinion, better service is given than by the intermittent and lofty electric light of Canadian cities. No forest of poles disfigure London streets, and the meshes of telephone and telegraph wires, instead of intercepting the sunlight and marring the very sky past all redemption, are safely stored away below the ground. Old London may be slow and ancient, but it does some things well, and one of these is to move the people about safely, and another to keep the streets clean and clear for their use.

T.
[Note.—The population of what is called "Greater London" is put at



London County Council Boat Passing Thames Embankment and Cleopatra's Needle.

also drives on the same theory. It is really wonderful. The horses are blocky, and well cared for. At intervals along the streets men are stationed to give them frequent drinks of oatmeal and water on hot days. The 'bus drivers are quick-witted jokers, with a retort for everybody.

"Why don't you go to church?" queried the ever-present American girl Sunday morning of the driver.

"How can I on 20 bob a week and driving you people about?"

Besides the horse 'busses, there are over 270 motor 'busses. New ones are being added as fast as they can be built. They are popular, being cheaper than the horse 'busses. The 'busses, cabs, trade vehicles, and some of the motor cars, on some streets, are very noisy, particularly at points where several are's inter-

temper, absolutism, thoughtfulness, as a storehouse of general information, and a universal helper to everybody, from the nervous American to the blind beggar or the helpless child. When he holds up his hand, all traffic stops instant, and does not move till the hand moves. The law of the Medes and Persians was not a circumstance to him. One day, down by the Parliament Buildings, The Hand was up, and a callow English cyclist essayed to go by. The Hand fell, and the rider came off, looking as ghastly as though the whole British Empire had smitten him in the solar plexus. "Don't you know what that (The Hand) means?" He was speechless. A civilization that has produced the London policeman has earned its right to live in history, for he holds, as in the hollow of his hand, some

7,113,530, or 30 per cent. more than there was in all Canada at the last census.—Editor.]

The British Medical Association and Alcohol.

Thoughtful observers of the signs of the times must have been especially impressed by the discussions in regard to alcohol at the recent Assembly of the British Medical Association in Toronto. The time was—and not so very long ago, either—when alcohol was looked upon as a necessary evil, peculiar in its temporary effects upon the mind, undesirable from a moral standpoint, but otherwise harmless, even useful upon occasions. In those days physicians were, almost invariably, "drinkers." By the public it was almost considered a matter of course that they should be so. Indeed, but a few years ago, a young doctor just out of college remarked to the writer of this article how impossible it was for medical students to go through their course without resorting to stimulants. "A fellow has to drink," said he, "when he goes into the dissecting room." Hence, as a fortifier of the will, alcohol was taken upon all such occasions, and was given liberally before surgical operations, sometimes, even, before such simple operations as the pulling of teeth.

To-day, note the change. At the recent Assembly in the University of Toronto, the foremost physicians of the world, numbering such men as

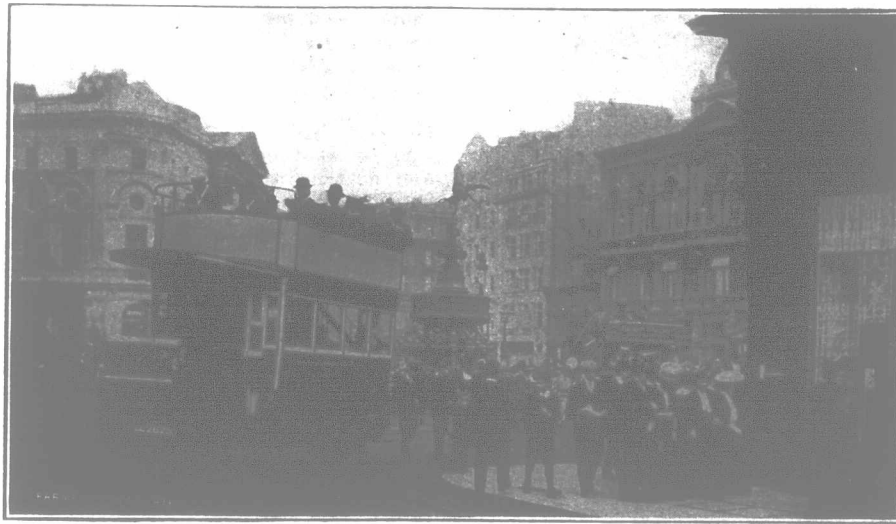
Sir Victor Horsley, of London; Prof. Woodhead, of Cambridge, and Dr. Murdoch Cameron, of Glasgow, to a man, condemned its use either in surgery or as a drug for ordinary medical purposes. Other things, it was asserted, have been found better, such simple nerve strengtheners as hot water, and milk and soda, being found more efficacious before operations. Further, it was pointed out that the use of alcohol, far from being an assistance in overcoming disease, is a positive detriment, inducing a condition which tends to retard speedy and healthy building up of tissue. Statistics were quoted to show how firmly this fact has been

impressed upon the European medical world. In seven large London hospitals, Sir Victor Horsley stated, the annual expenditure on alcohol has decreased in forty years from \$40,000 to \$15,000, the corresponding increase for milk during that time being from \$15,000 to \$40,000. In the Royal Infirmary, at Salisbury, the annual expenditure for spirituous liquors has fallen off from \$1,500 to \$35.

In an interesting address by Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, it was stated that inebriety is allied to insanity, is, in fact, insanity. By actual experiment, it has been shown that the action of alcohol in small, continu-

ous doses is to affect first the senses, then the reason, with a final undermining of the whole health of the body. According to this speaker, a large proportion of the diseases of civilization are caused by its use. In consideration of this aspect of the case, Dr. Crothers would have inebriety treated as a disease, and urged that the subject be given earnest medical study. "The present efforts by law and moral measures," said he, "are great blunders, and actually increase the disease which they try to prevent."

A thorough understanding of the subject must tend to prevent the first steps on a course of inebriety. Few young men would willingly and with open eyes begin taking anything which they felt sure would give them disease of body or mind; and "moral measures" must surely be efficacious in impressing this fact on the young, while "law" is a necessity to hold the traffic and its temptations in check. The trouble would seem to be that too many young men have been in the habit of looking on such warnings as mere old-women's tales, trumped up for a purpose, and seized upon as a big wheel by temperance workers. The fact that such men as those mentioned above, men who have given deep, unprejudiced, capable study to the whole subject, have reached such conclusions, should do much to carry conviction where merely "moral measures" have failed. If the British Medical Association always carries such lessons with it, we may hope for its speedy return to Canadian sod.



The Old London Motor Bus.

The Quiet Hour.

Cockley, Maryculter, Milltimber, Scotland, August 1st, 1906.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose a few verses for your favorable notice: my latest, "Meditation," with another on "Light." I do so because of my appreciation of the "Quiet Hour," for the comforting and sustaining influence it is calculated to exert, but will be equally pleased should you find other contributions more suitable for that object, whereby the readers of your paper may reap the benefit.

With these wishes, I remain, Yours very truly, J. MIDDLETON.

Meditation.

Now, grandeur see beyond compare,
In heaven above and earth below:
Combining azure, rose tints rare;
And round their orbits as they go,
The planets speak of God and say,
Selah! supreme, O Lord, Thy sway.

In sapphir'd, glittering vault of night,
See Pleiades and Orion pursue
Their certain course of dazzling light:
Until transported with the view
So grand, each heart aspires to say,
Selah! all-glorious, Lord, Thy sway.

Indifferent those who have not striven
The sky to read in beacon lights,
Of kindly love and warning given
In winter storms or spring delights,
And find no interlude to say,
Selah! benignant, Lord, Thy sway.

The sun, the earth, the air, the sea,
Have each a beauty all their own;
And emanating Lord from thee,
Around them have Thy glory thrown;
And with the woods and fields doth say,
Selah! bountiful, Lord, Thy sway.

Too oft of life the circuit round
The center self mankind revolve;
Onward to drift in grating sound
Their course unheeding to evolve:
Till some arresting voice doth say,
Selah! of souls God is the sway.

Now of life the conception make
It clear, the path for us to go,
And from thy truth our guiding take:
While apt in thought, in action slow,
God's goodness into all doth say,
Selah! merciful, Lord, Thy sway.

In prosperous times be near us, Lord,
Lest in the rush we Thee forget:
Of lofty dreams a blank record
Of vanished blessings to regret,

And find no breathing space to say,
Selah! unchanging, Lord, Thy sway.

Now, in the shade and the sunshine,
On the flux and reflux of life:
Aspire our thoughts to heights divine—
Him who rules amid the strife,
And from each loss find joys to say,
Selah! sustaining, Lord, Thy sway.

The nectar from the flower is got,
When the insect on it doth rest;
So what is from the promise sought,
Yield to those whose thoughts invest;
And calm, serene, can truly say,
Selah! life-giving, Lord, Thy sway.

In nature and in grace the realms
God reigns, His blessings to dispense:
Earth's circle's segments holds the helms,
To guide our course—be our defense

Then my soul in contemplation,
Of endless life beyond the grave;
Somewhat born of its relation
To Christ the Life who died to save:
Enthroned with Him we still shall say,
Selah! eternal is Thy sway.

From an appreciator of the "Quiet Hour,"
J. MIDDLETON.
Cockley, Maryculter, Scotland.

On Light

Eternal beam of heavenly light,
Which at creation's dawn the streak,
Brought order to earth's chaos bleak,
And changed to day its densest night.

The first in order and beauty,
Which the silence of death did break:

Thou fuid unseen, without a name,
Expressing—blending all notions—
With victory in thy motions—
Truth, purity and lasting fame.

Thou art right overcoming might:
All that makes bright intelligence,
Of rays of song and eloquence,
And what's of mind the produce bright.

No oblique course for thee to take,
Thou friend of truth, error's sworn foe:
Sin hides its face before thy glow,
And safe the pathway thou dost make.

Thou God of Light, of Truth, and Peace,
Through life be thou our help and guide:
Thou peerless sun with us abide,
And let no cloud obscure thy face.

Our future hopes light up anew—
Reveal to us what faith may know;
That with the sight our hearts may glow,
As earnest of the perfect view.

J. MIDDLETON.
Cockley, Maryculter, Scotland.

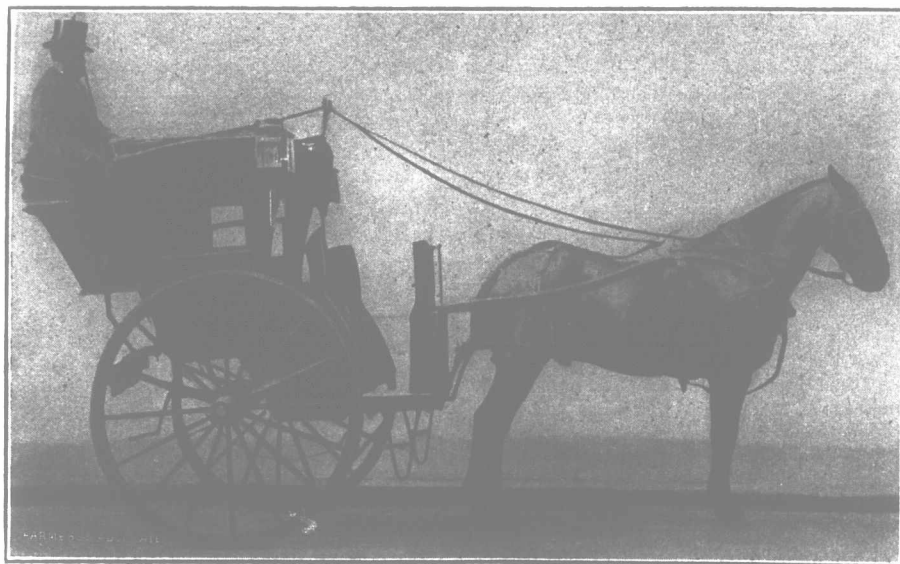
Finding the Joy of Life

But one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal, unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. iii.: 13, 14 (R. V.).

"Each day a gift! And life is made
Only of days, with gifts between."

Yes, our lives are now being made—made of DAYS—so, if we want life to be a success, the only possible way of gaining that ideal is to "press on toward the goal" TO-DAY. And the best way of making to-day a success is to follow St. Paul's example, and waste no time in fretting over the past, but, with eager, earnest purpose, to stretch forward to the things which are before.

It is very surprising how easy many people are about their success in living the spiritual life. If you ask them which is of greatest importance—goodness, wealth, fame, etc.—they will unhesitatingly say "goodness," and they will mean it too. But if you study their daily life, it would almost appear as though the goal they were pressing toward with persistent energy were not a spiritual and eternal, but a material and transitory, success. Now, we can never hope to make the spiritual life a success unless we fling life and energy into it, and never grow weary in the pur-



A Hansom Cab—The Gondolier of London.

From shoals of self, that we may say,
Selah! provident, Lord, Thy sway.

Times of rest and times of action,
We with nature alike require—
Constant strain would bring reaction,
And buoyant life would ebb—retire:
No grateful heart awake to say,
Selah! blessed, O Lord, Thy sway.

Awaiting all a change to come,
When relieved of this our "mortal coil,"
The soul with God then finds its home:
In bliss to roam—without a foil
To thought, which o'er, through all,
shall say,
Selah! forever, Lord, Thy sway.

The hum of life on earth awake,
And man to cheer in his duty.

Lovely, filling hearts with gladness:
It is by light we see—enjoy—
Pleasure giving without alloy,
With influence fragrant of sweetness.

Thou dost the flow of health impart:
Enlivening and cheering thy beams,
When earth with life and beauty teems,
Imparting peace to every heart.

Light the fields bedecks with splendor,
The flowers with hues of matchless blend—
To which no art of man may tend:
Robes of more than kingly grandeur.

suit of holiness. A judge, who was famed for the good advice he gave to young men, had only one piece of advice to give to his own son when he was starting out in life: "Stick to it, my son!" Let us apply that advice to the Christian race, and not only "turn to the right," but also be careful to "keep straight on."

St. James says that a wavering, double-minded man need not expect to receive anything of the Lord. We must find out exactly our object in living, and then fight our way towards that goal every day, flinging aside everything that impedes our progress. If we want to please our King, and at the same time to grow in holiness and spiritual beauty, helping our fellows and making the world brighter and better for our living in it, then let us concentrate our minds and focus our wills on that ideal. The ideal is one, though it branches out in many ways. If it is our last thought, as we fall asleep at night, it will probably be our first thought on waking—the gladness of having a new day to make beautiful and radiant, that it may be laid as an acceptable gift at the feet of our King. Each night we should try to have a real gift—the gift of a day—to offer. That doesn't mean that we should be working hard all the time. Very often it means that we must draw in new stores of strength by leaning back on Christ as St. John did. Did not that peaceful resting-time in the upper room sustain his heart in the awful watch beside the Cross? I think we want to rest more instead of less than we are in the habit of doing, rest in body and in spirit too. But the "rest" should still be full of purpose and intended to carry us on toward the prize of our high calling. By deliberately and consciously leaning back on God we become filled with His Spirit, and drink in Love, Joy and Peace. Then, and then only, we can go out and inspire our fellows, for unless we keep in continual touch with the Divine nature our little spark of inspiration is sure to die down.

No one can live for God and in God with eager, continuous determination, without helping others to live better lives. And something is certainly wrong with us if there is no joy in our religion. Somebody has said: "To cultivate a sense of pleasure is to civilize," and it is a great mistake to allow our work to be a doleful penance when it ought to fill us with gladness. There is joy in everything,—yes, even in pain and sorrow,—and if we are going to live life to the full, we must find that joy and make it our own. It was only a few hours before the agony of the Garden and the Cross that our Lord spoke of His joy, a joy which He would give to His disciples. It was when St. Paul was warned in city after city that he was going straight towards bonds and afflictions that he spoke, confidently, of finishing his course with "joy." If the indwelling Spirit fills the heart of a suffering martyr with rapturous joy, is He not able and willing to give us also that great grace? Why should we live in poverty when great riches—the riches of God—lie close at hand? Take the day as a gift from God, and let everybody know that you are glad to be alive in this world, glad to have continually fresh opportunities of serving Him. The command to "rejoice in the Lord" is repeated over and over again, and it is a sin to refuse to obey it. We find it in the Psalms, it is repeated by Prophets and Apostles, and our Lord Himself has laid it on us as a command to rejoice even when suffering miserably. How much rather are we called on to be glad and thankful when daily blessings are heaped upon our heads. In Matt. xxviii., the people of God are warned that it is a dangerous thing to despise His command. "Because that ye shall see the LORD thy God with a face, and His gladness of heart, for He will love those things; therefore shall ye see His face, and shall be hungry, and shall thirst, and shall be naked, and shall be weary, and shall be cold, and shall be tormented." Those who see how the Lord loves His people, large families, small families, small rooms, fresh air in a cosy room, may well thank Him for the clean, good, fragrant country. But, as a matter of fact, there seems to be almost everywhere a contented cheerfulness here, and when conditions are far better. I am confident,

finding people like Mark Tapley, who seem to grow more jolly when circumstances are unusually trying. Last Tuesday, I took 21 little girls to the beach for a few hours. The jolliest of the lot was a poor little Italian, named Katherine Fasanello. When she undressed for bathing in the sea, I found that her underclothes—they hardly deserved the name—were all hanging in rags. Though it was a very hot day, she wore an ugly brown stuff dress, which, I discovered, was the only one she possessed. Yet she was the life of the party, swimming like a duck, and as merry as possible. This



The Horse Bus.

morning I interviewed her again, and, in telling me about the state of her wardrobe, she said, with great pride, that her sister had lent her a coat four times last winter. She had never in her life owned a coat of her own, and I doubt whether she had ever possessed a hat, but her pretty face dimpled with pleasure while she explained that she never caught cold in spite of her want of the necessities of life. Evidently she had learned how to turn her clouds "inside out to show the lining."

You can, if you will, "radiate a sunny trust and make whatever you touch luminous. . . . you can lesson the great sum of misery by making yourself such a sunny, serenely-poised presence that wherever you move you will radiate



London, Eng, Parcel Post.

brightness, you will diffuse sweetness, strength and light."

It is worth while being alive if one can do that, is it not? and we can all do it if we keep ever fresh in our heart the remembrance that each day is a gift from God, that each hour's events are put into our hands by Him with an object in view—an object which He can only accomplish if we will let Him. By means of these little, apparently commonplace cares and duties and pleasures He seeks to make our souls grow d by beautiful, more strong and better things to win, and are so glad

to the world. It only drags down other people and makes life harder for them if we grumble and complain a dozen times a day, or go about looking as though life were not worth living. It is worth living—grandly worth while. Why, just think of the wonder of it! We—each one of us—can give real joy to God. Surely it is true that when a soul grows up straight and beautiful, holding out both hands joyfully and trustfully for all the things He sees fit to give, the great promise of the prophet is fulfilled: "The LORD thy God. . . . will rejoice over thee with joy; He will rest in His love, He will joy over thee with singing."

He who would win a prize in the grand race of life must be careful to aim in the right direction, setting his heart on the pursuit of holiness rather than on the pursuit of wealth, pleasure or fame. Here is a description of one of the men, who—after death—was seen to have been a winner in this race.

"He kept his soul unspotted
As he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter,
Who complained that hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple
When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and
One day, well satisfied
With the talents God had given him he
Closed his eyes and died.

"He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away:
'It is splendid to be living
In the splendid world to-day!'
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded
When the clouds lay o'er his head—
He had dreamed—'He was a failure,'
they compassionately sighed,
For the man had little money in his
pockets when he died."

HOPE.

Out of Doors.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Just to be out of doors! So still! So green!
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean,
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft flutter, sound of sudden wings,

The far faint hills, the water wide between.
Breast of the great earth-mother! Here we lean
With no conventions hard to intervene,
Content, with the contentment nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.
And under all the feeling had foreseen
Of what this lovely world will come to mean
To all of us when the uncounted strings
Are forced nigh, and one clear music rings
To all our hearts: Joy universal, keen,
Just to be out of doors.

Current Events.

It is now reported that the Sultan of Turkey is suffering from cancer.

A revolution is in progress at Mogador, west of Morocco.

The girl who assassinated General Min in St. Petersburg, was hanged on Monday.

Deer have become so numerous in Connecticut that they have been damaging the peach crop.

Recent reports state that over 200 Jews were killed during the recent massacres at Siedlice, Russian Poland.

The United States is keeping a close watch on Mexico, where an insurrectionary movement seems to be afoot.

The Chilean volcano which caused the destruction of Valparaiso is still in eruption, and several more earthquake shocks have been felt.

The big airship in which Walter Wellman was to make his trip to the North Pole has been sent back to Paris for improvement to the motors.

The Cuban rebellion has reached such proportions that the United States has been obliged to take steps towards intimidating the rebels, and has despatched four vessels to Havana.

It has been ascertained that the failure of the brakes on the east-bound train to grip was the cause of the disaster at Azilda, near Sudbury, in which fourteen people were killed and many injured.

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair, at London, Ont., has come and gone, with the usual success, despite of the fact that the weather was hot enough to fry fish in the open. The exhibit in the "palace" was quite equal to that of any other year, and in point of arrangement, we thought, even somewhat better. The samples of women's work were, on the whole, similar to those shown at the Toronto Exhibition, the prettiest and most sensible appearing as at the Big Fair, in all white—lace conceits in crochet, knitting, netting, Battenberg, Honiton, point, etc., and embroidery in linen floss and silk. Nothing in the way of needlework seems to "touch the spot," somehow, like the beautiful Mount Mellick embroidery. It is so easy to do, too, just over and over, for the most part, in linen floss on pure white linen. Some very pretty small table covers, etc., were shown in Hardanger work, a new feature which somewhat resembles drawnwork done on fine canvas. We noticed some especially fine initialling done in Mount Mellick and eyelet embroidery mixed, for handkerchiefs, and in Mount Mellick alone for towels and table linen. This initialling adds so unmeasurably to the daintiness of good linen articles, and is so quickly done, that it seems a pity that all good housewives should not make use of it.

We hunted around for an exhibit of labor-savers for housekeepers, but could find nothing but some fine kitchen cabinets useful enough to drive away many of the terrors of baking day.

One feature of the exhibit which should be very valuable was the weed department, in which two small collections of labelled weeds in pots strove pitifully to uphold the dignity of their position. At country fairs, we should think such collections might be of great educative value, especially if some qualified person were installed in place to explain how the weeds might be overcome.

In the Horticultural Building, the usual gorgeous array of fall flowers—Cannas, Asters, etc.—was in evidence. Perhaps the finest display was in the Begonia department. An enthusiastic florist on the

spot volunteered the information that thick, strong-leaved Begonias should always be chosen for house-plants, the finer varieties being less likely to do well when away from the coddling influences of the greenhouse.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

The Art Department of the London Fair, so far as amateur work was concerned, was much more attractive, and contained much finer specimens of work than the corresponding department at Toronto. Of course, one missed the professional work of the leading lights—the Jules Bretons and Sir Thomas Lawrences, of the old land, the Reids and Challengers of the new—but there were some fine bits by less widely-known artists, especially Seavey, of Hamilton, and Hunt, of London. One could not but regret the too general omission, in the Art Department, of paintings directly from Canadian landscape. There were by far too many copies, and, unfortunately, some of these were labelled with the copyists' initials, notwithstanding the fact that only absolutely original work should be signed. A great mistake, too, was in omitting seats from this department. An art gallery, above all places, should be well supplied with seats.

Before closing, one cannot refrain from relating a little incident of the art-room. There was a big picture of Laurier there, almost full-length, show-

ing the premier in almost boyish bloom. As we stood gazing thereon, two loyal old Grits came along. They didn't remove their hats, but probably would have if they had thought of it.

"There's Laur—e—ii," remarked one. "Yes, that's HIM!" responded the other, with reverence, and the two gazed, speechlessly.

The next moment, two old ladies came along. The one nudged the other. "Would you look where they've got Laurier?"

"Humph!" came the ready response. "It would look better if they had him down out of that!"

As usual, "The Farmer's Advocate" did not commit itself.

Physical or Moral Suasion, Which?

No. II.

An admirable article in a leading church paper speaks very plainly upon the subject of

THE CHILD AND THE PARENT.

The writer says: "This is the children's age. Never before in the history of our western civilization was the child of so much account as he is to-day, never had he so widespread a claim to be regarded as the greatest of all potentialities, for in the child is bound up the whole future of the race. . . . Curious

to say, that with this quickened sense of parental responsibility there has been a corresponding decline in the application of the most potent of all influences in the formation of the child's character. We refer to the decay of discipline, which is so painfully, almost universally, in evidence among all classes. To-day we are doing everything for children, except to train them. It would seem as if the very excellence of our educational system were responsible for this. Parents have learned to delegate their responsibilities in this matter to the teacher, whose influence in the realm of personal training, in the vast majority of cases, does not extend beyond the four walls of the schoolhouse. . . . The writer of this thoughtful article goes on to ask if selfish indifference and self-indulgence be not at the bottom of this neglect, if parents are not too much occupied with their own employment or pleasures to take the time requisite to fulfil conscientiously their duty to the little ones God has given them?

Would such men, owning a colt, say, "Let it have a good time, and don't break it in"; or, having a grapevine, "Let it grow as it likes, why train it?" or a water-power, "Let it run as it likes, why guide it?" We are in danger of forgetting that nothing can ever take the place of parental or home training. Perhaps in some degree the laxity of to-day may be a reaction from the

stern measures of the past, the plea of larger tolerance, greater broad-mindedness, being urged in extenuation, but even though the old system might have been hard and severe, it taught valuable lessons of self control, patience, frugality, and a consideration for others which have yielded to those who bore the yoke in their youth a very rich reward.

In these days, when the amusements of the children are so catered for that whole sheets in our Canadian press are given up to comic illustrations of mischievous escapades of which the typical boy is always the hero, and the father, mother, teacher or relative made to appear ridiculous, what can one expect but irreverence to parents and an utter disregard to the feelings of others, to say nothing of positive danger to life and limb, which have frequently resulted from the fatal pranks of little lads in their thoughtless pursuit of so-called fun?

One could almost wish that boys of the Buster Brown and Willie Westinghouse type could have a taste of the discipline awarded to the youngsters of a couple of centuries ago, when men were appointed, called inspectors of youth, empowered "to correct unruly boys in church or meeting-house, to take care of them on the Lord's day, and to whip them if necessary," which brings us back to the question with which we started: which shall the remedy be, physical or moral suasion? H. A. B.

The Ingle Nook.

Busy Bee Returns.

Dear Dame Durden,—To-day, taking up an Advocate, I read the Ingle Nook Chats through, and felt inspired to answer a letter, written by "Forget-me-not," asking for recipes for sauces for puddings, etc. I said, "I will send her some of my own discoveries," but to my dismay and amusement I found it was a February number I had been reading instead of the latest one for August! However, perhaps, "Forget-me-not" will still have room for a few more notes in her notebook, so here are one or two:

For pies made from preserved fruit, strain the juice from the fruit, using the fruit only; then (here is the idea), next day, bring the juice to a boil, adding enough cornstarch (moistened) to make a thick syrup, to be used with cornstarch pudding, sago, etc., instead of cream. The juices from gooseberries and rhubarb are excellent for this purpose.

I find, from experience, that putting the eggs last into a cake makes a better cake.

Recipe for lovely spice cake: One and a half cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 4 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 cups flour, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, ½ tablespoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, ½ teaspoonful soda. Sift soda, spices, etc., in with the flour. Add eggs last. Quantities may be halved. Bake with an opening in center. I use a small tin with a weight to steady it.

I crave a recipe for real short, light tarts. BUSY BEE. Lanark Co., Ont.

A Letter from Forget-me-not.

Dear Dame Durden,—Time rolls his ceaseless course, and I wonder if our Queen and the Chatterers have obeyed the request implied in my nom de plume. When I read your encouraging reply to my letter in Feb. 16 issue, it was my firm resolve to forward my thanks at a very early date, but alas! "procrastination is the thief of time."

However, even now, 'tis a genuine pleasure to pen a message of gratitude to Dame Durden, also "A Lankshire Lass," for the splendid recipes for pudding sauce which have been utilized ever since to the supreme satisfaction of my husband. I may add that his invariable comment upon my experimenting with any new recipe is: "Another from 'The Farmer's Advocate'!"

What would become of us poor helpers, "ex-school-marms," were it not for the Ingle Nook and its presiding spirit? Then, aside from her practical information, what a cute, original way she has of expressing herself! Her words simply flow from her pen. Did she not arouse our curiosity regarding the identity of "Jack's Wife"?

'Tis a coincidence that Maple Leaf's

suggestion of having a memorandum containing an index of practical hints from "The Farmer's Advocate," is one I have followed for some time. I wonder if she, too, is an ex-school teacher.

Were not Margaret Guthrie's "menus for tea" excellent, and her cookery scrapbook a splendid suggestion?

I think that Wrinkles' "wrinkles" are positively "wrinkles." Would it not be a treat to take a peep into her poultry department? By the way, I am particularly interested in poultry. Has Wrinkles any more practical "wrinkles" along that line, I wonder?

Has it ever occurred to you, Dame Durden, that our former chatterers are conspicuous by their absence from the Ingle Nook? Helponabit writes such interesting letters, also Octavia, Bluebell and a host of others. Let us hope that they will enter the present discussion re "Successful Women."

Now, Dame Durden, I fear I have trespassed unpardonably on your space, so shall conclude with a request. Can you give necessary information for manufacturing a homemade butter-worker? My husband has promised to make one, so we should like some practical hints.

May I call again, Dame Durden? Perth Co., Ont. FORGET-ME-NOT.

Certainly, come again. I have handed your question on to the dairy department. It will be answered there, or possibly in "Q. and A."

Helponabit's Holiday Letter.

Dear Dame Durden,—A short time ago, in one of your letters, you asked what the Ingle Nookers had been doing this summer, and if they had any holidays. I have not been one that has been around the country with a camera, but I did have a holiday the first week in June at Georgetown. The country around Georgetown, I think, is very beautiful, and the views most charming. How lovely the meadows and grain fields looked in the early summer freshness, and I never saw so many white lilacs and hawthorn trees, which were in full bloom, and the air was laden with their delicate fragrance. I waited a day or two longer than I intended, to attend the meeting of the Women's Institute. I had heard so much about this Georgetown Institute that I was glad of an opportunity to attend. This was the annual meeting. Reports were read from the branch Institutes, and a paper was read on the training of children, sent by a lady from Burlington. The president and secretary for the county then had to be elected, and the rest of the time was taken up in trying to persuade someone to take office. I should think sixty or seventy women were present, but not one was willing to take office. I had promised to canvass our neighborhood to see if enough women would be willing to form an Institute in the fall, but this damped my ardor. I left the meeting, and took the train for home, and al-

though it was a warm evening, the draft must have given me cold, for I had not been home an hour when a sore throat came on, which resulted in tonsillitis, followed by a very painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism, so it was near the end of the month before I was able to get out, and then I went to look at the rosebushes I had planted last year, and was expecting roses this summer. I found they were full of buds, but a little white grub was eating the underside of the leaves. I told my husband about the trouble. "Get some slack lime; there's plenty of it," he said, "put a teaspoonful of Paris green to a quart, and jump up at four o'clock in the morning and dust them well while the dew is on." I was not vigorous enough to get up at four o'clock in the morning, but when I was able, I sprinkled the bushes well, which did just as well as dew, and then dusted them. It acted like a charm, and cleared all the grubs.

One day soon after, a Toronto florist and a rose-grower were here, so we went to see my roses. The few that had bloomed, and the buds that were ready to open, were covered with active little beetles that were eating them up as fast as they could. Our friend said he had never seen anything like it before. My husband said, "Get a box and send some to Guelph College; find out what they are, and the remedy for them." I did so, and in a few days received an answer. The insects were called the rose beetle, because they were so fond of roses. Things that killed other insects had no effect on them, but if I got some slack lime and mixed it with carbolic acid and covered the roses with it, this would offend them. But who wants a rose covered with lime and tainted with carbolic acid? Now that the season is over, the bushes look very healthy, and have made good growth. I am very pleased with the change the Ingle Nook has made, giving us an account of distinguished women. All the Home Department of our Advocate is most enjoyable and instructive.

I am going to send you a wrinkle which, I think, is as good as any that Madam Wrinkle has given us. Last week I had some ladies to tea—old girl friends. One came from California, one from Montreal, one from Toronto. Chatting about our work and homes, one remarked how hard it was this hot weather to keep meat either cooked or uncooked without ice. The lady from Toronto said one summer she boarded at a farm that was thirteen miles from a village or town. They only went once a week for supplies. They kept their meat in buttermilk, and all that hot summer they never had a bit of tainted meat, and it was deliciously tender. I have tried it, so I send the wrinkle on. I also send a recipe for mustard pickle that we have used for years. We have no success with Chili sauce. It goes

mouldy and gets watery; but this pickle is good till spring.

Mustard Pickle.—Three pints of green tomatoes and one pint of onions (chopped fine), half cup salt, water to cover, and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the water. Add one head of cooked cauliflower (cut fine), and two green peppers (chopped), one quart of vinegar, half cup sugar, two table-spoons of mustard. When the tomatoes and onions have cooked soft, add the cooked cauliflower, one dessertspoonful tumeric, and half cup flour. I mix the mustard, tumeric and flour smooth with vinegar, and then add. Let it simmer for about ten minutes. This pickle will keep in open jars. HELPONABIT. York Co., Ont.

What a Funny Coincidence!

Busy-bee thinks of Forget-me-not, and Forget-me-not appears for the same issue. She, in turn, asks for Helponabit, and, behold, Helponabit is right on the spot! Surely an Aladdin has been rubbing the lamp—or is the circumstance but another instance of what telepathy can do?

I don't wonder, Helponabit, that you were disgusted with the refusal of the ladies to take office in the W. I. This is precisely the reason why women's societies so often fail. It is all right to be shy and even timid; but when such shyness threatens to ruin a meeting, it is most certainly out of place. Every member of a society owes it to the society to do what she can for its welfare. By the way, we know of a very successful little W. I. away up north. I think any of the members who read this will know which one is referred to, and, possibly, some of them will write a few "pointers" for Helponabit.

A New Corn Recipe.

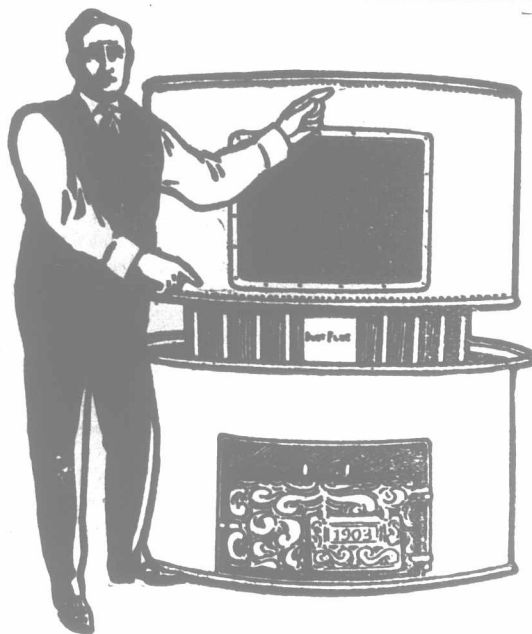
Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent reader of your valuable paper for many years, and especially of the Ingle Nook, and enjoy its pages very much. I have received much benefit thereby, and wish, also, to be a help to others. I will send a recipe for canning corn which is much simpler than the one given in "The Farmer's Advocate": Take 8 pints of corn, 1 cup of salt, and nearly 1 cup of white sugar. Put in kettle with enough water to cover corn. Cook fifteen minutes. Put in jars, and seal tightly. When wanted for use, drain. I have tried this, and have had it to keep till the following May, and it was very nice. MARGARET. Waterloo Co.

Whichever way the wind doth blow, Some heart is glad to have it so; Then blow it east, or blow it west, The wind that blows, that wind is best. —Caroline A. Mason.

A FAIR TEST

of "Five Roses" Flour next Baking Day will prove to you that our statements of its superior quality have not been exaggerated, and that it actually is the most satisfactory household flour on the market. We ask you to make this test for your own benefit, as well as ours, for we know that it will prove to you, beyond question, the advisability of using "Five Roses" regularly in preference to ordinary brands. Ask your grocer for a 7-lb. bag to-day.

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As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun metal watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue Fox Collarette, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1906 list. We give any of these articles free to any person selling 20 packets of Beautiful Up-to-date, Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10 cents a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, facsimile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address (postage is 2 cents). Don't delay. Write immediately to **ACTE & COMPANY (Dept. F. A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.**

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It's a Grand Remedy, having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure you, too. A free sample will be sent by addressing, with stamp, **MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

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Latest styles, best type. Prompt delivery by mail orders. **The London Printing & Stationery Co., 144 Carleton Place, Ont.**



Advertiser's Advocate

About the House.

Food and Food Economy.

(Continued from page 1422.)

Of course, the above table does not give a fair comparison of the absolute values of the various foods, as it does not take into consideration the relative quantities of carbonaceous nutrients contained in the different foods. But even when we do make allowance for these, we still find that oatmeal and the legumes are by far the least expensive sources of protein. One way of making this allowance is to calculate how much of each of the foods, rich or moderately rich in nitrogen, would be necessary to supply the protein required daily by a man, and how much each would cost, and to add to this cost that of the quantity of a non-nitrogenous food necessary to fill out the dietary to a given energy value. Prof. Atwater's estimate of the dietary suitable for a man at light to moderate muscular work is 28 lb. (3 7-10 ozs., or 103 grams) protein, and 3,050 calories of energy—less protein, but practically the same amount of energy as in Hutchison's standard quoted above. Now, such a dietary could be made up in the following ways at the following costs (which may easily be modified to suit other prices):

(1.)	Cents.
15 eggs at 24c. per dozen.....	33.0
5.5 lbs. potatoes at 60c. per bush. 5.5	
Total cost.....	38.5
(2.)	
1.47 lbs. (1 lb. 7 1/2 ozs.) sirloin steak at 20c.	29.4
5.1 lbs. potatoes at 60c. per bush. 5.1	
Total cost.....	34.5
(3.)	
3.6 quarts milk at 6c. per qt.....	21.6
2.7 lbs. potatoes at 60c. per bush. 2.7	
Total cost.....	24.3
(4.)	
1.45 (1 lb. 7 1/2 ozs.) beef shoulder clod, at 9c.	13.1
6.3 lbs. potatoes at 60c. per bush. 6.3	
Total cost	19.4
(5.)	
1.33 lbs. beans, dried, at 5c. per lb.	6.7
34 lb. butter at 25c. per lb.	8.6
Total cost	15.3
(6.)	
1.33 lbs. beans, dried, at 5c. per lb.	6.7
33 lbs. fat salt pork at 12c. per lb.	4.0
Total cost	10.7
(7.)	
1.67 lbs. oatmeal at 4c. per lb.	6.7
.044 lb. butter at 25c. per lb.	1.1
Total cost	7.8

Of course, it is not intended to suggest that anybody should, or would, live on any of these dietaries—though, indeed, oatmeal and pork and beans have formed the staples of the diet of men engaged in active outdoor work, the former among the Scotch, the latter among lumbermen in our own country. Such dietaries are not varied enough to be satisfactory. What the tables are intended to illus-

trate is the very remarkable difference in the relative cost of the different nitrogenous foods. The actual numerical ratio will, of course, vary with prices; for instance, with eggs at 12c. per doz., the cost of the first dietary would be 22c., instead of 38 1/2c. It is to be noted, however, that I have made the case as favorable to the animal foods as possible by supplementing them with one of the cheapest sources of carbohydrate food, viz., potatoes; while for the vegetable foods, which are lacking in fat rather than in carbohydrates, I have used (except in No. 6) one of the most expensive of fats, viz., butter. It would, therefore, appear to be well within the mark to say that, at the prices employed, sirloin steak is twice as expensive a food as beans and butter, three times as expensive as beans and pork, and four times as expensive as oatmeal.

The economy of substituting beans, peas or oatmeal for a part of the meat or eggs of a mixed diet is, I think, made clear by such a comparison. On the other hand, this substitution should not be carried too far. Excessive use of legumes tends to produce flatulence, and excessive use of oatmeal, in some persons at least, causes eruptions of the skin. It appears to be true, however, that persons engaged in hard muscular labor can consume larger quantities of such foods without injurious effect than can those of sedentary habits.

Our calculations of cost suggest another direction in which food economy may be practiced, viz., in the use of the cheaper, rather than the more expensive cuts of meat. It is true that a pound of beef shoulder contains less food than a pound of sirloin steak. We have seen that to make up a full dietary for a man at moderate work, 6.3 pounds of potatoes were required to supplement the shoulder clod, while 5.1 pounds were sufficient to supplement the same weight of sirloin. But the difference in the food value of the two cuts is far from being proportional to the difference in price. The shoulder-clod diet cost 19 1/2c. per day; the sirloin diet, 34 1/2c.—three-fourths as much again. It is likewise true that the cheaper kinds of fish are far more economical food than the more expensive.

Oysters constitute one of the most expensive sources of either protein or energy, fruit (particularly when out of season) another, though fruits have a favorable influence on digestion. Oatmeal, neatly enclosed in packages and labelled with a pretentious or a facetious name, may be cleaner, but is certainly no more nutritious than oatmeal in bulk, and none of the vaunted breakfast foods contains any more nutriment than the cereals from which it is manufactured.

If one is in such circumstances that one can afford to pay for delicacy of flavor or tenderness of texture in one's food, it may be justifiable for one to do so. Such things "add to the agreeableness of life," as Matthew Arnold said of wine. But let no one deceive himself with the illusion that he is getting food value in proportion to the price he pays. Five cents invested in granulated sugar will buy as much food as fifty cents invested in fancy confectionery—in each case, one pound of carbohydrates. Prices in foods depend far more on flavor, popular preference, cost of production or manufacture, and supply and demand, than on the real nutritive value of the products.

With the Flowers.

The Old-fashioned Garden.

Of late years a great fancy has been taken by many people for the "old-fashioned garden." Possibly with some the fancy is merely a fad. With others, again, it may be due to a genuine love of the "old-time" flowers, many of which are so quaintly beautiful. However that may be, in these days of carnations and Gladioli, and prim Genesims, there is something distinctly interesting in coming on a resolutely old-fashioned garden, and in wandering about among borders, where, while it would not seem surprising to meet a fair lady with a basket of flowers, one might see a young man, dressed in a suit of tweed, with a hat and a cane, and a pocket full of money, and a pocket full of love, and a pocket full of the old-time flowers, like the Lady

of Cockpen's "lady," in making the "elderflower wine."

One has just such a garden in mind, and really it was a restful old spot. Its very "old-fashionedness" seemed to cut it off from these busy days of trolley and telephone and-cream separators, and all the rest of it, and give one leisure to dream away an idle hour as one may judge they did in the good, slow old days of a hundred years ago, just listening to the bees and birds, and not feeling compelled to rush from dawn till dark in order to keep up with the pressure of life.

There were rosebushes along the fences, not the Gloire de Dijons and General Jacquemonts of the present day, but just the good, staunch old cabbage roses and the little, clambering pink ones that grew and grow, without care or pruning, and in June set forth their tiny blossoms by the thousand. There were clumps of "Old Man" too, and of "Sweet Mary" redolent with old-time

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We take your order on this understanding: We guarantee our tailor-made suits to be the biggest values in Canada. We guarantee that you can't get equal quality and tailoring in your own town under \$5.00 to \$10.00 MORE. We send you samples of suitings, tape line and measurement

blanks FREE.

You may examine and try on the suit, and if there is any fault with fit, cloth or workmanship, DON'T TAKE IT. Suits and Overcoats, \$15, \$18 and \$25. Write to-day for free samples. Royal Custom Tailors, Toronto, Ont.

Our Policy

Progressive improvement. This, coupled with the unstinted use of

MONEY, TIME, BRAINS

and eighteen years' practical experience, has made

The Gold Medal

Sherlock-Manning

ORGAN

an instrument to be proud of.

For catalogue write:

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co
LONDON, CANADA.

Have You Goitre ?



Our home treatment for Goitre is a most reliable one. One young lady who was unsuccessfully operated on, writes that our treatment reduced her Goitre in less than three weeks. Do not worry if you have Thick Neck, but

USE GOITRE SURE CURE

Sent, express paid, on receipt of \$2.00. Home remedies for Tan, Freckles, Moth-patches, Eczema, Pimples, Blackheads, Ivy Poisoning, etc. Write for particulars, stating your trouble fully. **Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc.**, eradicated forever at our office by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10 cents for book "F" and sample of Cream.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
Dept. F. 502 Church St., TORONTO.



25c for this Beautiful Taffeta Silk Girdle, any shade desired. Same Girdle in Mercerized action, any shade for 15c. Catalog lists everything at wholesale; send for it. **Southeast Suit Co., Dept. 57 London, Ont.**

sweetness. In the center of some of the beds—for this was a "really" flower garden, fenced in on all sides and filled with beds and borders—there were clumps of Peonies, and great masses of Bleeding Heart drooping in late spring with graceful, pensive racemes of pink. In spring, too, there were Violets everywhere, and Cowslips nestling along in protected places where the early sun would shine; with here and there a mass of Iris, or a clump of white Aquilegia, beautiful in foliage as in the snowy flower trumpets that would appear later.

Then there were Lilies, fragrant Lemon Lilies, shining forth in sulphurous yellow; great Tiger Lilies, with orange recurved petals blotched with black, and white June Lilies, tall and stately. Up the veranda posts at one side, Morning Glories in velvety purple were trained, and Scarlet Runners nodded in at a window. Upon one side, where a screen was needed, a mass of tall Sunflowers tried to turn their great heads with the sun, while before them, in order that there might be no discord of color, yellow Hollyhocks, and lower still, Brown-eyed Susans, were massed to form a wall of yellow and green.

In the blue-corner, there were Perennial Larkspur and blue Centaurea. Another bed was given up to a mass of Fox-gloves, the most striking spot, perhaps, in the garden. There were Poppies, too; clumps of white Phlox, and masses of Canterbury Bells in white and mauve, white Sweet William and Scarlet Lychnis were not forgotten, and little borders of white Daisies and silvery Dusty Miller were seen everywhere.

All together, it was a wild, rambling, over-grown, characteristic old spot, full of suggestion to those whose taste inclines to the old-fashioned garden, and who, reading of it, may be inclined to carry out a similar idea in their own gardens next summer.

Make Your Perennial Border in the Fall.

We hear much nowadays of perennial borders, and for the busy housewife, who has not time to fuss much over a flower garden, even a flower garden so easily managed as the old-fashioned one described above, the grass plot with a perennial border is, perhaps, the most satisfactory "garden" of all. Since it resents much meddling, the work in connection with it, when the border is once made, is reduced to a sinecure. An oc-

casional clipping of the sward with a lawn mower, the pulling out of a few weeds, a modicum of cultivation, an occasional watering in a period of extreme drought, and the tale is told.

Since, however, the soil cannot be tampered with much, once the plants are set, it is all the more necessary to have it in first-class condition in the first place. In order to have it thus, it is necessary to dig it up thoroughly to a depth of two feet, and to mix with it, thoroughly, a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure and hardwood ashes. The old fashion was to have the border perfectly uniform in width, extending as evenly as a ribbon down the full length of the lawn. Nowadays, the fancy is rather for an irregular strip, outlined to suit the fancy, and curving outward at the corners in order to prevent sharp angles. Whatever the form decided upon, it is necessary to have the whole border ready in good time so that the roots may be planted and have time to establish themselves thoroughly before cold weather sets in.

In choosing plants for the perennial border, it is well not to have too many kinds. The aim should be for general effect rather than for a curiosity-shop among gardens; hence, a preponderance of certain kinds with just space enough to tuck a few odd specimens away among them should be arranged for.

In choosing these leading plants, a succession of bloom for the entire season may be ensured, and groups of each kind should be massed at intervals throughout the border. Spotty, miscellaneous mixtures are never satisfactory. In making a selection, the following list may be of use, it being understood that it is given merely to be chosen from, not to be used in its entirety:

Early bloomers.—Daffodils, Narcissus, German Iris, Peonies, Bleeding Heart, Japanese Iris, Columbines, Day Lilies, Ornamental Poppies, June Lilies.

Late bloomers.—Perennial Phlox, perennial Larkspur, Hollyhocks, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias, Golden Glow, double Sunflower, hardy Pompon Chrysanthemum.

To have all of these in a single border, or even in a small garden, would probably be to invite a shrieking of colors. But from them, most exquisite color combinations may be evolved, and it remains for each gardener to choose those which satisfy her especial color sense, and suit the especial requirements of her garden.

Children's Corner.

Lullaby Song.

(Tune—Rock-a-by Baby Upon the Tree-top.)

Hush my baby, hush my dear,
Sleep, while mother watches near;
In thy bed so soft and warm,
Thou art safe from all alarm.

Chorus—

Hush-a-by baby, oh hush-a-by dear!
Mother is watching and angels are near,
Whispering their love in thy dream,
Baby mine.
Sleep, little darling, no sorrow is thine.

Long ago thy Saviour came,
A little babe to Bethlehem.
In manger-cradle there He lay,
And His softest bed was hay.

Shining angels from on high,
Sang his first sweet lullaby;
While virgin mother smiled and wept,
So her tender watch she kept.

Now He lives in heaven above,
And still He bends in tenderest love
O'er each little sleeping head;
Hallows every cradle-bed.

Then sleep my baby, softly sleep,
'Tis love that guards thy slumbers deep.

Mother's love is strong and true,
While love Divine enfolds thee too.
—Carrie Hayward.

Post-card Collectors.

Iva Dawson, Lorenz, Ont.
Ethel Westington, Bewdley, Ont.
Anita Low, Bridgewater, N. S.
Persis Stoken, Kingston, Ont.

"Don'ts" for Our Letter-writers.

Don't write on both sides of the paper.

Don't write on any old scrap of paper you pick up.

Don't say exactly the same things that everyone else said. Read the letters any week, and you will see they are nearly all alike. Make yours different.

Don't address your letter to "The Farmer's Advocate" office. Send it to **COUSIN DOROTHY,** 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been silently reading the many letters in the Children's Corner of "The Farmer's Advocate," but I have never written before. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and like it fine. I am twelve years old, and in the Fourth Book. I have two sisters and two brothers. We live on a farm of 150 acres and have nine cows, five horses, two colts, and a number of young cattle, pigs and sheep. We call our horses Jennie, Nettie, Lion, Maggie and Charlie. For pets, we have three cats, one little kitten, and one dog called Watch. He is a very large dog. I will close, wishing you every success.
Ospringle. **EDNA MAY SUTTON.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to you before, but have taken great interest in reading the Children's Corner. I like reading about pets. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second Class. We have one big cat and five little ones. Well, I think I will take up too much space, wishing you every success.
VIVIA WHITESIDE.

Alliston, Ont.

Diamond Dyes
VERSUS
COMMON IMITATION DYES

The DIAMOND DYES are the only package dyes admitted to the homes of wise and economical women. Why? Because they have every quality which true home dyes should possess. DIAMOND DYES are to-day the only dyes guaranteed to give decided and happy successes. All druggists and general merchants who desire to please their customers, sell only DIAMOND DYES, for the simple reason that they always give complete satisfaction.

Common and adulterated package dyes put up to imitate the DIAMOND DYES are sold by some merchants because of the extra cash profits they yield. These deceptive dyes are, in every case, worthless as coloring agents. They produce weak and blotchy colors, and invariably ruin good garments and materials. Their use has caused grief and loss of money in many homes.

Always use the reliable and popular DIAMOND DYES, and you will make the old and faded things as good as new. Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., for New Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled "Diamond Dye Longjohns' Winter and Summer Sports"; all sent FREE to any address.

HANLEY
Wheat Lands

ARE NOW FAMOUS.

I have **200,000** acres of wild and improved land for sale in this district. Write for information.

Homesteads Located.

HAROLD DANBROOK,
Hanley, - - Sask.

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address **The Arnott Institute** BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of **WYANDOTTES.** Only high-class birds for sale. Address: **JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND,** or **S. HOULTON, CALGARY,** Canadian Representative.



BOOKS on Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Cavies, Ferrets, Mice, Aquaria, Farming, Farm Animals, Farm Crops, Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers. **PRINTING AND CUTS** For Poultrymen, Farmers and Stockmen. Cut Catalog Free.

For Sale at Mt. Vernon, 126 acres of good farming land, suitable for all kinds of crops; good bank barn and frame house. Property of the late J. E. Townsend. For particulars address **M. & E. TOWNSEND, Mt. Vernon, Ont.**

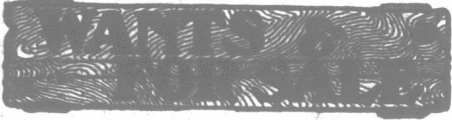
Advertiser in the Advocate

PRIZE, GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

If you are making butter for profit or for your home supply, and wish to produce a PRIZE, GILT-EDGED ARTICLE that will command the highest price, you must use WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR at each churning in the autumn and winter seasons.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR has twice the strength of any other color offered for sale, and at all times gives the true GOLDEN JUNE SHADE, so much admired by all judges of first-class butter.

Do not allow any dealer or merchant to convince you that some other color is "just as good." Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR with the DANDELION trade-mark. Sold by all druggists and dealers at 15c., 25c. and 50c. per bottle.



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

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

ALBERTA FARMS. Regular snaps. Prices right. Terms easy. Write to-day. Hulbert & Foster, Strathcona, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated best wheat and sugar-beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, lots 16 and 7, concession 2, West Luther, on leading road, 6 miles from Grand Valley and Arthur. On lot 16 is a new frame house, 18x28, with kitchen 18x24, and a new bank barn, 60x80, finished basement, and fish pond of an acre. On lot 17 is brick house, 24x33, with kitchen 18x21, summer kitchen and woodshed attached, bank barn, 60x84, finished basement. Whole is in a first-class condition; tile drained; never-failing wells at both houses, and spring creek runs across both places. Will be sold together or separately. Acre of orchard on each farm. Post Office 1 1/2 miles, telephone, church and school within one mile. One of the best properties in Wellington. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Easy terms. Apply on premises or to M. G. Varcoe, Grand Valley, or to owner, James Park, Grand Valley.

FOR bargains in Alberta lands, write Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

FARM lands from \$5 to \$15 an acre. C. E. A. Simonds, Leduc, Alta.

GENUINE bargains, Alberta lands. Write, and call when you come. Austin M. Fuller & Co., Strathcona.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alp.

TWO hundred acres for sale, County Wellington. Conditions, buildings, fences good. Terms easy. Box 18, Belwood, Ont.

WANTED—A married man for farm, one capable of feeding and caring for stock also to be good milker; sober and trustworthy. Apply E. Todd, Woodside Farm, Caledonia, Ont.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor-men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp, Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

160 ACRES for sale, Con. 5, Minto Township. Buildings good; drilled well; windmill on farm. One hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Particulars, Albert Connell, Harrison, Ont.

50 ACRES for sale, eleven miles north of Hamilton. Also other farms, ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$9,500. Apply to James A. Gray, Freeport.

Winter Fair

GUEPLH, ONT.
Dec. 10 to 14, '06

FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO
A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

Shropshire and Cotswold yearling ewes, yearling rams and ram lambs, to the number of over 100, are offered for sale by John Miller, Brougham, Ont., in this issue.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you please have this letter put in print, as I wish the post-card collectors to see it. If you want any Kingston post cards, please send me one of yours, and you will receive one in exchange. I am collecting post cards for my album, which I got on my birthday—14th of August. Well, I must close, as I do not wish my letter to take up too much room in the "Children's Corner."

PERSTS STOKEN,
Care of C. H. Otto,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, I thought I would write a letter. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year, and like it fine. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a farm, and have five horses, four cows and three calves. I have about a mile and a quarter to go to school. I am in the Third Book. I will close, hoping my letter will escape the waste-paper basket.

EDITH HAMILTON (age 11).
Corbetton, Ont.

Recipes.

Wiggs.—One pint warm milk, 1/2 lb. Five Roses flour. Mix in one-third of a yeast cake, and set by the fire to rise. Then work in 1/2 lb. sugar and 1/2 lb. butter. Make into cakes with as little flour as possible, and a few caraway seeds.

Flannel Cakes.—One pint Indian meal, 1 pint Five Roses flour. Mix with water to make a batter, and add 1 teaspoon salt and one-third yeast cake. Let rise, and, when light, bake as pancakes.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Peter White, Pembroke, Ont., reports the sale, to Mr. Gordon Smith, South Woodside, Ont., of the choice roan Shorthorn bull, Golden Hope, winner of second prize in very strong competition in the junior bull calf class at the recent Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto. This grand young bull was sired by the imported Brawith Bud bull, Gold Cup, sold at Mr. W. D. Flatt's dispersion sale for \$2,100, and his dam is Rosa Hope 16th =64819. Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on securing so excellent and promising a young bull of such superior breeding.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Sept. 25th.—Pearce & Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont., Holsteins.

Sept 25th.—Geo. Miller, Markham, Ont., Shorthorns and Southdowns.

Sept. 26th.—W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont., imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.

October 10th.—T. H. Medcraft & Sons, Sparta, Ont., Shorthorns and Shropshires.

October 12th.—Scottish Shorthorns, at Inverness, Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Perth.

Oct. 16th.—J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., Clydesdales, Shires and Percherons.

Oct. 17th.—Hon. W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que., Ayrshires.

October 22nd.—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Shorthorns.

October 23rd.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

October 25th.—J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

HEAVY HOGS.

Would you kindly let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," which is the largest and best kind of pigs to breed for heavy pork, and where I could get them? W. E. B.

Ans.—Good, lengthy specimens of any of the four leading breeds—Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth or Chester White—are suitable for producing heavy pork, and there is little difference in them for that purpose. Although in "The Farmer's Advocate" you supply the stock,



Baking the Best Bread

is more than a science and more than an art. But it can be done quickly and surely by using

PURITY FLOUR

It is milled from the finest Western Canada Hard Wheat, is thoroughly clean and hygienic, and rich in every nutrient quality.



Sold Everywhere in
The Great Dominion

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich and Brandon

A Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Cuts Your Work in Half. That's a Fact!

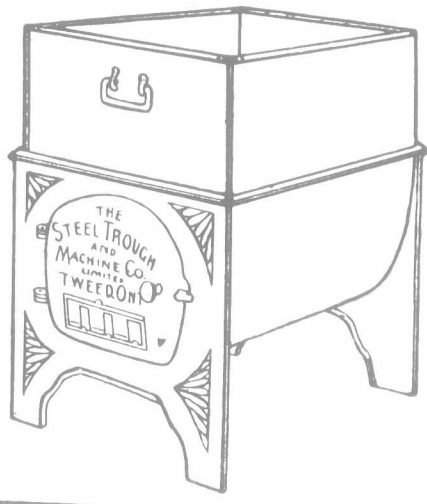
JUST think of the steps you take in your kitchen every day in the preparation of one single meal—running to the pantry—running to the cellar—running back and forward across the kitchen getting cooking utensils and supplies together. A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET simplifies all this. A place for everything and everything in its place—handy, compact, convenient. It keeps household supplies clean and fresh. You can sit at this Cabinet, and everything necessary for baking and cooking are within reach without rising. No housewife will be without one after she has once used it. THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET is mouse-proof—rat-proof—dirt-proof. It's the most convenient piece of furniture ever put into a house—and the price is within the reach of all. CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS are



Sold On Time

Our easy terms of payment make it possible to own one of these Cabinets without noticing the expenditure. I want you to know about this—I want you to have our booklet, which tells you about our Cabinets and quotes special prices. This book is FREE. Write to me for it and I will send it to you at once. My Free Book will tell you all about my many styles and sizes of Chatham Kitchen Cabinets. It will tell you how I pay freight on any Cabinet you order, direct to your station, selling it to you at factory prices. You should get this book at once. Write today while you think of it.

The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd., Dept. 5 A, Chatham, Ont.



EVERY FARMER

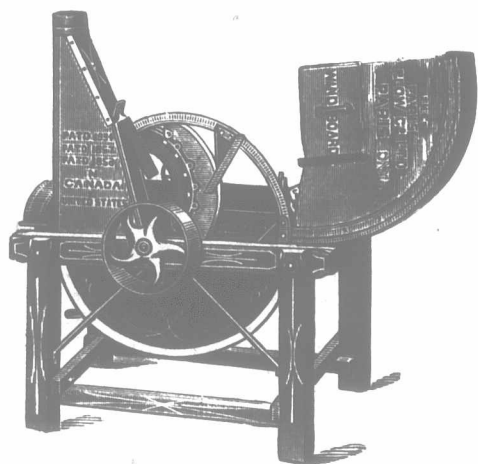
and stock-raiser ought to have one of our FEED COOKERS. We have made them after the style of our Steel Water Troughs, first-class, as we make all our goods.

Made in four sizes: 40 gals., 50 gals., 60 gals. and 75 gals. Send order.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co.
TWEED, Limited
ONTARIO.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

ENSILAGE CUTTER



When you buy an Ensilage Cutter you want one which will not give everlasting trouble with breaks, getting out of gear, running hard, choking up, and the hundred other complicated ways that common cutters make trouble.

You want one that is simple, easy to run, strong, and will do good, fast and fine work.

Our Ensilage Cutter, with Thom's Patent Blower Elevator, is Canada's Leading Cutter simply because it never gets out of order and always does the work it is expected to do. Write for free booklet, telling all about this successful cutter.

Made by

The Paris Plow Co., Limited
PARIS, ONTARIO, AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

SASKATOON

AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Free from
Stone,
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Alkaline

**CHOICE
PRAIRIE
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Close to
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Railroad

CROP PAYMENTS ON EASY TERMS.

J. C. Drinkle & Company
SASKATOON, SASK., CANADA.

GOSSIP.

THE MEDCRAFT-SANDERS SALE.

The auction sale of Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep belonging to Messrs. T. H. Medcraft & Sons and W. G. Sanders & Son, of Sparta, and St. Thomas, Ont., advertised in this paper to take place at the Medcraft farm, on October 10th, will afford breeders and farmers an opportunity to obtain good, useful breeding stock at their own prices, and on favorable terms. The catalogue includes the entire herd of Medcraft & Sons, headed by the grand red yearling bull, Sunbeam's champion, himself a champion at local fairs, and a son of the Toronto and Winnipeg champion, Imp. Prince Sunbeam and of Imp. Scottish Rose, by Lovat Champion, breeding unexcelled, and parentage of the first order, while in individual character he does credit to both, being straight, smooth and true in all his lines, thick-fleshed and full of quality. Among the females is the good big imported roan Scotch-bred cow, Veronica, by the Duthie-bred Marksman, a Marr Missie bull, by the great sire, Scottish Archer, and his dam by the equally-great William of Orange. Mary Wilkes, by Young Abbotsburn's Heir, a son of World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn, is among the good ones, and she has two beautiful young red daughters, by Imp. Favorite (83469), that would fit into show material. There are also several useful members of the excellent Scotch-bred Syme family that has, perhaps, produced as many prizewinners at leading Canadian shows as any other. Besides these are representatives of several others, good-feeding and good-milking strains, that will suit farmers looking for the dual-purpose sort. The selections from the Sanders herd are principally of this useful class, topped by imported Scotch-bred bulls, the females of breeding age being bred to the imported bull, Village

Earl, by Moonstone, a son of Royal Star, who has sired more Smithfield winners in recent years than any other bull in Britain. These are a smooth, straight, thrifty class, the cows deep milkers, with large and well-shaped udders, and, withal, good feeders, fleshing up rapidly when dry. There are also some good red bull calves nearing a year old that should find ready buyers for use in dual-purpose herds.

The Shropshires are a first-class lot, including 20 of the best imported shearing ewes we have seen together in years, and some excellent young rams and ram and ewe lambs, which should go like hot cakes in these times of brisk demand for sheep. Send for the catalogue of this sale, and note the superior railway facilities for reaching the place and shipping the stock, and also the favorable terms, eleven months' credit, or six per cent. per annum off for cash.

"The bravery of young men," said Rear Admiral Buhler, at Atlantic City, "is a fact that I shall never cease to marvel over. Did you ever hear of a hope too forlorn, or a risk too overwhelming for the young men of the armies and navies of the world to undertake?"

"If only the young men's wisdom equalled their bravery! But that is impossible. Sometimes I think boys have so much bravery that there is no room in them for anything else.

"I used to know a boy who was brave enough, but reckless, careless, extravagant. He accumulated a great quantity of debts.

"His father gave him a talking to one day.

"Suppose," he said, "that I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"I'd stay here," the boy answered, smiling. "The question is, what would become of you?"

GOSSIP.

W. E. BUTLER'S AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Attention is called to the important auction sale, advertised in this issue, of imported Clydesdales and Hackneys belonging to Mr. W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., to take place in that town on Wednesday, Sept. 26th. These horses were personally selected by Mr. Butler for style, quality, action and breeding, and are a high-class offering, and will meet the expectations of the most exacting. Among the Clydesdale fillies is the bay two-year-old, Proud Dame, a sweet, smooth-quality filly, with fine action, and clean, flat bone of sufficient size, a daughter of Baronson, by the great sire, Baron's Pride. This filly, though only in field condition, won second in a strong class at London last week. Miss Elice, another bay two-year-old that would mate well with Proud Dame, is a charming daughter of Pride of Blacon (another son of Baron's Pride), and out of a daughter of Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. She has size and quality of bone to please a connoisseur, and has action to match. Airies Jean is a big, strong two-year-old, probably the best of the bunch, of fine character, that will make a ton-weight when matured, sired by Big Barr, by Petruccio, a son of the noted sire, Prince of Carruchan. Miss Ann, a beautiful bay yearling, with bone of fine quality, that was among the winners at London last week, is by Sir Donald, a son of the great Sir Everard, and should prove an attractive number. These are but specimens, and will serve to give an idea of the character of the offering of fillies. The imported three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Sir Daniel, a bright bay son of Handsome Prince, by the noted Prince of Wales (873), is also included in the sale. He is a high-class representative of the popular Old Country cart stallion, and from his type and breeding should prove an impressive sire. Among the imported Hackneys is the typical three-year-old bay stallion, Towthorpe Eclipse, second-prize winner at London last week, standing 16.1 at present age, a son of Edenyag, three times a first-prize winner and a junior champion at the London, England, Hackney Show. He has size and quality to match, and should be eagerly competed for. A beautiful five-year-old chestnut mare is Towthorpe Honor, by Duke of Richmond 2nd, who, with her full sister, Towthorpe Glory, of the same color, will make a magnificent matched pair, full of style, quality and high action. Miss Baldwin, a brown two-year-old filly, by the noted Polonius, and out of Black Pearl, by Fireaway, was winner of championship as a yearling at Islington, Eng., and is a beautiful mare, full of vim, style and high-class action. Space admits of no further individual mention of the offering, but sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the stock, which is such as should prove attractive in these times of unprecedented demand for good horses.

BE KIND.

Let the weakest of us, the humblest, remember that in our daily course we can, if we will, shed around us almost a heaven.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watching against wounding each other's feelings—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value. Are they not almost the staple of our daily happiness? From hour to hour, from moment to moment, we are supported, blest, by small kindnesses.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

A West Philadelphia family was at supper, one night, talking about the engagement of one of the daughters, whose wedding was soon to be. The negro servant, who acted as waitress, laundress, etc., had just brought into the dining-room the dessert, when one of the girls asked:

"Virginia, have you seen Edith's fiancé?"

"Laws! I doan know, honey," she replied; "hrt ain't been in de wash yet."



WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

THE thrifty farmer doesn't wait until after the frost has gilded his pumpkins before he thinks about the protection of his stock in the cold Winter days. Now—in the beautiful days of Autumn—is the time for thought and action. Carey's Roofing affords the best protection for all farm buildings. Is easily and cheaply laid over old shingle and metal roofs, without removing same. Is equally adapted to flat or steep surfaces. Being a non-conductor of heat and cold.

CAREY'S ROOFING

is the very best material for siding stock buildings and poultry houses.

The illustration shows the construction of Carey's Roofing. The base is of felt—not cheap shoddy, but long-fibred wool. On top of this base is Carey's asphalt cement—the marvelous composition which forms the real body. Imbedded in the upper surface of the asphalt cement is East India burlap, the weather side of which is treated with our cement compound, completely filling meshes and pores. The four layers, under tremendous pressure, are compressed into a solid, but flexible, indivisible sheet.

Carey's Roofing resists fire, will not melt, dry out, rot, crack or break and its elasticity is as great years after the ravages of heat and cold, as on the day laid. The Carey patent lap protects nailheads, assuring a perfect union of roofing to roof-board.

Carey's Roofing is sold from shipping points conveniently located all over the country, insuring lowest freight rates.

Write to-day for a sample of Carey's Roofing and illustrated booklet—both Free. THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO. Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

Fill out this coupon, mentioning size of your building, and mail to us—

The Philip Carey Mfg. Co.—Mail Free Sample of your Roofing and Catalog to

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Auction Sale

of a carload of pure-bred

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

AT TILLSONBURG, ON
Tuesday, Sept. 25

Commencing at 1 o'clock.
Terms to suit purchaser.

WM. M. PEARCE & WM. PROUSE,
PROPRIETORS.
T. Merritt Moore, Auctioneer.

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast

from Chicago via the Chicago and North Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily to October 31st at above rate to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B. C.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and other western points. Correspondingly low rates from points in Canada. Choice of routes, and splendid train service. Special rates on household effects. For berth reservations, illustrated literature and further particulars, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

"Suffice it to say, he wrote poems and relieved himself very much. When a man's grief or passion is at this point, it may be loud, but it is not very severe. When a gentleman is cudgelling his brain to find any rhyme for sorrow, besides borrow and to-morrow his woes are nearer at an end than he thinks for. So were Pen's."—Thackeray, in Pendennis.

Mighty little of the bread of life comes from the crusty man.

Important Auction Sale

At **WESTON, ONT.,**
G. T. R. and C. P. R., on

Tuesday, October 16, '06

OF

5 Clydesdale Fillies

4 Shire Fillies

15 Clydesdale Stallions

6 Percheron Stallions

Personally selected from leading studs in England, Scotland and France for size and quality combined.

J. B. HOGATE, - Weston, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

Clydesdales and Hackneys

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26th, '06

At **KERWIN'S STABLES, INGERSOLL,**

13 Imported Clydesdales and 4 Imported Hackneys.

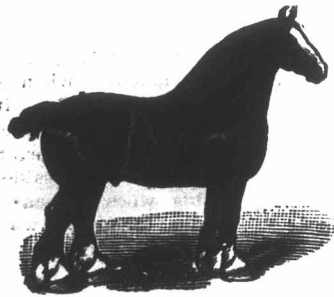
Sale commencing at 1.30 p.m.

This consignment consists of nine imported 2-year-old Clyde fillies, three imported 1-year-old Clyde fillies, one imported 3-year-old Clyde stallion, one pair matched imported Hackney mares, one imported 2-year-old Hackney mare, one imported 4-year-old Hackney stallion. Parties wanting a good brood mare should not miss this sale. Included in this consignment are some prizewinners, both in England and also at Western Fairs. Write for catalogue and particulars.

TERMS CASH, UNLESS OTHERWISE ARRANGED.

JAS. BUCHANAN,
Auctioneer.

W. E. BUTLER, Importer.



Fresh Importation Just Arrived From Scotland

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and elsewhere. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers: Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

TAXIDERMY.

Please give me a little information on your book on Taxidermy. S. S. M.

Ans.—It is a good, cloth-bound volume, by P. N. Hasluck, of 160 pages, with over 100 illustrations, covering birds, mammals, fish, eggs and insects. Price, 50c.

TROUT POND AND PROPAGATION.

A subscriber asks for directions re the construction of a trout pond and propagating trout. To answer this enquiry satisfactorily would require a book. In regard to ponds, nearly every location is likely to involve a different plan to ensure permanence. It is in the construction of the dams that most failures occur. Probably the most complete work on the subject is that of Mr. Livingston Stone, U. S. Deputy Fish Commissioner, published by Orange-Judd, at \$2.50. It is an exhaustive, illustrated volume, and may be ordered through this office.

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

1. Where are veterinary colleges situated in Canada?
2. Give address of principal of each?
3. Can a course on castrating alone be taken at any of the colleges?
4. Where are colleges in Eastern States situated?
5. Would a graduate from a college in the States be qualified in Canada?
6. Which is the best veterinary college, either in Canada or United States?

J. C.

Ans.—1. Ontario Veterinary College, 40 Temperance St., Toronto; Laval University, 185 Rue St. Denis, Montreal.

2. Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S., 40 Temperance St., Toronto; Dr. E. Perchillier Lachapelle, M. D., 476 Rue Sherbrooke, Montreal.

3. No.

4. New York State Vet'y College of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Indiana Vet'y College, Indianapolis, Indiana; New York American Vet'y College, 141 West 54th St., New York City; Vet'y Department University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; School of Vet'y Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati Vet'y College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

5. Yes, but conditions regarding registration differ somewhat in each Province.

6. This is a matter of personal opinion. The Toronto college has always ranked well, and will, henceforth, be better than ever. Better write Dr. Smith, the principal, for circular.

HIRED MAN SICK.

Hired man took sick in harvest, and went home. His brother came for a couple of days and then he went home, and I was left without any help at all. My grain nearly got spoiled for want of hauling in. I could not hire a man anywhere; tried two or three times. He was home for eight or ten days in the very busiest time he could have been. Should he have sent someone in his place? He was able to get around all right, which makes me think he should have got someone in his place. After he came back, I got a man for a few days. Can I charge, on his wages, what I paid for help to get work up some? Can I charge him for the remainder of lost time at the rate harvest help is being paid, or can he choose to put it in in the fall (late), one day in harvest being worth three in fall to me, as my grain damaged considerably on account of him being away? The current wages around here for harvest help was \$1.50 per day.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The hired man is not entitled to be paid for the time lost by him by reason of his sickness, and you may deduct from his monthly wages a proportionate amount for the number of days he was absent without a substitute, but you are not entitled to charge him with what you paid out for additional help in order to catch up with your work. He was not bound to furnish a substitute.

EJECTING TENANT.

Hired a man last spring for seven months at good wages, house and garden, with wood. He left, when haying started, saying he did not intend working for anyone any more by the month, but would come by day at higher wages for me or anyone else. As he has a big family, he was determined on having his wages as fast as he earned them. I want the house, and as he is worth nothing, how can I go about to get him out? How can I get the rent owing me? How many months' rent has a man to be owing before he can be forced out? What would that cost? Could I not warn him to leave, and if that is useless, take down part of house?

X. Y. Z.

Ans.—Serve tenant with a notice according to form provided in Sec. 32 of Chap. 170, R. S. O., 1897, and if, after expiration of time stated in notice, he has neither paid the arrears of rent nor delivered up possession, make a seizure of sufficient of his goods and chattels to satisfy your claim for rent and costs. If after that, he continues to occupy the house and refuses to pay rent, your only course would be to bring an ejectment action against him. It would not be safe for you to tear down part of the house, while he or any of his family are in it. We are unable to give you any estimate of the cost of ejectment proceedings.

DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE.

1. A dies without a will. A's wife still holds deed of property. There being seven children—four by present wife and three by first wife—can the property be sold without all the heirs first signing their claim off? Or does the widow come into full possession of property by having the deed in her possession, first wife not having lived on the property, but some of the children of first having helped clear and keep the property by working at home?

2. Can any one of the heirs above mentioned demand a division of the property so as to get their share?

3. A, some years ago, borrowed a sum of money from one of his first wife's children, but gave no writings for same, saying he would pay it back as soon as he got able. He not having done so, can there be an action brought against the property now, they having only word of mouth for proof? Some of the heirs know he got the money, as they have spoken about it to him, and he said he would look out for that part of it himself.

4. Can the widow lawfully give to one of her sons the deed of said property without the consent of the others, or will the first wife's children have no share whatever in the property?

5. If deed has not been registered, can widow do so now lawfully, or will it make any difference as to disposing of the property, it not having been registered before A's death?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. All the heirs must sign off, and the widow's possession of the deed to property which belonged to her late husband does not increase her interest in, or her rights respecting, such property.

2. Yes.

3. The claim is now probably barred by the Statute of Limitations. If not, the proper course would be for the creditor to apply for administration of the estate of his father, and then, having obtained the legal right to do so, administer the estate in the usual way by paying debts and distributing the residue, if any.

4. The manual possession of the deed does not count for anything. The widow, as such, cannot lawfully deed the land to anyone. The first wife's children are entitled to share equally with all other children.

5. The deed may be registered at any time, and it does not matter that it was not registered before owner's death.

A COUPLE OF IRISH BULLS.

They were looking over beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery, O'Comiskey, filled with admiration, said to his friend and guide: "This is the spot, the very identical spot, where I intend being laid, if I am spared."

Of course, it was an Irishman who said to his physician: "Doctor, yer stuff me so much wid drugs Or'm sick a long time afther Oi git well."

Western Fair Prize List, 1906.
HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—(Judge, W. H. Millman).—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 2, W. R. Hare, Aylmer; 3, R. Erskine. Stallion, any age—1, G. J. Fitzgerald. Brood mare and foal—1, A. Beck, London; 2, D. McIntyre, Niles-town; 3, A. Beck. Foal of 1906—1, 2 and 3, A. Beck.

HACKNEYS.—(Judge, Allan Cameron, Annan).—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe; 3, St. Clair & Leeson, Aylmer. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 2, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 2, St. Clair & Leeson; 3, O. Sorby. Stallion, any age—1, O. Sorby. Brood mare and foal—1, J. W. Coulter, Talbotville; 2, Telfer Bros., Milton West; 3, W. J. Travers, Talbotville. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, O. Sorby; 2, W. E. Butler; 3, C. D. Woolly, Pt. Ryerse. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, O. Sorby; 2, W. J. Travers. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, O. Sorby; 2, J. W. Coulter. Foal of 1906—1, W. J. Travers; 2, J. W. Coulter; 3, Telfer Bros. Mare, any age—1, O. Sorby.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—(Judge, Jas. Cromarty, Galt).—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1, St. Clair & Leeson, Aylmer; 2, G. J. Watts, Thamesville; 3, R. A. Small, Komoka. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Telfer Bros., Milton. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel. Stallion, any age—1, St. Clair & Leeson. Brood mare and foal—1, W. H. Shore, Glanworth; 2, Fred Irwin, Crumlin; 3, R. A. Small. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, C. D. Woolly, Pt. Ryerse; 2, Clinton E. Woodhull, Killworth; 3, J. McCartney, London. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, G. J. Watts. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth; 2, Henry Zinn; 3, Love Bros., Littlewood. Foal of 1906—1, W. H. Shore; 2, Fred Irwin; 3, R. A. Small. Mare, any age—1, St. Clair & Leeson. Carriage stallion and three of his get, any age—1, St. Clair & Leeson. Pair of carriage horses, 16 hands and over—1, C. D. Woolly; 2, P. Herold, Tavistock; 3, Jas. McCartney. Carriage pair, 15 hands 2 inches and under 16 hands—1, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 2, W. F. Johnston, Ingersoll; 3, Daniel Thompson, Belmont. Single carriage horse, 16 hands and over—1, C. D. Woolly; 2, St. Clair & Leeson. Single carriage horse, 15 hands 2 inches and under 16 hands—1 and 2, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 3, St. Clair & Leeson.

ROADSTERS.—(Judge, Wm. Bishop, New Hamburg).—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Johnson Bros., London; 2, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 3, J. S. Koch, Tavistock. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Geo. Laidlaw, Glanworth. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Love Bros., Littlewood; 2, R. Brown, Glendale; 3, F. W. Enterehen, Tavistock. Stallion, any age—1, Johnson Bros. Brood mare and foal—1, C. N. Annett, Glencoe; 2, H. E. Hadcock, Zenda; 3, H. Raison, London. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, G. W. Langs, London; 2, J. D. Cowan, Drumbo; 3, Ira A. Mahee, Aylmer. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2, H. E. Hadcock, Zenda; 3, Jas. Beatty, Kirkton. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Henry Zinn; 2, C. N. Annett; 3, Geo. Laidlaw, Glanworth. Foal of 1906—1, H. Raison; 2, C. N. Annett; 3, H. E. Hadcock. Mare, any age—1, McClurg, Ailsa Craig. Pair roadsters, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, R. J. Young, London; 2, J. B. Hill & Son, Norwich. Pair of roadsters, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, J. D. Cowan, Drumbo; 2, John Watson, Listowel; 3, W. Fitzpatrick, Belmont. Single roadster, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, Henry McClurg; 2, J. F. Wilson, Listowel; 3, R. J. Young. Single roadster, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, H. J. Darroch, Palmerston; 2, J. S. Koch, Tavistock; 3, Wm. Collins, London.

HIGH-STEPPERS.—(Judge, Allan Cameron, Annan).—Pair high-steppers, 14½ hands and over, in harness—1, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 3, C. D. Woolly, Pt. Ryerse. Single high-stepper, 14½ hands and over—1 and 2, Mrs. A. Beck; 3, A. St. Clair.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.—(Judge, W. H. Millman, Toronto).—Saddle Horse—1, A. Beck, London; 2, P. H. Petrie, Stratford; 3, A. Beck. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, H. J. Darroch;

2, P. H. Petrie; 3, Jas. McCartney, Hunter, heavy-weight—1, A. Beck; 2, P. H. Petrie; 3, A. Beck. Hunter, light-weight—1 and 3, A. Beck; 2, C. R. Marlatt, Stratfordville. Canadian-bred, 3 or 4 years old—1, C. R. Marlatt; 2, H. J. Darroch; 3, Jas. McCartney.

CLYDESDALES.—(Judge, John Davidson, Ashburn).—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, O. Sorby, Guelph, Acme; 2, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Lord Powis; 3, O. Sorby, Prince of London; 4, Dalgety Bros., London, Flashlight. Stallion, 3 years old—1, James Henderson, Belton, Lord Cecil; 2, Frank Comfort, Shedden, Leaside. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Dalgety Bros., Lord Kimberly; 2, Jas. Henderson, Celtic Prince; 3, Dalgety Bros., Finavon. Stallion, 1 year old—1, O. Sorby; 2, Jas. Richardson, St. Pauls; 3, Geo. Nicol & Son, Waubuno. Stallion, any age, sweepstakes—1, O. Sorby, Acme. Brood mare and foal—1, Jas. Richardson, Lady Union Bank; 2, Wm. Young & Sons, Mt. Brydges; 3, David R. Palmer & Son, Thornedale. Filly, 3 years old—1, Jas. Richardson, Fragrance; 2, O. Sorby, Butterfly; 3, Wm. Young & Son, Jessie Merriment. Filly, 2 years old—1, J. W. Robinson & Son, St. Mary's; 2, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll; 3, Chas. E. Faid, Simcoe. Filly, 1 year old—1, David R. Palmer & Son, Thornedale; 2, Sims Bros., Thamesford; 3, Jas. Richardson. Foal of 1906—1, David R. Palmer & Son; 2, Wm. Young & Sons. Mare, any age, sweepstakes—1, O. Sorby, Miss Charming. Pair Clydesdales or Shires—1, O. Sorby.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—(Judge, John Davidson, Ashburn).—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne. Stallion, any age—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne. Brood mare and foal—1, Albert Haley, Belton. Filly, 2 years old—1, Albert Haley. Foal of 1906—Albert Haley. Mare, any age—Albert Haley.

HEAVY DRAFTS. (Canadian-bred).—(Judge, Peter McGregor, Brucefield, Ont.).—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1, Arch. Blakie, White Oak; 2, Robert Miners, Bothwell. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Arthur F. O'Neil, Maple Grove; 2, David R. Palmer & Son, Thornedale. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Wm Young & Sons, Mt. Brydges; 2, Palmer & Son. Stallion—1 year old—1, Geo. Nichol & Son, Waubuno; 2, Innes & Horton, Hensall; 3, O. Sorby. Stallion, any age—1, Archie Blakie. Brood mare and foal—1, J. H. McCully, St. Mary's; 2, Palmer & Son. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, Telfer Bros., Milton West. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, James Malcolm, Lakeside. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Innes & Horton; 2, Wesley Kent, Embro. Foal of 1906—1, Palmer & Son. Mare, any age—1, Simon Hunter, Exeter. Pair Heavy Drafts—1, D. A. Murray, Dennington; 2, Simon Hunter.

PERCHERONS.—(Judge, Peter McGregor, Brucefield).—Stallion, any age—1, 2 and 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. Stallion, 3 years old—1, 2 and 3—Hamilton & Hawthorne. Percheron mare, 3 years and upwards—1, 2 and 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—(Judge, Peter McGregor, Brucefield).—Brood mare and foal—1, Richard Birch, Anderson; 2, D. C. McIntyre, Ailsa Craig; 3, Wesley Kent, Embro. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1, Simon Hunter, Exeter. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1, F. Brazer, Kintore; 2, Innes & Horton; 3, D. C. McIntyre. Gelding or filly, 1 year old—1, Fred Brazer; 2, Richard Birch. Foal of 1906—1, Richard Birch; 2, Wesley Kent; 3, H. E. Hadcock.

CATTLE.
SHORTHORNS.—(Judge, Jno. Davidson, Ashburn).—Bull, 3 years and over—1, H. J. Davis, Woodstock. Bull, 2 years old—1, W. Lawrence, Mitchell; 2, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; 3, A. J. Watson, Castlederg. Bull, 1 year old—1, Jas. Cowan, Seaforthy; 2, J. A. Crerar; 3, A. J. Watson. Bull calf, under one year—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2 and 3, J. A. Crerar. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, J. A. Crerar; 3, H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford. Cow, 3 years old—1, J. A. Crerar; 2 and 3, A. J. Watson. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Jas. A. Crerar; 2, H. Smith; 3, H. J. Davis. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, H. Smith; 3, J. A. Crerar. Heifer calf under one year—1 and 3, H. Smith; 2, H. K. Fairbairn. Bull, any age, sweepstakes—Jas. Cowan. Female, any age, sweepstakes—H. Smith. Herd, 1 bull and 4



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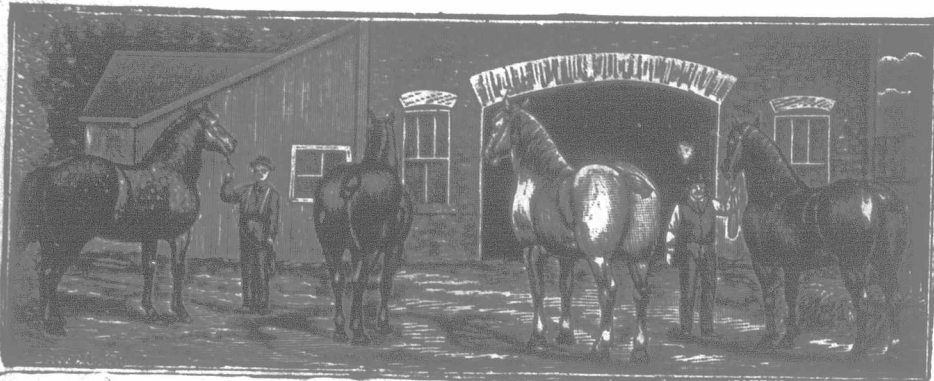
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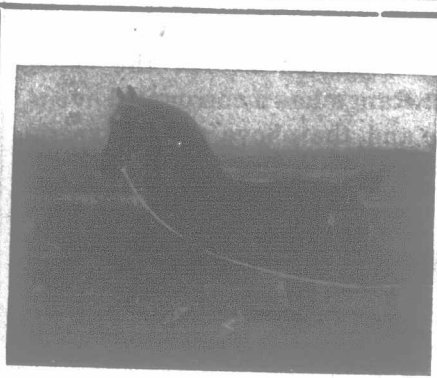


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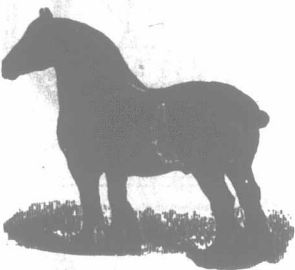
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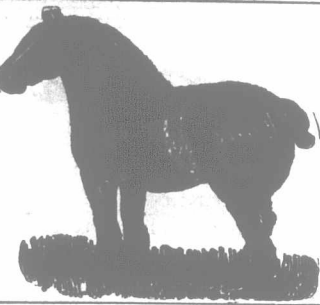
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Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour.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

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

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

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females—1 and 2, J. A. Crerar. Four calves under 1 year—1, J. A. Crerar.

HEREFORDS.—(Judge, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa).—Bull, 3 years old—1, H. D. Smith, Compton. Bull, 2 years old—1, J. A. Govenlock, Forest. Bull, 1 year old—1, Govenlock. Bull calf under 1 year—1, Smith; 2, Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park; 3, Govenlock. Cow, 4 years old—1, Govenlock; 2, Skippon; 3, Smith. Cow, 3 years old—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock; 3, Skippon. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock; 3, Skippon. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Smith; 2 and 3, Govenlock. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, Govenlock; 2, Smith; 3, Skippon. Bull, any age, sweepstake—H. D. Smith, Bourton Ingleside. Female, any age, sweepstake—H. D. Smith, Any 4th of Ingleside. Bull and five females—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Govenlock. Four calves, under 1 year—Govenlock.

POLLED ANGUS.—(Judge, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa).—All prizes in this class awarded to James Bowman, Guelph.

GALLOWAYS.—(Judge, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa).—All prizes in this class awarded to D. McCrae, Guelph.

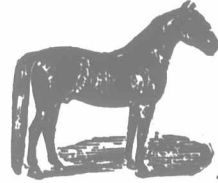
FAT AND GRADE CATTLE.—(Judge, Jno. Davidson, Ashburn).—Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater. Steer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Rennie & Sons. Cow or heifer under 4 years—1, Rennie & Sons; 2, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare. Steer calf under 1 year—1, H. Smith, Exeter. Grade cow, 3 years and upwards—1 and 2, Jas. Rennie; 3, J. A. Crerar. Grade heifer 1 year old—1, Rennie & Sons. Grade heifer calf under 1 year—1, J. A. Govenlock. Grade female, any age—1, J. Rennie & Sons.

HOLSTEINS.—(Judge, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster).—Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 2, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Bull, 2 years old—1, Rettie. Bull, 1 year old—1, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, Rettie; 3 and 4, Clemons. Cow, 4 years and over—1, 2 and 4, Rettie; 3, Clemons. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 4, Clemons; 2 and 3, Rettie. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 4, Clemons; 2 and 3, Rettie. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 3 and 4, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Rettie; 2 and 3, Clemons; 4, W. A. Reeve, Hyde Park. Bull, any age, sweepstake—Rettie, Cornelius Posch. Female, any age, sweepstake—Rettie, Faforit 7th. Bull and five females—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Clemons. Four calves, under 1 year—1, Rettie; 2, Clemons.

AYRSHIRES.—(Judge, Jno. McKee, Norwich, Ont.).—Bull, 3 years and over—1, W. Stewart & Son, Menie; 2, Dymert & Liddycoat, Clappison. Bull, 2 years old—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland; 2, Dymert & Liddycoat; 3, Chas. S. Aylwin, Burlington. Bull, 1 year old—1, Wm. Thorne, Lynedoch; 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Chas. S. Aylwin; 4, Dymert & Liddycoat. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, Stewart & Son; 2, W. M. Smith; 3 and 4, Dymert & Liddycoat. Cow, 4 years old—1 and 2, Stewart & Son; 3 and 4, Dymert & Liddycoat. Cow, 3 years old—1 & 2, Stewart & Son; 3, C. S. Aylwin; 4, W. M. Smith. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Dymert & Liddycoat; 3, C. S. Aylwin; 4, W. M. Smith. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Dymert & Liddycoat; 4, C. S. Aylwin. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, W. Stewart; 3, Dymert & Liddycoat; 4, W. M. Smith. Bull, any age, sweepstake—Stewart & Son, (Rob Roy). Female, any age, sweepstake—Stewart & Son (Bessie of Warkworth). Bull and 5 females—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Dymert & Liddycoat; 3, W. M. Smith.

JERSEYS.—(Judge, H. C. Clarridge, Alloa).—Bull, 3 years and over—1, D. Duncan, Don; 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. Bull, 2 years old—1, E. Edmonds & Son, London West. Bull, 1 year old—1, Mrs. W. Lawrence, London West; 2, D. Duncan; 3, Bull & Son. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, D. Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, D. Duncan. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, D. Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, W. Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Heifer, 1 year old—1, E. H. Law, Sen; 2, D. Duncan; 3, W. M. Smith. Bull calf, under one year—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, D. Duncan. Female, any age, sweepstake—D. Duncan. Female, any age, sweepstake—Bull & Son. Bull and 3 females—1, D. Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Four calves, under one year—1, Bull & Son; 2, D. Duncan; 3, Bull & Son.

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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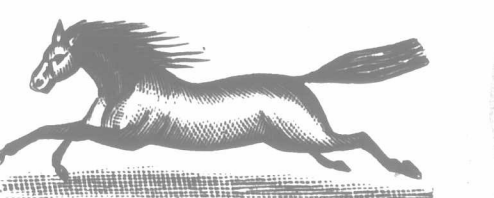


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The story is told of two Trenton men who hired a horse and trap for a little outing not long ago. Upon reaching their destination, the horse was unharnessed and permitted peacefully to graze while the men fished for an hour or two.

When they were ready to go home, a difficulty at once presented itself, inasmuch as neither of the Trentonians knew how to reharneass the horse. Every effort in this direction met with dire failure, and the worst problem was properly to adjust the bit. The horse himself seemed to resent the idea of going into harness again.

Finally one of the friends, in great disgust, sat down in the road. "There's only one thing we can do, Bill," said he. "What's that?" asked Bill. "Wait for the foolish beast to yawn!"

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A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

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

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

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DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief—40419—(79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

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For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals.

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High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE.—(Judge, Alfred J. Shields, Caistorville).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Robinson Bros., St. Mary's; 2, Jno. G. Clark & Sons, Burwell; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Ram, shearing—1, 2, 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Ram lamb—1 and 3, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2, W. E. Wright. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, W. E. Wright; 2 and 3, W. H. Beattie. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, W. H. Beattie. Ewe lamb—1, Beattie; 2 and 3, Wright. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Wright; 2, Beattie. Ram, 2 ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Beattie; 2, Clark & Son. Ram, any age—Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe, any age—Lloyd-Jones Bros.

OXFORD DOWNS.—(Judge, J. E. Cousins, Harriston, Ont.).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Shearing ram—1 and 2, Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Sons. Ewe, 2 shears or over—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Sons. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Sons. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Arkell & Son. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Lee & Sons. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Lee & Sons. Ram, any age—Arkell & Son. Ewe, any age—1, Arkell & Son.

SOUTH DOWNS.—(Judge, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Robt. McEwen, Byron; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearing ram—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Shearing ewe—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, McEwen. Ram and 3 ewe lambs—1, McEwen. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—McEwen. Ram, any age—Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age—Telfer Bros.

HAMPSHIRE FLOCK.—Ram and four ewes—1, Telfer Bros., Paris.

DORSETS.—All prizes in this class were awarded to R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

COTSWOLDS.—(Judge, S. J. Lyons, Norval).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth. Shearing ram—1 and 2, Shore & Sons; 3, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. C. Ross. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Ross; 3, Shore & Sons. Shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3—Ross. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Ross; 3, Shore & Sons. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Ross. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Shore & Sons. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Ross. Ram, any age—Shore & Sons. Ewe, any age—1, Ross. Cotswold Registry Special—4 lambs, Canadian-bred—1, J. C. Ross; 2, Hardy Shore & Sons.

LEICESTERS.—(Judge, A. Whitelaw, Guelph).—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 2, J. J. Woolcott, Kennicott. Shearing ram—1, Woolcott; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Jas. Snell, Clinton. Ram lamb—1, Frank Kelly, Alymer; 2, Jas. Snell; 3, Hastings Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Jas. Snell. Shearing ewe—1, Snell; 2, Woolcott; 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Kelly; 3, Snell. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Woolcott. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Kelly; 2, Hastings Bros. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hastings Bros. Ram, any age—Hastings Bros. Ewe, any age—Jas. Snell.

LINCOLNS.—All prizes awarded in this class to J. H. Patrick, Ilderton.

FAT SHEEP.—Wether, any age, Long-wool—1 and 2, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Ewe, any age, Long-wool—1, Hastings Bros.; 2 and 3, Patrick. Wether, any age, Medium-wool—1 and 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Ewe, any age, Medium-wool—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, W. E. Wright.

Great Sale of Ayrshires

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
50 Head of High-class

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Also Agricultural Implements, etc., property of HON. W. OWENS, Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que., on C. P. Ry. North Shore line, between Montreal and Ottawa. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp

October 17th, 1906

SEND FOR LIVE-STOCK CATALOGUE.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Auctioneer,
Ilderton, Ont.

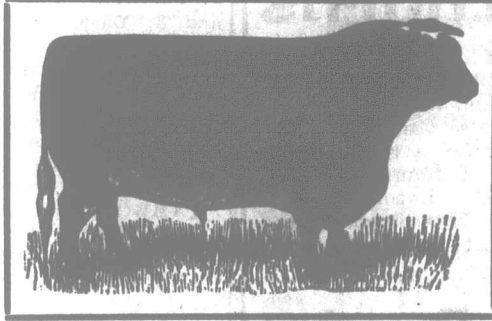
HON. W. OWENS,
Riverside Farm,
Monte Bello, Que.

Dispersion Auction Sale

OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP



On Tuesday, September 25th, 1906,

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

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

GEO. MILLER,
Markham P.O.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th

Their entire herd, consisting of

36 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Including the red yearling sweepstakes bull, Sunbeam's Champion—50696—, son of the Toronto champion, Prince Sunbeam, Imp., and Scottish Rose 2nd, Imp. All females of breeding age in herd have been bred to or have calves at foot by this grand young bull. Also, at same time and place, a selection of eight head from the herd of W. G. Sanders & Son, St. Thomas, consisting of young cows and heifers and three young bulls, the females all of deep-milking strains, bred to or having calves by the choice imported bull, Village Earl—55048—. Also, if not previously sold privately, 70 PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, including 30 choice imported shearing ewes and a lot of good shearing rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Teams will meet trains morning of sale, as indicated in catalogue, at St. Thomas, G. T. R., C. P. R., Wabash and Pere Marquette. Telephone to house.

TERMS: 11 months' credit on approved notes, 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. For catalogues apply to

Auctioneers { CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
JOHN D. LOCKE,
R. H. LINDSAY.

T. H. MEDCRAFT & SONS,
Sparta, Ont.

FOR SALE—Imp. cow, Scotch Thistle No. 43660=. Heifers from imp. stock on both sides, also Canadian-bred heifers. F. A. GARDNER, "Prospect Stock Farm," Britannia, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Sply King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son



Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either

12 1/2 lbs 12 lbs 8 3/4 lbs 10 3/4 lbs 6 1/2 lbs

of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-193, and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorns OF SCOTCH BREEDING.

Imported cows and heifers for sale at easy prices, also Canadian-bred females all ages, and a fine collection of young bulls from six to sixteen months old—imported and Canadian-bred. New importation due home August 26. Inspection invited.

H. J. Davis,
Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Main Lines.

Shorthorns and Cotswolds FOR SALE.

2 heifers one year old. A number of young cows with calves at foot, most of which are again bred. 3 bull calves from 2 to 6 months old. Sired by Scotland's Fame =47897=, the bull now in service. Also 15 registered Cotswold shearing rams, 10 registered Cotswold shearing ewes. No large prices expected. Correspondence solicited. John Fergie, Claremont P.O. and Stn

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

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp) =32070=, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam, for sale easy.

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blythstone Ruler =52:36=—Also cows and heifers in calf.

JAMES GIBB,
Brooksdale, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1132, St. Thomas, Ont.

E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD, ONT., breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Buff Orpington Fowl. Eggs per setting (15), \$1.00. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices or come and see.

SWINE.
YORKSHIRES.—(Judge, J. C. Nichol, Hubrey).—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 3, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, 1 year old—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 3, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, McDiarmid. Boar under 6 months—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, Jas. McEwen, Kertch. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, McDiarmid. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, McDiarmid. Sow under 6 months—1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Boar and three sows—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son.

CHESTER WHITES.—(Judge, Jos. Featherston).—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, D. DeCourcy, Bornholm. Boar, 1 year old—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, White. Sow, 6 months old and under 12—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Boar and three sows—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright.

BERKSHIRES.—(Judge, Sam'l Dolson, Alloa).—Boar, 2 years and over—1, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 2 and 3, Jas. McEwen, Kertch. Boar, 1 year old—1 and 2, Durham. Boar, 6 months old and under 12—1 and 2, Durham; 3, McEwen. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Durham. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Durham; 2, McEwen. Sow, 1 year old—1 and 2, Durham; 3, McEwen. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 3, Durham; 2, McEwen. Sow under 6 months—1, Durham; 2 and 3, McEwen. Boar and three sows—1, Durham; 2, McEwen. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, Durham; 2, McEwen.

TAMWORTHS.—(Judge, J. C. Nichol).—All prizes in this class awarded to D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED.—Boar, 2 years and over—1, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville (Essex); 2, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Boar, 1 year old—1 and 2, Smith; 3, Featherston & Son. Boar, 6 months old—1 and 2, Featherston & Son; 3, Smith. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Smith; 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Smith; 2 and 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, 1 year old—1 and 2, Featherston & Son; 3, Smith. Sow, 6 months old—1, Smith; 2 and 3, Featherston & Son. Sow under 6 months—1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, Smith. Boar and three sows—1, Smith; 2, Featherston & Son. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, Featherston & Son; 2, Smith.

Mr. G. W. Koener, Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va., announces in this issue "good homes in Virginia." See advertisement.

Wm. Grainger & Son, of Londesborough, Ont., a station on the London to Wingham branch of the G. T. R., report their widely-known herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns doing well. The herd now numbers 35 head, the sire in service being Imp. Aberdeen Hero =28850=, bred by Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the Duthie-bred Reveller. This excellent bull is of the sappy, good-feeding sort, and has proved a superior sire, his get in the Grainger herd being the most promising they have ever had. Some 15 or more cows and heifers, now in calf to him, will be due to produce this fall and winter. The half score heifers in the herd, sired by the previous stock bull, Prince Misty, a Marr Missie, by Prince Bosquet (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal, and out of Imp. Mistletoe 21st, are being bred to Aberdeen Hero, a cross which should mix well. This herd is noted for the superior milking propensities of the cows, some of which have made extra good records in public tests, and the production of a high degree of the dual purposes of beef and milk production. They have some good young stock for sale. Write for sale particulars.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENT CISTERN.
I intend to dig a cistern about 10 x 12 by 12 feet deep; side of cistern to be within three feet of stable wall.

1. Would plank or cement wall be best to crib it with?
2. Would cement wall be likely to stand the frost in winter?
3. What thickness would it need to be, and what proportions of cement and gravel?
4. Would walls need to be braced in center?
5. Would side next stable need to be thicker than the rest?
6. Would it do to have the planks around inside and build cement between it and clay?

SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. Cement concrete would be permanent. Planks would soon rot.
2. Yes, if cistern is properly covered.
3. From four to six inches thick; one part rock cement to 6 parts of clear sharp gravel, or 1 part Portland to 10 parts clear sharp gravel. When completed, put on coat of plaster, one part cement to one of sharp sand.

1. No.
5. No.

6. Isaac Usher gives the following directions for cistern construction: "Cisterns are best built by using a circular wooden frame; the circle for top and bottom is usually made from two-inch plank, with two-by-four scantling as staves, nailed to top and bottom of the segments. These circles, for convenience in handling, and to get through the manhole of cistern, are divided into twelve segments—this refers to cistern six feet across. Dig the cistern perpendicular and true, twelve inches larger than the frame, so as to allow two inches for staves and four inches for concrete walls. Now put frame in place, and ram all around with concrete evenly until finished, one inch above the staves; be sure to ram thoroughly. Across the opening on top place a two-inch plank, just long enough to catch, say, two inches on each side of frame. Support each end and middle of this plank with uprights from below. Now place short boards from this plank to side of segments. Should there be any small holes, cover with paper. Now pile sand in a cone shape, and place the cast-iron manhole ring on the top of the cone. Cover the sand before putting on concrete arch with empty paper cement sacks. Now commence and ram the concrete all around against the clay, about eight inches thick; keep doing so until arch is finished. In about eight days take out, through manhole, all the wooden frame, and plaster the inside with a very thin coat of one part cement and one part fine sand, all over inside. Put on bottom of cistern about one inch thick of two parts sand and one part cement. Be sure to place a few stones or brick on the bottom where the water drops. The inlet and outlet pipes can be placed where required.

GOSSIP.
The well-known Burford flock of Shropshire sheep has again fully held its former record in the leading Canadian exhibitions by winning a fair share of the prizes. Mr. John Lloyd-Jones, the proprietor, has imported quite extensively this season, and has some choice things to offer to intending purchasers, both in imported and home-bred stuff. Look up his advertisement in this issue, and write him, or what is better, go and see his flock.

Messrs. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., write: "We are offering an extra strong lot of Lincoln ram lambs, well covered, and in good growing condition. In Oxford Downs, we have ram lambs of rich breeding, being from imported stock, and now in nice field conditions. In Shorthorns, we offer eight nice, smooth set hinds, from seven to eighteen months old, from imported stock, which can be sold reasonably. A number of our cows and heifers are due to give shortly, many of them heavy milkers, and all of best-class breeding. In Berkshire, we offer seven months-old pigs of both sexes, also a one-year-old boar of high order, being bred by His Royal Highness and reported in dam."

Shorthorns ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).

11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).

2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.

1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bull: Imp. Prime Favorite =45214=, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride =26106=, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering

2 imported bulls.

15 young bulls.

10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.

20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull, Young Derby is in good trim for fall shows. **W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.**

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

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

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

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

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Glover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

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

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

It was in a railway carriage the other day that I overheard an Englishman and a Scotsman discussing the character of the Irish people. Said the Englishman: "Well, I rather like the Irish. I think they have many good points."
"Well, a' dinna deny it," replied the Scot, "but ye ken they canna speak English without a brogue. Their auxunt's awful."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

Discontinue the use of our pills if you do not feel better. The public may rely on the genuineness of our pills. Sold only in boxes.

Men, Look! Electric Belt Free!!

UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford.

I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without one cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial. I want you to know what I have done for others. Read the evidence just received. It comes like this every day:

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has worked wonders in my case. It is well known here that it was your Belt that put me on my feet again.—Wm. J. Byers, Nipissing, Ont., July 18th, 1906.

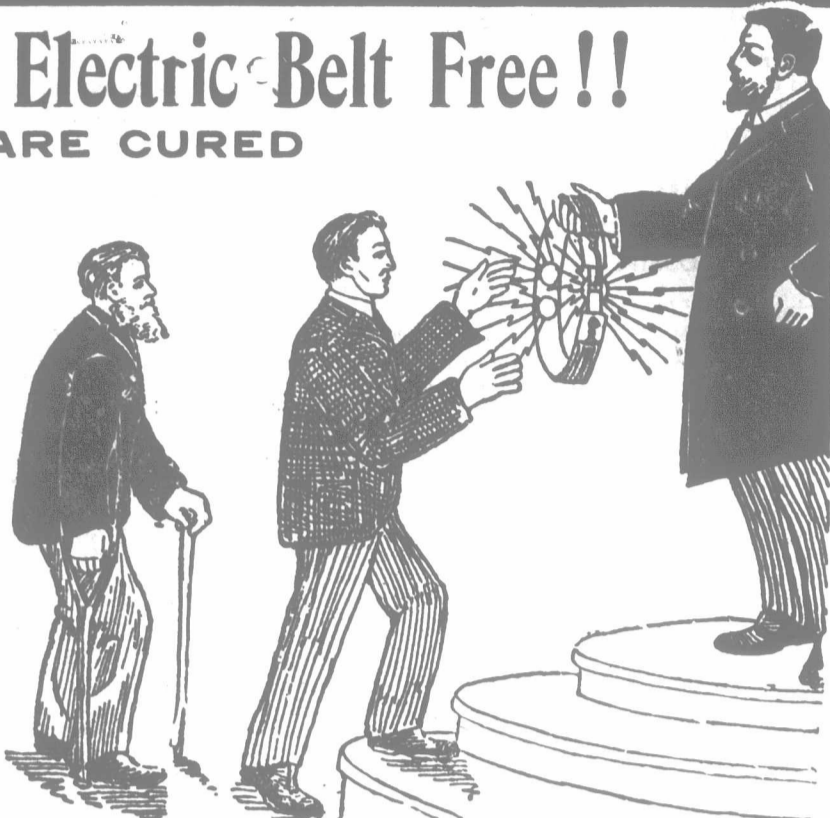
Dear Sir,—Your Electric Belt is a sure cure for Rheumatism; I am not bothered with it now.—John Noble, Jr., Hanover, Ont., July 18th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has made a new man of me. I feel all right, and do not need to wear it any more.—Michael Niger, Temiscamingue, Ont., July 16th, 1906.

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense.

CALL TO-DAY.—Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men. All free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.



Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN

112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige

NAME

ADDRESS

In a Kentucky court-room, a prominent lawyer of that State was defending a prisoner charged with horse stealing, and a witness was swearing as to the identity of the stolen horse.

"How do you know this is the same horse?" asked the lawyer.

"Why, I just know it is," said the witness.

"Well, how?" again asked the man of law.

"I can't tell exactly how; but I know it is as well as I know that you are General H—"

"Well, how do you know that I am General H—?"

"Because just before dinner I heard Mr. C— say, 'General H—, let's go and take a drink,' and you went."

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1245. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully.

Cherry Lane Berkshires
Are strictly high-class, Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin.

Sam Dolson, Alcoa P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY P.E.E.L.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. G.B. Muma, Agr. Ont.

For Sale: 3 Poland-China Boar Pigs
Two months old. Also one sow.
F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.

BERKSHIRES
Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9901, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (13185), first at the Royal On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

Fairview Berkshires
Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars.
HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O.
Street cars pass the door.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.
Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.
For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Yorkshires!
Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from AI stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.
Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.
GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES
Imported and Canadian-bred.
We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.
JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires
Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites
100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES
Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 5, Renfrew, Ont.

Rosebank Berkshires
FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.
JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.
Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HARVESTING CARROTS.

Please let me know how best to save white field carrots: when to take them up; how to handle, and how to pit them? I have a big crop, and may have to pit some of them. What time of the fall should they be lifted, or will frost affect them much? How may they be fed to horses through the winter with safety? How much should we give to a feed?

W. L. F.

Ans.—About the 20th of October is a very good time to harvest field carrots. Light frost does not injure them at all while they are in the ground, but after they are pulled they are easily hurt by frost, and should, therefore, either be covered or hauled in the same day as pulled. The labor of pulling can be very much lightened by running a subsoil plow, or an old-fashioned iron plow with the moldboard removed, close alongside each row. Where neither of these is obtainable, quite effective work can be done with a scuffer, with but the two outside teeth left in. Set as wide as safe, and go two or three times on each space. Pits should be not more than five or six feet wide. They may be dug about eight inches deep, and the earth thrown out comes useful in covering. Cover pit as soon as possible with a liberal allowance of straw, and cover the straw at once with a few inches of earth, leaving, however, for ventilation, the ridge uncovered. After a few weeks, cover again with earth to a total depth of, say, eight inches, covering completely over this time, but putting in the ridge a drain tile or wooden pipe at intervals of twenty feet. Feed carrots whole to horses at night; a peck each is abundance, beginning with one or two carrots apiece and increasing gradually.

T. B.

OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.

Please find enclosed branch of young apple tree. Is this San Jose scale, or what? Have young orchard. Some trees are affected, will rest be? How should I treat affected trees, and non-affected?

W. K.

Ans.—This brown, elongated scale insect, crusting the branch received, is not the San Jose scale as you fear, but the oyster-shell bark-louse. It is less dreaded than the former chiefly because it has only one brood yearly in this latitude, and it has parasitic enemies that hold it in check. But, while vigorous and unaffected by its parasites, as in the case of the present branch, it is almost as injurious to the growth and usefulness of the tree as the former insect. The same treatment as that advised for the San Jose scale is effective for the oyster-shell. The lime, soda and sulphur wash was given in "The Farmer's Advocate," March 29th, page 509. The old-fashioned remedy is scraping in the winter, and finishing the parts that cannot be scraped with a wash of soft soap and washing soda. This method was tedious, and did not eradicate the insect.

J. D.

Lime 25 lbs.
Sulphur, powdered 12½ lbs.
Caustic soda 5 lbs.
Water to make 40 gals.

Put the lime in a barrel; add enough hot water to make it boil rapidly; while slaking, stir in the sulphur, previously made into a thin paste with hot water; then add the caustic soda, dissolved in hot water. Add more water as required, to prevent boiling over, and stir briskly all the time. When all bubbling ceases, add hot water to make up to 40 gallons.

Veterinary.

DOG WITH POOR APPETITE.

Dog, about eight months old, keeps very thin; eats very little, never seems hungry. Tried it with sweet milk and bread, meat of all sorts, and all else that would be tempting, but it makes no difference. Can anything be done to give him an appetite?

J. R.

Ans.—Feed anything that dog will eat, but feed only twice a day, and give as a tonic the pill: Bland's, with a laxative, 5 gr. Give one pill after each meal. You will be able to purchase these pills from any druggist or M. D.

R.