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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Genius and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec. 31, 11

VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 3, 1911.

No. 984

CORRECTLY PLACED WATER-PAN

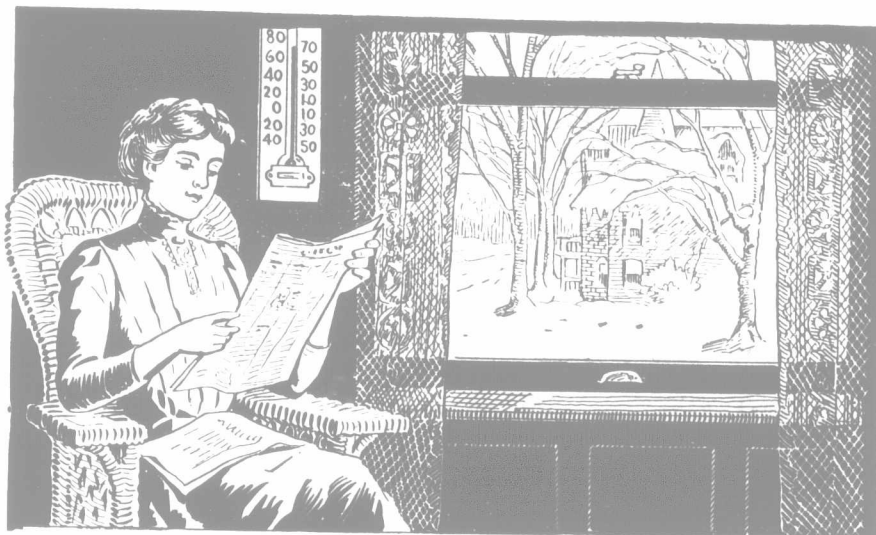
FEW people realize the importance of the water-pan. Yet, without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the warm air passing through the registers is dry and harsh. It is hard on your lungs and on your furnishings.

Now, the water-pan must be correctly placed to be of any real use.

If it is placed near the *bottom* of the furnace—the usual method—the moisture has a *long* route to travel before it reaches the pipes leading to the rooms. It must pass alongside the fire-pot and radiator, and the terrific heat from these *dries out nearly every particle* of moisture ascending from the pan. *Very little* moisture reaches the pipes or passes through the registers.

Now, the Sunshine water-pan is located near the *top* of the furnace—*directly over the feed-door*. The *moisture* takes the *short, direct* route to the pipes leading to the rooms. You can always have moisture-laden, healthful air passing through your registers, provided you keep the Sunshine water-pan filled with water.

If you place as high a value on the health of your family as we believe you do, you will certainly have your home heated with the Sunshine Furnace next winter.



We guarantee you June weather Inside when it's January Outside

NO matter how cold and blustery the weather may be outside, you will enjoy the warm, balmy air of June in your home this coming winter if you have the Sunshine Furnace in your cellar.

The Sunshine Furnace is so perfectly constructed it simply must heat your home to your entire satisfaction. If it fails to do so, it is because of some error in installation. In such case, which occurs but seldom, we will send one of our expert furnace men, who will discover the error and have it corrected.

You are absolutely certain of a comfortable home when you buy the Sunshine. It is *guaranteed* by us to you.

We have a competent agent in your locality. Consult him about size of furnace and arrangement of registers.

And if you would like to read a booklet fully explaining the construction of the Sunshine, address the McClary Manufacturing Co. at any of the cities mentioned below.

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This "sweat," or moisture, attacks the metal and quickly makes it rust. It is an actual fact that most furnaces would give *twice* as many years of service if they did not have their long summer vacations, but were in use continually.

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It has been subjected to the most severe tests and has demonstrated it is absolutely rust-proof. *Nickelled Steel does not gather rust* during the "idle" summer. The Sunshine is built to give you lasting service.

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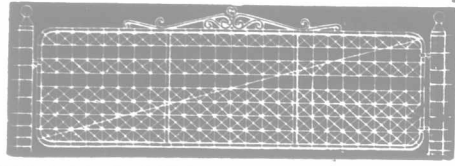
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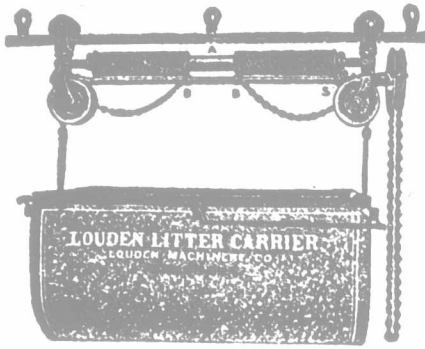
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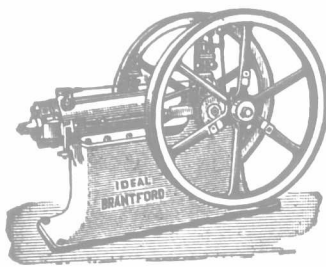
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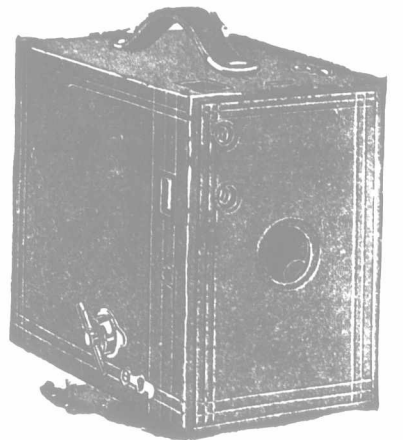
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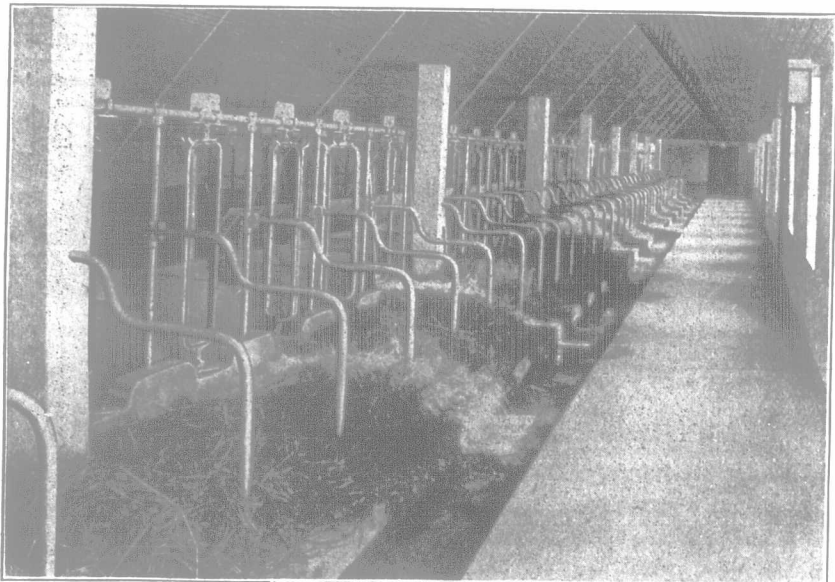
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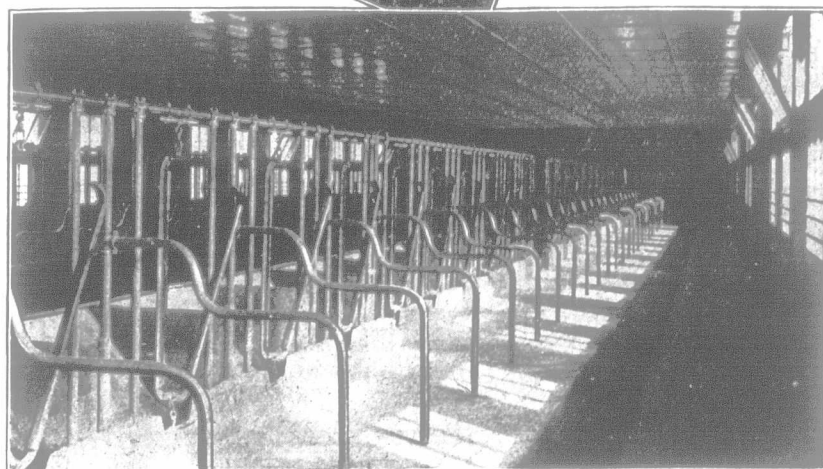
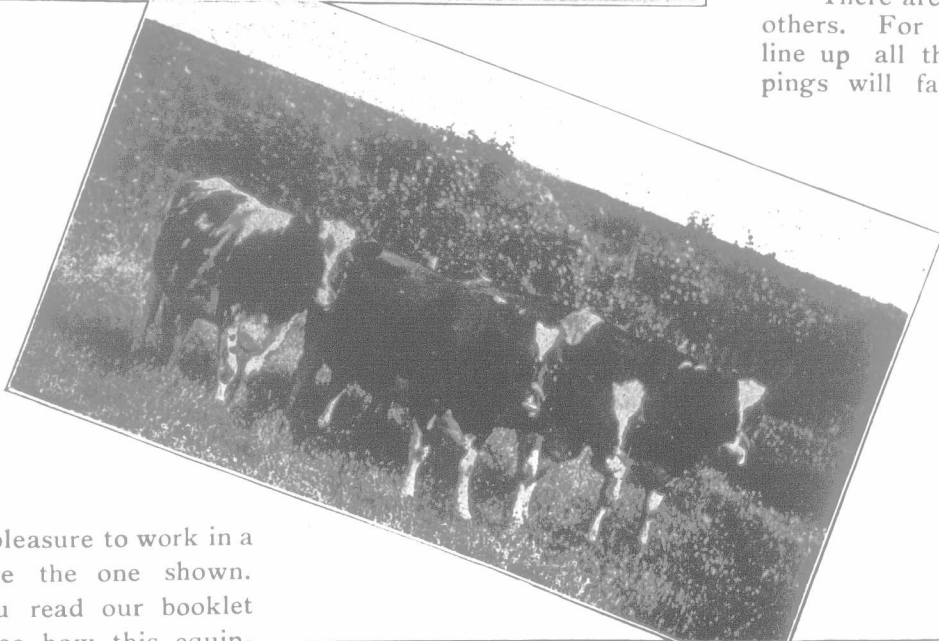
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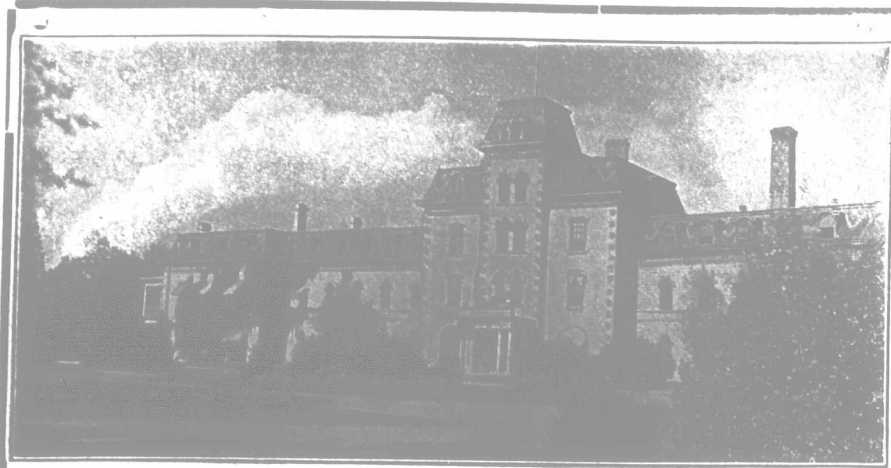
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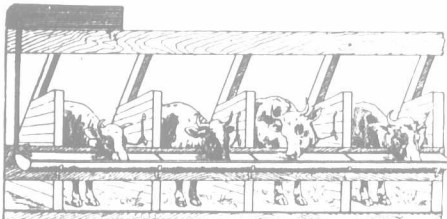
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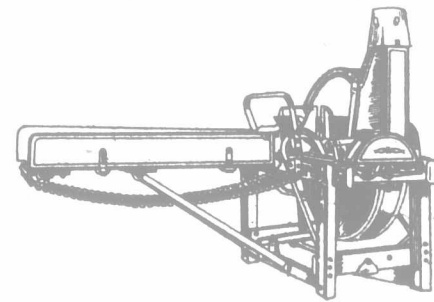
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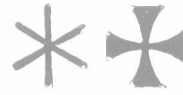
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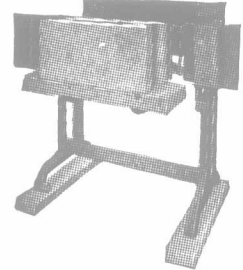
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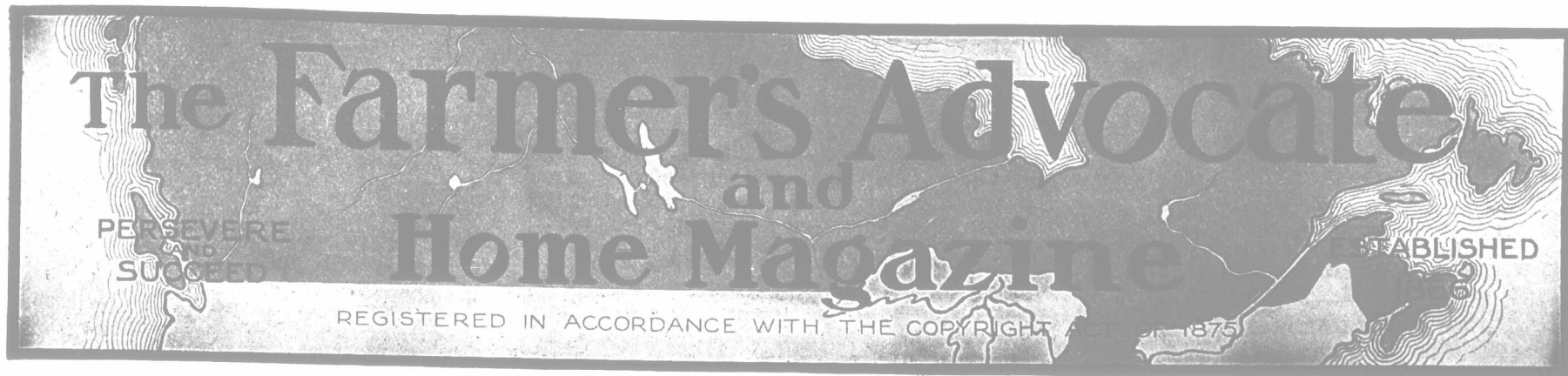
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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 3, 1911

No. 984

EDITORIAL.

What did it cost you to produce a bushel of fall wheat this season?

Rural-life improvement is being accomplished by those who live in sympathy with it.

To have genuine respect for the life and business of the farm, is to lay the foundations of success and satisfaction.

A man with ten or fifteen feet of sound silage in the bottom of his silo in July or August can afford to snap his fingers at dry weather.

To what extent and why are we warranted in growing fall wheat on land worth, say from \$75 to \$100 per acre?

Two great needs: Knowledge, and a trained mind to grapple with the multiplying problems of the farm.

Dairy farmers whose operations have been the subject of a recent inquiry by "The Farmer's Advocate," are not content with a cow that simply holds her own.

A recent investigation by the Missouri Board of Agriculture discloses the complaint that the most serious condition in that State is the want of competent farm help within as well as without the house.

According to the United States National Grange, the farmer receives about 35 cents of each dollar that his produce earns, while the 65 cents are absorbed by the many handlers of his products before they reach the consumer. This should be reversed by getting the two in closer contact.

C. W. Pugsley, of the Nebraska Experiment Station has investigated the cost of crop production in that State, with the following result: Wheat, 54.9 cents per bushel; corn, 29.6 cents; oats, 32.5 cents; wild hay, \$5.37 per ton; clover, \$4.18 per ton; alfalfa, \$3.10 per ton.

After a careful and comprehensive study of farm conditions in Missouri, W. L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports, as a powerful agency for good in the country, the agricultural and local press. The former, he declares, gives to each of its readers a free agricultural course by mail, and at the same time leads many a man to appreciate the beauties of the world about him.

The true value of live stock is clearly demonstrated in a dry season. Adverse conditions show the distinction between good and poor farming. In driving through the country, it is quite an easy matter to select the farms on which the crop is fed and sold in the form of meat or milk. It is equally easy to select those on which little or no stock is kept and no special effort made to keep up the soil fertility, everything being sold off the place in the raw state. On farms that are well manured and thoroughly cultivated fairly good crops are the result; while those that have been continuously cropped show a light crop and a lack of something, and it goes to indicate that the material lacking is good manure, which can be best supplied by keeping stock.

Farming as a Learned Profession

Most readers are agreed that those engaged in the medical profession or in the practice of law, or the ministry, or teaching in public or higher schools and colleges, or keeping a set of books for a large firm, are following a learned profession, but comparatively few, either in towns and cities, or even in the country, think seriously of farming in that light. Agriculture has been too long looked upon as an occupation requiring only physical endurance and muscle. Too often has the farmer of mature years said, "I never went to college, and what was good enough for me surely is good enough for my boys." Then there are, in many districts, so-called educated farmers, who have made a failure of their business, and these are invariably set up as examples of the folly of schooling as a preparation for life-work on the farm. Forgetting that conditions change, there is often too great a tendency to do things as "father did them," though the methods may be antiquated, unscientific, and not now in the best interests of production. It is quite an easy matter to criticise the doings of others, and it is equally easy to overlook the failures on one's own farm, and see those on the farm of the college taught neighbor. If a specially-educated man settles on a farm, every operation performed on his place is watched by dozens of eagle eyes, and if he makes a success of his ventures, this success is seldom attributed to his trained mind, but rather to his hard work or to something providential; while, if he fails, the failure is always attributed to his education.

Time was when tilling the land was scarcely deemed worthy of being called a "profession," but this time is past. It is now known to be one of the best vocations, and every year is bringing fresh evidence that not only is it a profitable profession, but it is a complicated undertaking which is worthy of the best skilled capacity of the country. Learning is essential to mental training, and to understand the scientific principles underlying agriculture requires a well-trained mind.

Many are the evidences showing the need of expert knowledge on the farm. The soil is becoming depleted of plant food year after year. A knowledge of the soil constituents and of the rock which upon disintegration formed this soil, and the different constituents required by various plants for their best development, together with the approximate amounts of each taken by a crop, involves greater knowledge than many individuals in the so-called learned professions ever attained to. The principles of plant growth are a study within themselves. Soil chemistry and the chemistry of fertilizers are two very important phases of agricultural education, of which good use can be made on most farms. Then, there is Physics, a subject which comes very directly under agriculture. Look, if you will, at the increased yields derived from underdrainage, and then see if you can conscientiously say that learning is not necessary for the best development of the farming profession, for has not underdrainage received an immense impetus from scientific research in the Physical Departments of our colleges?

Weed pests are becoming more numerous year after year, and the untrained eye fails very often to detect new specimens, and, if they were noticed, they would go unnamed, and their habits and characteristics never widely known, were it not for learned men who make a study of these things. Every young farmer can, if he so desires,

obtain a knowledge of botany which will enable him to identify weed specimens, and, by understanding their habits, he can formulate an effective means of eradication. If more farmers knew the weeds, many hours of labor would be saved on farms, because, not being known, very often the very worst pests are allowed to become established. Education will remedy this.

All who have practiced it are unanimous in conceding the advantages of a regular rotation of crops. Where did this idea originate? Simply in learning. It was found that certain plants took from the soil and added to the soil different substances, while others did not; consequently, larger yields could be obtained by rotating them. How much greater would be the yield of grain in Canada if all farmers practiced rotation of crops, and yet there are those who seem to think that to farm requires no learning.

The problem of feeding animals—a potent one on every farm, requires the greatest skill if the largest net returns are to be made. Thousands of dollars are lost annually by unskilled feeding. A knowledge of the composition of feeding stuffs is essential, as is also a knowledge of the requirements of the different classes of stock. Is this not learning? Certainly it is, and too much of it cannot be obtained. The feeding problem alone is a study, and when mastered is an education within itself.

Fruit-growing, one of the most remunerative branches of agricultural enterprise, has been making rapid strides during the last few years. While growers have been increasing their plantings, fungus and insect pests have multiplied rapidly, until, were it not for regular spraying, very little first-class fruit would be produced. This very season is a good example of the advantages of caring for the orchard, trees sprayed carrying much more and much better fruit than those left to the ravages of insects and disease. A knowledge of the habits and life-histories of these insect and fungous diseases is necessary, in order that proper measures may be adopted in the treatment of them. This demands a study of Botany and Entomology. Each disease or insect must be attacked at its weakest point, and each must have the most effective remedy. These points can only be obtained through study. The cultivation of the fruit is a science within itself. Why is clean cultivation up to a certain time in summer, and followed by a cover crop, recommended? A study of the needs of the tree has shown that this is one of the best methods of supplying these needs. Fruit-growing, to be carried to its highest degree of excellence, requires a wide knowledge, which can be obtained only by study.

Poultry-keeping, regarded as one of the smaller branches of agriculture, but one that is coming rapidly to the fore, offers ample opportunity for the breeder to exercise his mental powers. New methods of rearing and feeding chicks come up every year, new diseases arise, and new methods of housing are frequently introduced. The old style of house, with its thick walls, warmth, and lack of fresh air, has been abandoned; even curtain fronts have been found unnecessary, and now we find the poultry wintered in an entirely open-front house and not seeming to experience any discomfort, and making better returns than formerly. This required study, and study leads to learning.

The principles involved in breeding either plants or animals have been made the life-study

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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of many of the world's most noted scientists, and yet there is much to learn. The fringes only have been touched. True, farmers do not practice plant-breeding, but a knowledge of the principles is valuable. Every farmer has occasion to become interested in animal breeding, and a knowledge of the different laws governing this would solve many difficulties in the improvement of live stock. Can anyone fairly consider these points, which are only a few of many involved in scientific agriculture, and then say that farming does not require knowledge and a trained mind? Education should not terminate with the public school, but may well be followed up with further special training such as that given in an agricultural college. A good practical farm experience, backed up by a scientific knowledge obtained in a college course, and this latter followed by exercising the powers of observance and investigation, will place the person in a good position to pursue an agricultural calling. Education does not cease when school or college study is over. That is only a start. The process of mind-training must go on during the days and years to come. Stop and think, and you will be convinced that farming is in reality a learned profession, and that no brain can be too alert, and no mind too well stored and trained to make the most out of the business. Let the boys and young men who have allowed themselves to fall into old ruts pull themselves together, and, acquiring a wider knowledge by reading, study and observation, they will be in a position to do most for themselves and for their calling, and become active factors in the progress of the country.

An enterprising local dairy farmer reports, with justifiable satisfaction, that he has this season secured a promising alfalfa catch on a rolling ten-acre field, seeded with oats. His feeding outfit also includes two corn fields and two silos.

Lessons of A Dairy Farm Inquiry.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the first instalment of the results of an inquiry by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff into the production of milk in the vicinity of four representative city and town centers, viz., London, St. Thomas, Tillsonburg, and Brantford, Ont.

Dairy farming is gaining ground in this country. City and town populations have been increasing rapidly during the past few years, and the demand for milk, cream and butter has increased, but the prices have not always advanced proportionately. Producers are now receiving more for their milk than they formerly did, but many still think that the price is too low. Six cents per quart, retail, and from three cents to three and one-half cents per quart wholesale, seems to be the average price obtained for town milk. This seems a fair price, but it must be remembered that good grade milk cows now cost anywhere from sixty to one hundred dollars each. This is quite a difference from the thirty and thirty-five-dollar price of a few years ago. Foods, too, are much more costly than formerly. Another factor which is increasing the cost of producing milk is the scarcity and high price of labor. Almost all dairymen complain of difficulty in procuring suitable labor, and, where skilled labor is employed, wages are high. Cows cannot be successfully handled without involving considerable work, because it is necessary to produce a sanitary article, and to do this requires much care for cows, stables, dairy rooms, and all utensils. Appliances must be kept sweet and clean, and foul odors abolished. To produce a high-class article requires more up-to-date stabling, more scientific feeding, and more expensive appliances, such as steam boilers, special dairy buildings and cooling rooms, disinfectants and deodorizers, etc. In fact, everything must be kept scrupulously clean—a costly process.

Milk producers supplying city trade are now under somewhat rigid municipal supervision, all stables being inspected, and samples of the milk analyzed, so that they can well afford to stand together, rather than endeavor to gain custom by cutting prices. It would be much more to their advantage to work together, as, by so doing they could command a higher price, and the milk could be more economically distributed, because wasteful competition in this business causes much loss of time in delivery, etc. It seems hard to convince all producers that they should co-operate. There is always someone who seeks to gain custom by keeping down the price. A far more satisfactory method to do this would be to improve the quality.

A very noticeable feature on the dairy farms visited was the comparatively heavy stands of grain and corn. This is attributed to the abundance of good manure obtained. Dairy cows are always well fed, nearly all owners feeding grain and either soiling crops or ensilage in the summer, while heavy feeding is also practiced in winter. Manure from good feeding is more valuable than that from scanty rations, and this is borne out by looking over the crops on the dairy farms. Manure is considered by many to be one of the main profits of the business, one dairyman remarking he was growing more feed to keep more stock to make more manure to grow more feed to keep more stock.

About two dozen farms were visited during this inquiry, and without a dissenting voice the owners were pleased with their chosen business, and many stated that they would not think of farming without a herd of dairy cows. Where milk is handled wholesale, the owners expect their cows to make them a gross return of from eighty to one hundred dollars per cow per year; and, where the milk is retailed, up as high as one hundred and fifty dollars per cow was reported. It must be remembered, however, that the man who retails and delivers his own milk is running two separate businesses, and in the end his net returns figure out very little higher than those of the wholesaler. It requires extra labor, wagons, horses and appliances, and, when all is considered, the retailer is deserving of what he gets, and more. For reasons already given, many dairymen are of the opinion that they should receive higher prices.

Retailers almost invariably state that they should have seven cents per quart, instead of six, and that if the price of labor and other commodities connected with the business keeps on advancing, they will be obliged to raise their price to make a living profit.

The drouth and heat of the early summer proved hard on the pastures, which consequently became brown and parched. Dairymen found it difficult to keep up the flow of milk without extra feeding. Very little soiling is done on the particular farms visited, but a large percentage of the cows on these farms are kept milking heavily during the summer by feeding silage and a little grain. The silo is the backbone of the dairy industry, and it is of great value in summer, as well as winter, and on the farms, where alfalfa is being grown in conjunction with the corn, the feed problem is being solved to best advantage. On one farm visited is produced what is known as "certified milk," according to Dominion regulations, the herd being subject to monthly inspection, and cows tuberculin tested twice per year. The bacterial content of the milk must not exceed 10,000 per cubic centimetre in summer, and 5,000 in winter. It is delivered in specially-sealed bottles that have been kept in broken ice.

That care should be taken to keep milk pure and free from germs is well known, and sometimes bad odors arise from very small causes. Hens sitting on bad eggs in the stable, dirty piggins in or near the dairy barn, manure piled in the yard over summer, stagnant water near the building, and irregular cleaning and care of the stables, are all conditions which should be avoided in sanitary milk production. The extra price (10 cents per quart) received for certified milk makes it profitable to keep everything in a sanitary condition. In all cases, the use of ice or ice-cold water, where milk is kept over night before delivery, is an essential. Dairying is one of the most remunerative branches of agriculture, and the fine homes of the energetic and progressive people who are specializing in this exacting phase of farming testify to the value of the dairy cow.

Where the Weeds Came from.

A Middlesex boy who is interested in nature-study recently located within half a mile of his home over eighty per cent. of the noxious weeds described in the bulletin on the Weeds of Ontario. The farmers of that particular neighborhood considered themselves fairly free from weeds, and, instead of being impressed by the boy's discovery, were inclined to belittle the danger from this source. This attitude is deplorably wrong. Although weeds may be kept in check by thorough cultivation, they need only a favorable opportunity to become a pest. Most of them are so prolific that a few specimens, if neglected, will seed down a whole field, or even a farm. But the most interesting feature of the boy's researches was that the location of the weeds indicated clearly the manner of their distribution. The railroad embankment yielded a number of the worst specimens, and they doubtless came from the cars carrying live stock. The spot where a threshing machine had stood while threshing several stacks in a field was found to be thickly seeded with weeds not found elsewhere in the immediate neighborhood, thus showing that the machine had carried them from a distance. But the greatest number of specimens were found in a field that had been heavily treated with manure hauled from a neighboring town. An investigation brought out the fact that most of the people from whom the manure had been bought kept chickens that had been fed largely with tailings from a flour mill. An examination of a sample of these tailings revealed about as complete a collection of weed seeds as the most enthusiastic botanist could wish for. As the mill gets wheat for flour from the West and various parts of Ontario, it acts as a sort of clearing-house for every available kind of weed. To make its assortment complete, it gets corn from the United States, as well as oats and barley from different points in Canada to grind for chop feed. As the grinding seldom destroys the smaller seeds, they soon find their way into the land, to cause endless trouble for the owners.

It is just about as necessary to have feeding

grain clean as seed grain, if the spread of noxious weeds is to be checked. This kind of trash has comparatively little value for feed, and the introduction of many weeds can be traced to its use. Until the law has been amended to cover this point, farmers would do well to avoid buying this kind of chicken feed or manure from places where it has been used. And above all, remember that the right time to begin the fight with new weeds is when the first specimen is found. Because the weeds are no trouble as yet, it is folly to imagine that they will never give any trouble. Stamp them out at once.

HORSES.

Shade is almost as essential in the pastures in the summer as shelter is during the winter.

Don't forget that quality of bone, feet and feathering is not all that is required in the draft horse. Size, constitution and vigor are very important.

The less punishment that is administered to the horse, the better. Always be firm with him, but firmness does not necessitate abuse. Kindness is the best policy in handling most horses.

The aftermath which grows on the hay and clover fields makes a very suitable horse pasture. The young grass and clover is tender, and is greatly relished by horses, both old and young.

There is no better beast in the world than a horse, nor any one which, though often most cruelly misused by man, so well deserves and so amply, by his services, repays the best usage.—[Herbert.]

If any of the horses must go on scanty rations, let it be the matured stock. Horses which are mature are only temporarily injured in this way, while, if the colts are only half-fed, their growth and development gets a setback which is a permanent injury to them.

Let the boy give the colt a little extra care and feed in order to prepare him for the local show, and if he secures a prize, give him the money. There is no better way of interesting the lad in the farm, and there is no better way of advertising your horse business. It will please the boy, and at the same time add prestige to your business.

As a single food for horses, grass stands unequalled. At this time of year, when the pastures are often dry and parched, and in many cases, where they are situated along public highways, they are dusty, as well as dry, which only helps to wither the grass and render it less palatable. When the pastures become so bare, it requires a little grain to make the colt. Rich, palatable grain, such as good oats, comes next to the sweet, tender grass as feed for the horse or colt. It is possible to so feed the mare on dry feed during the season of pasture shortage so as to carry both her and her offspring over this period in good condition.

Preparing Horses for Fall Work.

Much has been written about the preparation of the horse for the spring operations on the farm, but very little is said about preparing the horses for the heavy work which must be done on the farm in the autumn. With the early after-harvest tillage, the harvesting of the corn and root crops, and the deeper fall plowing and ridging, and the general preparation for winter, there is always a large amount of very hard and strenuous work to be done, and the horses are often in a very poor condition to stand this work.

Those horses, usually one team, which have kept steadily working throughout the summer doing the necessary teaming and the work required to cultivate the corn and hoed crops, and harvest the hay and grain, are invariably better able to stand the heavy fall work than are those which have been running on grass all summer doing no work, and gorging themselves with succulent food not suited to putting them in working condition. True, they get fat, but they are soft and require careful handling when first put to work. If you take notice, you will see more thin horses on the farms just before the frost stops the plow than at any other time of the year.

The horse that is on grass, and is needed for fall work, should be brought in and fed a little dry feed (hay and oats) a couple of times per day.

This will help harden him up, and he will not be so soft when first hitched for work. This should be done for a fortnight before the horse is needed for work, and then the first work should be light, and the horse be given plenty of time. Horses which have done nothing but graze all summer are even softer and more likely to be injured by heavy work than they would be in the spring, after a summer of comparative idleness, because the winter feed is not so soft, and the horses usually do not have an opportunity to gorge themselves. The horse on grass is usually weak, the energy being used up in the production of flesh, which will cause the animal to sweat easily and to tire very quickly.

In commencing the fall work, the horse must

care cannot be given to the backbands and collars, so that this trouble can be avoided. It is hard enough to have to work in comfortable surroundings, but it must be much worse in ill-fitting and sore-producing harness. The land is generally quite dry and hard in the early fall, before the autumn rains come, and the horse must not be expected to plow as much then as after the ground becomes soft and easy to work. This season is just as important in the care of the horse as is the spring season, and good careful working, feeding and grooming are just as essential.

A New Horse Bulletin.

"Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts" is the title of Bulletin No. 14, by J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G., Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, and issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This bulletin contains much valuable information on the care and management of the stallion and the mare, and the handling and care of the colt. "Use only pure-bred sires; do not club your mares, even at greatly-reduced rates, to any one horse; watch the markets of the world; avoid violent crossing; breed only from sound stock." These are points illustrating what is to be found in this pamphlet, which contains, also, some valuable instruction on a few of the commoner diseases in foals, together with a description of the best methods of raising colts. The bulletin is for free distribution, and may be had on application to the Live-stock Commissioner, Dept. Agr., Ottawa.



Indomitable (imp.) [8414] (14465),

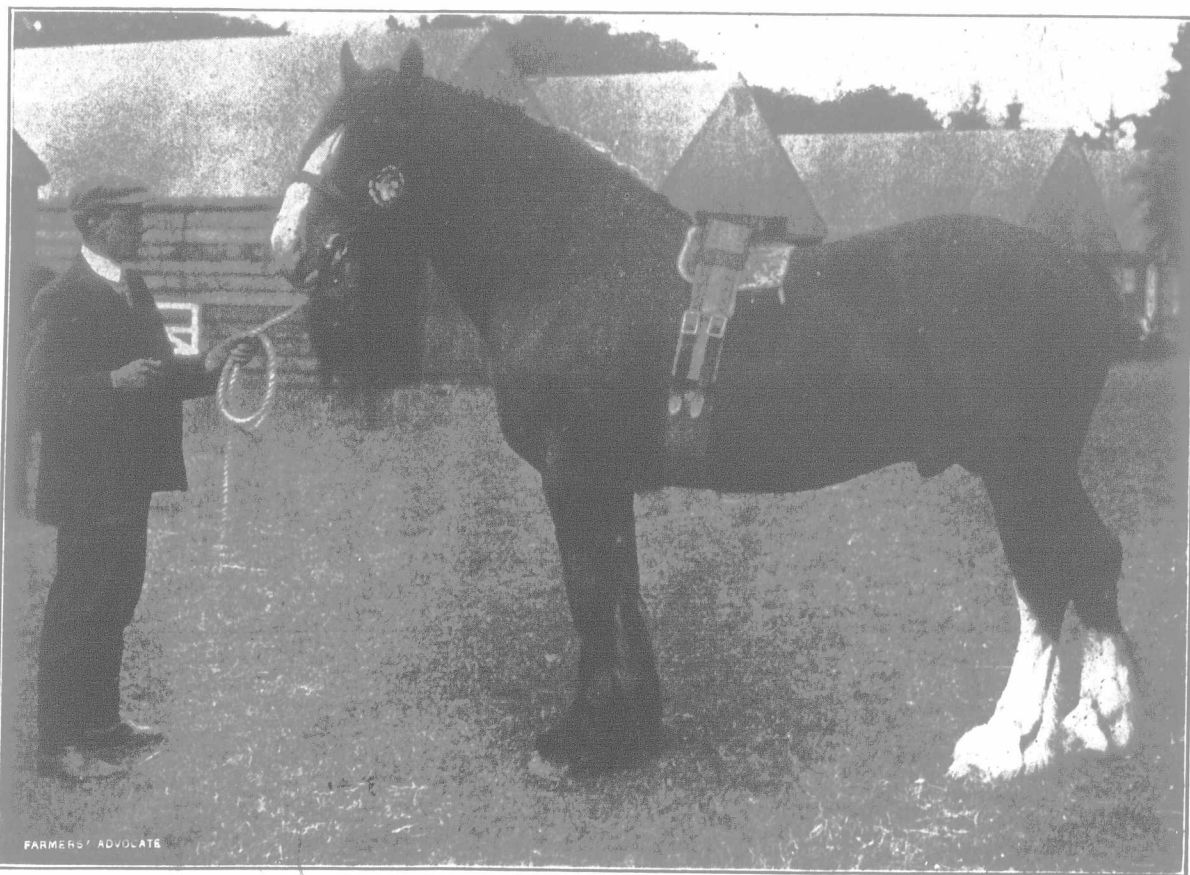
By Benedict, the quality Clydesdale stallion, the property of J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, Que.

not be pushed, must be fed liberally on the best of hay and oats, and given good care. From day to day the amount of work done can be gradually increased, until in a short time the horse is able to do a full day's work at the heaviest of the autumn tasks. Many horses have been seriously injured, and often horses have been ruined, by injudicious overworking when not accustomed to it. The early fall is hot, which increases the danger of injury. Scalds, and sores on necks, shoulders and backs are frequent, and too much

horses in other classes at the London markets. In fact, it is recorded that there never has been a season in which horses were in greater demand, nor when better prices were made. In the sale lists, good hunters are quoted selling as high as 350 guineas each, from 100 to 200 guineas being common figures. The advent of the motor, either for pleasure or work, appears to have no ill effect on the demand for horses.

Old London Horse Trade.

The latest English reports show that high prices still prevail for hunters and superior



Royal Warden.

Clydesdale stallion, first and champion, Royal Show, Norwich, 1911.

LIVE STOCK.

Royal Show Impressions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It was the good fortune of two of our firm to attend, as a slight departure from the regular coronation festivities, the Royal Show, held this year at Norwich, England, and see the bovine and equine friends "at home," and indeed it was a grand show. Different from our large Canadian shows, the cattle occupy long rows of open sheds, with canvas tops, and the cattle are placed in groups, according to age, classification, etc., regardless of owners (which, by the way, appeals to the writer as having a penny's advantage and a pound's disadvantage). On the other hand, there is at least one similarity—everybody thinks his is best, whether it be species, breed, herd or individual. The reports given tell the story of it all from the journalist's or reporter's standpoint, at least. There were over 700 horses, and among them many grand specimens. A remarkable feature of the cattle exhibit was that Holstein and Ayrshires were conspicuous by their comparative absence. The Shorthorns were there, prepared to do due justice to the breed both in number and quality.

It is surely needless to say that ninety per cent. of the writer's time which was left free to him, after banquets, social and civic duties, was spent in closely inspecting the grand display of Jerseys, and here, may it be said, it was well worth the time. Possibly the largest cattle class on exhibition was that of the Jersey—the Channel Island queen—and well might the judges scratch their hands betimes in making their selection. In the aged bull class, the two chief competing herds locked horns, viz., Lord Rothschild's and that of Alexander Miller-Hallett, the latter winning with an English-bred bull, Goddington Winks, whereas the second-prize bull was a son of Noble of Oaklands, the record-priced bull, \$15,000, May 20th, 1911, in Pennsylvania. We might add that the highest official testing daughter of this bull is owned at the Brampton Jersey herd. Seldom is seen such a list of outstanding cows as were those in the aged class. Cute II., by Cylis, last year's winner at the Royal, came out top again, and justly so. A very pleasing feature may here be noted, that several of the winners were old contestants at and winners in the dairy test. Mention must be made of the winning yearling heifer, "Leo's Remembrance," owned by Dr. H. Corner, and it cannot be wondered that His Majesty, himself a Jersey fancier, and this year's president of the fair, took especial notice of her during parade.

Canada gets her best from the British Isles. The same blood is winning in both places, and we are pleased to state that, in our humble opinion, the annual exhibits in the various classes and breeds at the Canadian National would well do credit at this Royal Show and uphold the colony's record for scientific progress. J. H. BULL, Peel Co., Ont.

Weaning Lambs.

Lambs are usually weaned from four to five months old, but some farmers allow them to suck the ewes until they are sold off in the fall. This is a practice not to be recommended, because it puts a big drain on the ewe, which is hard on her constitution. The small quantity of milk that the ewes give four months after weaning is very little good to the lambs, and, besides, as long as a ewe is nursing the lamb, she is kept in the best available pasture. This is robbing the lambs of that on which they would thrive better without their mothers than with them. Early weaning is thus an advantage to both ewe and lamb.

After weaning, the lambs should be placed on the freshest pasture on the farm. The aftermath on the clover and hay fields makes excellent pasture for the lambs, and the ewes may be left on the drier summer pastures, on which the secretion of milk will soon cease, after which the ewes keep in sufficiently high condition for breeding purposes.

If the lambs are to be kept for breeding purposes, it is absolutely necessary that the rams and the ewes be kept in separate fields; and even if destined for the butcher, separating them is advisable, because the ram lambs do much mischief to themselves, as well as to the ewes, by continually teasing them, thus preventing rapid gains in flesh.

At weaning, it is better to place the lambs in a field far removed from that in which their mothers are kept. This prevents the lambs from seeing their mothers or of hearing their calls, and they forget them quicker, and both the ewes and the lambs become more reconciled in a very short time.

It is generally advisable to give the lambs a little extra feed during the fall, for, as with all other classes of stock the important point is to keep the lambs growing as fast as possible while young, for this is when the most economical gains

are made. A small feed-trough in the field, in which a few oats are kept, is a good thing. Lambs relish oats, and a small quantity of these, together with extra green feed, as rape, turnips or cabbage, make a good fall feed for the weanlings.

It must not be forgotten that the lambs need water. If there is no spring or running water in their pasture, care must be taken to keep a trough filled with fresh water, where they have access to it at all times. Many beginners have a mistaken idea that sheep require little water. The newly-weaned lambs will drink many times a day, and should never be deprived of the privilege.

An Acre to Sixteen Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can hogs be raised cheaper with or without pasture? There is only one answer to this question. Most assuredly, by using a pasture. In planning the hog pasture, each individual must be governed by his circumstances and the conditions on his farm. If one is situated in the timber or bush districts, it is well to fence a field and depend upon the natural vegetation of grass, weeds, vetches, wild pea-vine and roots, which grow upon all bush land. On the open prairie, where one is using every available acre for grain, a field should be fenced and sown to mixed barley and rape for pasture—an acre to every sixteen growing pigs.

It is best to divide the pasture and keep your hogs in each, half week about. By using woven-wire fencing, the field can be easily moved each year, and by doing this they will manure the field as well as gather their own feed. It is well to keep a field of parsnips for late fall and spring pasture, allowing the hogs to root up and gather the whole plant.

Along with the pasture, hogs should receive a small amount of grain, plenty of pure water and some sort of shade. If, for any cause, one is unable to fence a pasture, he should by all means grow some green stuff to cut and feed in the pens—all the hogs will eat.

Another good practice is to grow a supply of green feed, such as alfalfa and pea-vines; also roots, such as turnips, sugar beets and parsnips, to feed during the winter. This will balance up the grain ration and keep the hogs thrifty and growing. A. L. D.

Alta.

Pigs on Rye, Alfalfa and Rape.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Hogs can withstand close confinement and forced feeding fairly well, but when given a large range to roam over they respond to it with rapid growth, health and vigor. The succulent growth is consumed for body maintenance, and the building of muscle, tissue and bone. A small amount of concentrated grain is fed in addition, which supplies the necessary carbohydrates for the building of fat tissue, as well as the production of heat and energy.

The labor entailed in taking care of a large herd of hogs on pasture is a very small item, compared with a similar herd of hogs which are closely confined. Hogs on pasture devote most of their time to grazing during the day. In the evening some grain is fed to them scattered on the ground, which they gather slowly, masticating it thoroughly. A well in the hog pasture supplies

the necessary drinking water for the older pigs.

Young pigs should be liberally fed on skim milk and swill until such time as they will make satisfactory gains on cheaper feeds. Hogs fed on high-priced grains and soiling crops, combined with the large amount of labor required to take care of them, would raise the cost of production above the selling price.

For early spring pasture, I consider winter rye the best. Alfalfa ranks first for summer pasture, as it furnishes an abundant supply of leaves. The hogs like it very much. Moreover, it is a permanent pasture and a rapid grower. For late summer and fall pasture, rape is equal to alfalfa. Rape will furnish a good supply of succulent feed six weeks after seeding on a rich soil. It remains green late in the fall. When frost becomes too severe, it stops growing. An acre of land will support about twelve growing pigs for the whole season, provided the pasture is divided so that two halves can be pastured off alternately.

Sask.

S. V. T.

"Farmer killed in the field by a bull," and "Horseman has arm badly torn by stallion," are gleanings from one day's news. Well though it is known that no male animal, however tame he may appear, is, after all, safe, people still take chances, with the result of a heavy annual toll of death and accident.

THE FARM

Shifting the Labor Burden.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with the request in your June 20th issue on solving the farm-labor question, I would say that it is in my opinion the most vital question that the farmers of this country have to contend with. I have had nearly fifty solid years of unbroken experience in the business. I own in this banner county of the Province of Ontario 135 acres, and cultivate about 100 of that. Last winter I saw danger ahead, and leased or let on shares ten acres of apple orchard to a responsible firm, Mr. Nicholson, of Milgrove, and Dr. Caldwell, of Dundas, who do all the work and bear all expenses, including board of men, and each take one-half the crop. Up to date, they deserve all credit for what they have done. On a 100-acre farm this means at least one-third less for me, and relieves the women folks of quite as much. We must never lose sight of the fair sex. For several years past we have had, for weeks, all told, about twenty persons three times a day at the table—apple pickers, packers and farm hands—and that is sufficient to wear out any woman, even if she were made of cast-iron; but there are not many of them built that way. Then, I arranged with a neighbor to plant and care for eight acres of potatoes. I to find seed and plow the ground, he to do all the work, even to putting the crop in the cellar, bearing all expense. That meant another load off our shoulders, women included. Then, we have adopted the new idea of milking cows by letting the calves do that, making first-class veals of them for the butchers at about six or seven weeks old. We then replace them with others, and find that quite as profitable as selling milk, cream or butter. That is another great relief to the fair sex. As for me, I never milked



E. Hulton's Cotswold Ewes.
Cotswold ewes, first prize, Royal Show, England, 1911.

but one year in my life, then I bounced the job for good.

By arranging matters in this way, I can run a 100-acre farm with four horses, the best implements, the help of one boy of sixteen years, and a little extra help in haying and harvesting, doing all very nicely with pleasure and profit, and not let my land go idle or run to goose pasture. What I cannot put in with crop properly in good season, I fallow till about the 4th of July, then sow with buckwheat. I find that as profitable as anything else, seeding with timothy and clover, and have now as fine a catch of seed as I ever saw. There is more to be learned about farming to-day than there was fifty years ago, by far. I hope to see in "The Farmer's Advocate" many good ideas on solving the labor problem of the farm, and thank you for space in your valuable paper that has helped so many readers out of difficulties in the past.

RICHARD ATTRIDGE.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

[Note.—In a multitude of counsellors there is safety, and we trust the example of Mr. Attridge in relating how he is undertaking to deal with the lack of labor, will induce readers in other "banner" counties, of which there seem to be a great many, to state what plans they have found satisfactory. Later on, Mr. Attridge will be in a position to state more fully what the results have been in his case. In the meantime, the suggestion will naturally occur to many, if it proves profitable to men at a distance to lease and operate the orchard, and bear all the outlay of properly caring for it, why it would not pay the owner to do so himself?—Editor.]

The Country Stamp.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Picking up an old "Farmer's Advocate" to-day, I read an article in which occurred the following paragraph:

"No, we would not give up the individuality of the country. The farmer is, pre-eminently, an independent man, and his individuality should reveal itself in his house and surroundings. These should be an expression of himself and family, as much as the clothes they wear, as well as the manners and dealings which tell what manner of men and women they are, etc."

It is a shame, a regrettable shame, that this rural individuality is yearly losing its identity. It was evidently not the purpose of the writer of the above paragraph to cast a slur on the "manners" of the country people as being of a lower or tougher type than those of their town-bred cousins. Ye gods! Would any man having in him those sterling qualities of honesty and integrity which prompted Bobby Burns, exchange the frank, open, natural, hospitable manner of an intelligent, prosperous farmer for the snoring, rapid, two-faced, cringing, artificial mannerisms of the town society devotee? No, for the love of honesty, of naturalness, of true worth, let the farmer maintain the frank, open-hearted individuality which enviring Nature daily teaches him, and constitute himself and family an oasis in the desert of social striving ambition and soul-warping arrogance which is spreading over our country to its detriment. If farmers and farmers' wives would strive as hard to improve their homes and the productivity of their farms as they do to follow the extreme fashions and customs of the towns and cities, and be socially recognized by the fashionable set of the town, the country would be much more prosperous and there would be happier and more contented rural homes.

In the country, everything speaks of Nature, breathes of Nature, and, of necessity, the manners of the rustic should be such as show the natural man, and he should honor himself and be honored because of this, and not allow himself to be considered of a lower nature because of it. The vulgar pretence and artificiality of the town dweller are a great deal farther from ideal "manners" than the natural goodheartedness of the ordinary farmer. In the same way, the upright, look-you-in-the-face manner of the farmer is also a worthy result of his independent life, while the mock courtesy and superficial smirk of the urban dweller are as truly a mark of the training he has been compelled to obtain, in order to make himself popular and gather trade. We see many mannerisms and follies practiced by townspeople, and because of their artificial environment we take them as a matter of course, and look upon them as city individuality, unfortunate as they may be; but when we see a country woman dressed in hobble skirts, wearing extremely high-heeled shoes, running around making fashionable calls when she should be attending her household duties and teaching her children, a feeling of hot shame comes over us.

A rather melancholy instance is the history of a farmer's wife well known to the writer. When she came to her neighborhood, a decade since, by her ability and pleasing manner she became loved by all around her. Then, the ambition to get into the best (so-called) society of the near-by

town took possession of her. She left her own congregation, and became very zealous in the welfare of the fashionable town church. By such scheming she wormed herself into this empty life and society, until to-day she finds no time to cultivate her neighbors, but lots of leisure for bridge, whist and afternoon parties, living on the very froth of life and wasting hundreds of golden opportunities for the improvement of those of her community who so need it. And more than this, since she, a farmer's wife, has accomplished this, thus constituting herself a curse to those other farmers' wives who are making themselves and homes unhappy striving to follow in the footsteps of such as she exemplified. Only a few days ago I passed her on the street, without any hat on, a gray-haired old woman, childless by selfish preference, affecting the mannerisms of women many years younger, hugging her supposed glory—a ludicrous sight if it were not so pitiful.

Yes, by all means let the country people preserve their individuality distinct from the town people, so that in his life, manner, habits, dress, conveyance and customs the country man may always be easily distinguished from the resident of the city, so that the honest, true people of the world may always seek his society when they are tired of empty show. May there always be a distinction, but such an one as will always show the rural dweller in the best light.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

R. J. MESSENGER.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Farm Investigation.

That dairying is a profitable business, and that the dairymen who are producing milk and cream for city and town trade are an energetic and progressive class of people, is a fact brought vividly before one's eyes when calling at the fine houses of these men. Not only are the dwellings modern and up-to-date, but the outbuildings have received their share of attention, and the cows are comfortably housed in sanitary quarters, while the accompanying dairy buildings and cooling-rooms are scrupulously clean and wholesome. Everything possible is done for the comfort of the cow, the owners realizing that their bank accounts depend largely on how the cows are fed and housed, and how the milk is handled and disposed of.

In order to gather all the information possible with regard to the methods followed by various dairymen who are producing milk and cream, upwards of twenty Western Ontario dairy farms have been visited by an editorial representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," and the owners have discussed their methods for the benefit of readers of the paper generally.

NUMBER OF ACRES TO KEEP A COW.

The twenty-one farms which constitute the number called upon during this investigation comprise an area of 3438 acres, ranging in size from 75 acres up to 500 acres. The number of cows kept on this area is 541, or, in other words, it takes a little over six acres to keep a cow. Of course, most of these men were following mixed farming to a certain extent, and other stock and young cattle were kept by many of them, but the investigation covered a large area of country around four different towns, and therefore can be regarded as being fairly representative. When one thinks of Denmark's dairy farms, maintaining a cow to

the acre, this seems to indicate that there is something wrong with the methods in this country. It must be remembered, however, that the Danes practice more intensive methods than are practiced here. A hundred-acre farm that is carrying from eighteen to twenty first-class dairy cows, together with the other necessary stock, is not badly stocked, and a fair-sized herd, well cared for, is much more profitable than a large herd of poor producers receiving poor care.

BREEDS KEPT.

Some interest may be taken in the breeding of the cattle kept on these farms. Of the twenty-one farms, nine were stocked with two hundred and thirty-one grade and pure-bred Holsteins, and nine others with two hundred and forty-three cows of mixed Holstein and Shorthorn breeding, three of these latter herds having also a little Ayrshire blood in them, while the three remaining herds were Shorthorn grades, and comprised seventy-one cows. The dairymen sell their cows to the butchers, because no one wishes to buy a cow from a milkman, it being understood that if a cow is not profitable for the milkman, she would likely be a bill of exoense to anyone. Because the final destiny of the cows is the butcher's block, the cow most desired is a heavy milker, that is also a cow of large size. Some of those interviewed like the grade Holstein and Shorthorn combination very well, while others prefer the Holstein grade, and a few the Shorthorn grade. Very few registered cows are kept on the farms coming under this investigation, not more than a score, and they were registered Holsteins. The grade cow seems to be the dairyman's stand-by. A pure-bred bull is used in nearly every herd, and in some of them, where the heifer calves are kept for breeding purposes, very high-class, registered Holstein sires are being used. Many of the owners claim that they get much more satisfactory results from using a good bull and keeping the best of their heifer calves to fill the vacancies made by discarding the worn-out matrons, than they do by having to go out and buy the cows when they are needed. Both methods of replenishing the herds are followed, ten of the twenty-one herds being renewed by buying up cows, while eleven are kept up by raising the most promising heifers and selling the other calves, like the other ten owners, as soon as dropped, for from one to three dollars each. Where the calves are kept for breeding purposes, it is essential that the bull be a good one, and of a well-known milking strain, and if the individual is of satisfactory breeding this is the surest way of keeping up the herd. Very little vealing of calves is done. One man reported an income last year of ninety-six dollars from veal sold from one hard-milking cow, and another vealed all his own calves. This is a good method of handling the tough-milking cows.

VALUE OF THE COWS.

The value of the cows depends largely on the individuals and what they can do at the pail. Owners were unanimous in stating that the price had gone up greatly of late years. The lowest price quoted for a fair cow was sixty dollars, a few inferior ones being bought as low as forty-five, but the regular price was somewhere between sixty and one hundred dollars for good grade cows, according to quality. The price of pure-breds depended on their breeding and records. When we consider that a cow's period of usefulness is only a few years, at the most, often not more than two or three, and very rarely more than five



The Dairy Herd.

or six, this seems to be a large price, and it is little wonder that the producers demand high prices for their milk, and desire cows that will sell to the butcher at a fair price.

AMOUNT OF MILK GIVEN.

The amount of milk given by the cows per day varies greatly with the time of year and with the different individuals and herds, and the feeding. Because each of the men called upon was producing milk for city trade or a factory, it was possible to get the amount of milk that the cows were giving each day, but out of the twenty-one, only three are keeping yearly records. On one of these farms, forty-two head made an average of 8,300 pounds each last year, and sixteen averaged over 10,000 pounds each. The other two herds, of about twenty cows each, averaged between 8,000 and 9,000 pounds each. These three men who are keeping yearly records are strong advocates of the system, and would not think of running a dairy farm without weighing the milk night and morning from each cow separately. They claim that it more than pays them for the small amount of trouble, and at the end of a lactation period they know just which cow has made a profit, and how much that profit is; and if any have not paid their way, they can be discarded. It is the only sure way of knowing what the cows are doing.

The other eighteen owners were only able to give the amount of milk which the cows were giving per day at the time of the investigation, and this was only the total amount given by the herd, no record being kept of the individual cows. The quantities given then, which was about the middle of July, ranged from an average of fifty pounds per day for two herds, down to twenty pounds per day for the lowest-producing herd. This variation, no doubt, depended largely on the length of time the cows had been milking, but the lowest-producing herds were those receiving the least amount of summer feed. Most of the herds were averaging about twenty-three to twenty-five pounds per cow per day, while the average for the entire number was twenty-six pounds per cow per day.

BREEDING AND FRESHENING PERIODS.

The time that the cows freshen depends largely on how the milk is disposed of. Of these twenty-one herds, one was producing cream, and the owner is a strong believer in the value of pasture for the dairy cow. The most active market for cream being in the summer, and the fact that he has the skim milk for his hogs, which are fed at greatest profit in warm weather, are two factors which strongly favor the selling of cream. By selling cream, this man makes three cents per quart on his milk, wholesale, and has all the skim milk for feeding purposes; and, by grazing the cows during summer, he claims to be able to produce milk at sixty cents per hundred for the year. The cows drop their calves in spring, and are thus in a condition to produce a large summer flow.

Four other herds are producing milk for the powdered-milk factory at Brownsville. The cows in these herds also drop their calves in the spring. The owners like them to freshen in March, because they find that they do far better at the pail to come in before they go on grass than they do when calving just as they are turned to pasture or shortly afterwards. The remainder of the farms were equally divided, one-half producing milk which was sold retail, the others selling it wholesale. Where possible, the retail men endeavor to keep their cows freshening during every month of the year, in order to keep up the supply. The wholesalers were about equally divided, some preferring that the cows freshen in the fall, others in the spring, and some throughout the year, each having a special reason for it. They receive a little higher price in winter, so some prefer winter production, when the farm work is not so pressing as in summer, and when more time can be taken for insuring the comfort of the cows and the proper caring for the milk. Milk can be produced cheaper in summer, so many prefer this season for the heaviest production, while others, like the retailers, endeavor to keep up a supply the year around. Many report that they have trouble to get the cows in season at the time they would like, and for this reason are obliged to take the calves whenever they can get them.

CROPS FOR THE DAIRY FARM.

Corn seems to be the one indispensable crop on the dairy farm, and with corn goes the silo. Only one farm was without a silo, and several of them had two of these buildings. Every dairyman called upon that had experience with them was very strong in his commendation of silage for the dairy cow. Upwards of three hundred and fifty acres of fodder corn is growing this year on these farms, the highest acreage on one farm being thirty acres on a two-hundred-acre farm keeping fifty cows, and the smallest ten acres, on a farm of one hundred acres, keeping twenty cows. Corn is the main fodder crop, and can be relied upon more than some of the other crops, such as roots. A few roots are grown on most of the farms, but they are not extremely fed. Alfalfa,

the crop that makes such a good complement to the corn ration, is gradually gaining ground, nine of the farms having acreages ranging from thirty acres to two acres, and making a total of eighty-two acres. It is interesting to know that all those who have tried this crop are increasing their acreages each year, and that they find it the best hay for winter feeding.

Only one man was growing any soiling crops. These consisted of a mixture of oats and peas in one plot, and alfalfa in another plot. All those interviewed believed that it would pay them to grow more such crops for summer feed, but complained that the scarcity of labor prevented them from doing so. Doubtless, if they had once tried this system, they would find that it did not require any great amount of labor, if done properly, and that the returns would be much larger during the drouth of summer.

[Note.—The various methods of summer and winter feeding, watering, stabling, etc., are yet to be discussed.—Editor.]

A Patron's Picnic.

By Laura Rose.

From far and near they came, in single buggies and double rigs, bringing with them baskets filled with such good things as only a picnic in the woods suggests. Tables and benches and a milk-can of lemonade were provided to make the feast complete.

For several seasons, Mr. Adams and his son, G. J., of Adamsville, Que., fifty miles east of Montreal, have invited the patrons of their creamery to spend a day in the delightful bit of woods bordering on the river which runs close to the creamery. A harp-and-violin orchestra from Montreal discoursed sweet music during the feasting, and enlivened the programme which followed.

Chas. F. Whitley, of Ottawa, spoke of the need of weeding out the poor cows and keeping a record of what the herd is doing, and gave some strikingly true illustrations of the difference in the production of cows of the same herd. I believe, he said, it would take several thousands (it may have been hundreds) of the poor cows to equal the profit from just one of the best cows. The difference struck me as a convincing argument in favor of knowing what each cow on every farm is doing.

Mr. Adams wished me, in my address, to emphasize the part that the women of that district might and should do to raise still higher the quality of the butter from the creamery. I urged the women to visit the stables, at least occasionally (I had been previously told that the men around there did the milking—nice, kind men, aren't they?). A woman can see conditions, especially if they are dirty ones, more quickly and plainly than the average man, and if she would interest herself more with regard to having the milk clean, the man would do his work better.

There is often a lack of co-operation between the house and the barn—an indifference on the part of the women which reacts on the men and leads to neglect and carelessness. Clean stables, clean air, clean cows, clean hands, clean pails, are things that the women should interest themselves in, and so encourage the men to clean up and be clean.

The creamery at Adamsville is a cream-gathered one, and, in launching forth as such, has had to sail against a rather stiff breeze of opposition. The promoters of the organization wish to demonstrate that good butter can be made under this system, and that all that is needed is the educating of the people along the proper lines. To promote this education was the primary motive of the bringing together of the patrons, and so I laid special stress on the care of the separator, telling the ladies that their part of the separating was the thorough washing of the separator bowl after each time the machine was used, and seeing that the cream was quickly and thoroughly cooled. There is where most of the mischief is done—badly washed separator and neglected cream. Cream parts with its heat slowly, and should be set immediately in cold water, and the water changed or ice put in it. Stir the cream occasionally to hasten cooling. If we could but get farmers to realize the importance of getting and keeping the cream cold, the opposing factors to gathered-cream creameries would have no good fighting-ground left them. At the close of the afternoon, G. J. Adams said he was never going to be satisfied with the quality of cream sent in; that when one rung of the ladder of progress was reached, there was always going to be another to step up to. In other words, their aim was perfection, and that was something ever beyond our reach. He invited both the ladies and gentlemen to inspect the creamery that afternoon, or at any found things not right. Their motto is: "Keep on improving and growing." They had more than doubled their output in the past year, and the letters read from the firms handling their butter in Montreal gave proof of its excellent quality. I could not but admire the business energy and

progressive spirit of the gathering, and thought if more such meetings were held where the social and practical elements blended so harmoniously together, the creamery business of our country would decidedly improve. Too many managers only see the expense in connection with such an event, and are blind to the impetus for better conditions that such a meeting creates.

POULTRY.

Dry Feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With dry feeding, no mashes, hot or cold, are fed. This does not rule out dry combinations which have been called mashes by some, but which should be called mixtures, for the term mashes is understood by the poultryman to be a mixture of several kinds of grain, green stuff and animal food which has been subject to moisture, and in many cases to heat. Nor does it rule out chopped or shredded green stuff, such as mangels, beets, etc., fed separately. In a broad sense, it is the feeding of uncooked food, and more especially food that has not been moistened. This method has many advantages over the other: First, no mashes to mix or cook; second, less cholera or bowel looseness that makes the dropping boards hard to clean; third, more fowls kept, with same amount of work; fourth, less mortality with chicks. The advantages are apparent to all who feed their flock four or five times a day, and constantly fuss with them. During the growing period, from the incubator to the pullet which is being got ready to lay, feed all grain and beef scrap from feed boxes, which should be filled about twice a week. Bear in mind that when you follow this plan it is necessary to leave all young stock on free range.

Do not change suddenly any method of feeding, as it will seriously affect the egg output for a time; but after a while they will lay as before. The best way is to begin with the chicks right from the incubator. Looking at the subject from the beginner's viewpoint, I am certainly convinced that fewer mistakes will be made and a larger number of chicks raised to a healthy maturity by feeding dry grains and beef scrap from feed boxes constantly filled, provided the chicks can run on grass. There will be seen no rushing, trampling crowds of chicks, but a contented and lively set of youngsters that are plump and happy, although on free range, where some people think they are likely to run the flesh off their bones; they will find time to dig holes in the dirt, lie under the shade of the trees and enjoy life. He will be surprised at the rapid growth of his stock if it has any "grow" in it. More of this when we speak of results. Do not get the idea that an experienced poultryman cannot produce good results with his mashes, for he certainly can. However, let the beginner start with mashes, and they will often become "messes," and more chicks will drop out of the race than if he adopts this dry-mash plan.

Have plenty of grit where the chicks can pick it up for their first meal. Get your miller to mix together one part of wheat to two parts corn, and crack them so they will be a little finer than cracked corn. Place a heap of this in front of the brooder, and beside it a heap of dried beef scraps, with the coarser portions sifted out, until the chicks are big enough to eat the scraps as they come to you. If you have skimmed milk, keep the youngsters on that for about two weeks, then let them have their choice of milk or water. If there is no green grass, give them onions or lettuce chopped up fine, twice a day. You can now let them have this mixture of grain and the beef scraps from the two compartments of a feed box, until the young pullets are ready to go into winter quarters, provided they are upon grass all the time.

It is now time to change your manner of feeding somewhat. When freezing weather begins, oats, corn and wheat are fed alternately in the litter at 4 p. m., and after the fowls are on the roosts for the night. They find this latter feed when they come off the roosts in the early morning, and you will find a big cloud of dust and a lot of active, cackling hens when you open the doors in the morning. At noon give them green food—sugar beets split in halves, and a head or two of cabbage to each pen. Feed in this manner until the warm weather comes and the fowls get out of doors to exercise again, when you can fill up the feed boxes as before. Always keep the beef scrap before them at all times. You will be surprised to see how little meat they eat when it is fed in this way, yet it appears to be all they need. Just as soon as the insects become scarce, the meat box will show it, for they balance their rations so far as this is concerned. R. A. Y. Chateaugay, Que.

International Egg Laying Competition.

Arrangements are being made to hold an egg-laying contest, commencing November 1st, 1911, and continuing for one year. The contest is being financed by "The North American," of Philadelphia. Steps have been taken to enlist the services of some of the best-equipped and most capable men in the whole field of poultry husbandry to serve as an advisory board, and, acting in this capacity, formulate the rules and regulations under which the competition is to be conducted, and have constant oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the best interests of the fancier and the utility poultryman. As now constituted, the membership is as follows: Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; Prof. Thomas F. McGraw, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.; Prof. Homer Jackson, State College, Pa.; Dr. A. A. Brigham, South Dakota School of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D.; Dr. Prince T. Woods, Managing Editor, American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Nathan W. Sanborn, Editor American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Canada; George A. McDevitt, The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. V. L. Turner.

It is hoped that many Canadian pens will be entered. There are a goodly number of breeders in Canada who have hens that know how to lay that ought to be represented in this contest. The climate in Connecticut is ideal, the thermometer seldom goes much below zero, little snow and plenty of sunshine, so that a good Canadian layer should do just as well or better in the competition surroundings. The houses are being constructed for the purpose, and, therefore, will be all new. There are to be fifty houses 12 x 12 feet, 6-foot walls, and partially open front, with plenty of windows. Each house will be divided into two, allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give 14 square feet to a bird. The rations will be whole grain and dry meal.

Liberal cash prizes will be given, also cups and trophies of various kinds.

The competition is conducted under the auspices of the North American, at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn., and begins Nov. 1st, 1911, lasting one year. Each entry is to consist of six pure-bred females, five to constitute a pen, the extra one being held in case of mishap. Fowls must be shipped by express, and will be received between October 2nd and 25th. The entrance fee is \$25, and \$10 must accompany the application, the remainder to be paid before October 1st. All eggs are retained, no appeals allowed, and no responsibility taken by the committee. No fowl suffering from infectious disease shall be allowed to compete. The competition is to be decided by the total number of eggs laid by each pen. Entries will be received from any point in the world. Canadian breeders wishing further information or application blanks can procure the same by applying to F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Tomato Diseases.

Following are the conclusions of Bulletin No. 138, by George E. Stone, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station:

"Tomatoes are subject to various diseases, some of which are common to outdoor plants, and others confined to those grown in greenhouses, and many affect crops grown under either condition. The methods of treating outdoor crops necessarily differ from those required inside, since, in the latter case the environment is more or less under control, and by proper control of the environment most of the diseases may be eliminated. The principal diseases affecting outdoor tomatoes are the blossom-end rot, tomato scab (Cladosporium), anthracnose (Colletotrichum), leaf blight (Septoria), leaf blight (Cylindrosporium), leaf mold (Alternaria), bacterial blight, downy mildew (Phytophthora), and timber rot (Sclerotinia). The first six occur to a greater or less extent in Massachusetts, some of them occasionally causing considerable damage. The others have been noted elsewhere, and have often proved troublesome.

"For the present, spraying with Bordeaux mixture must be recommended for the treatment of outdoor tomato diseases, although in some cases it is of doubtful value, and the returns from the crop during certain seasons in some sections would warrant little expenditure in this direction. Proper training and pruning are beneficial, and a sufficient water supply is of value in the control of the blossom-end rot.

The principal diseases affecting greenhouse tomatoes are the blossom-end rot, timber rot, scab (Cladosporium), eel worms, wilt, surface molds, burn or scald, hollow stem, Oedema, and mosaic

disease. Of these, the first four are the most important, and can be absolutely controlled—the blossom-end rot by sub-irrigation, timber rot and eel worms by sterilizing the soil, and scab or Cladosporium by regulating the air moisture. The remaining ones are of little importance, and, as a rule, result from abnormal conditions which should not be present.

"The most important features in greenhouse culture are those connected with the management of the crop. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of the gardener's understanding the influence of such factors as heat, light, moisture, ventilation, etc. He should be careful about introducing radical changes in the management of the crop, and much discretion must be used in the application of fertilizers."

Ontario Fruit Crop Report.

The report issued at Toronto by P. W. Hodgkiss, Secretary of the Fruit Branch, on July 26th, 1911, states that the damage to all kinds of fruit by the heavy winds of last week seems to be general in the Western counties. A good many plums are down in the Niagara Peninsula, and apples also show the result of the storm. One of the orchard companies operating in the Fonthill section reports a loss of sixty per cent. of their crop of apples. Raspberries are scarce, and the price continues firm.

The United States peach crops to date have not been as good as last year. The conditions reported from western New York are a short apple crop, and Baldwins especially light, some growers stating that if Baldwins were worth \$3 a barrel last year, when they were a large crop in the State, they would surely be worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel this year, with the crop almost a failure. It is too early for accurate price information, but these are the estimates. Many of the peach orchards in the State have been contracted for. The outlook is favorable for a good crop. Crawford and Elbertas are selling for 65 to 75 cents per basket for fancy fruit. The dry spell did some damage to the crop. Pears promise a fair crop, Seckel and Keiffer showing best, with Bartlett's light. The price for the latter promises to be good. Buyers are willing to pay 2 cents per pound in contract lots, but the crop is short, and the growers are holding out for more. The grape crop is estimated at about two-thirds that of a normal year, and it may be as low as only half a crop. Drouth, insects, and a poor start in the spring, have been responsible for the low yield. Early varieties suffered most and are the lightest crop. Dealers are contracting for Concord at \$50 per ton, while some are offering that price for whole crops of different varieties.

The Parsnip Web-Worm.

The work of the Parsnip Web-worm in the garden of Mr. Buchanan, of Marden, Ont., was described in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 6th, page 1037. Recent information from Mr. Buchanan adds the following facts: Every parsnip in the garden was destroyed. The carrots were thinned by them, but the application of a solution of Paris green in hot water on the morning after the discovery of the attack saved enough to leave a crop. He now attributes the invasion by this insect to his repeated but unsuccessful attempt to raise parsnip seed. This year, when the webbing of the parsnip flowers took place, he cut down the stems, and he supposes that the larvæ escaped from these to the seedling parsnips, and thence to the carrots, which were all in adjoining rows.

The insect is particularly partial to the flowering parts of parsnips and allied plants; indeed, it is from its manner of weaving the umbels that it receives the name of web-worm. The lesson to the grower of parsnip or carrot seed is to use a poisonous spray at or before the first sign of webbing of the flowering parts. J. D.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Mourning Dove.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am writing you concerning a pair of birds seen in this neighborhood last summer and this. They are rather smaller than the tame pigeon, slate color, small black eyes, dark beak. When on wing the head and neck slope down. They nest on the ground, laying two white eggs. Female bird is rather tame when hatching. When flying any distance, they keep in a straight line. Would be pleased if you could give the name. Huron Co., Ont. A SUBSCRIBER.

The bird that "Subscriber" refers to in his letter of July 24th is, without doubt, the mourning dove. This is a bird that is frequently mistaken for the wild pigeon, being of somewhat the same color, shape, and having some of the same feeding habits. Nearly all of the many replies

that have been made to the advertisements offering reward for the production of living, unmolsted pigeons have been claimed by parties who had found doves' nests. The pigeon, however, is believed to be utterly extinct, with the exception of one old female at the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. It is the last of about sixty that were originally in consignment with Prof. Whitman, of Chicago, who bred a great many of them, but it is supposed that inbreeding caused lack of virility, and this resulted in an entire cessation of breeding after a while. The dove is a common bird in Southern Ontario, and becomes rarer as more northern latitudes are reached. It is believed to be spreading and multiplying through Ontario. W. E. SAUNDERS.

A Fiendish Business.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please give me space to ask an explanation of an editorial appearing in your paper some time ago, which stated that the appeal of the Dominion Militia Department for naval recruits should fall on deaf ears, and further states that the fields should not be depleted to even a small extent for the ignoble pursuit of learning, under uniformed orders, to kill human beings. Now, right in this vicinity we supply horses, riders and drivers for a squadron of cavalry, "B. Squadron," and an artillery battery, "2nd Field Battery." This means that in every second farm home here there is a soldier. We are not over-patriotic Englishmen, neither are we disturbed by any annexation bugbear, but we are surprised that a Canadian paper, coming into as many farm homes as "The Farmer's Advocate" does, should label our farmers, who pride themselves on being good soldiers, as following the ignoble pursuit of learning, under uniformed orders, to kill human beings. Carleton Co., Ont. CHAS. J. MANSON.

[Note.—Yes, but to come right down to the point, now, what else is war but wholesale, organized murder? We do not say it can always be avoided. We need a militia in Canada, perhaps, as a reserve of police authority. But we say—and the greatest of soldiers have so described it again and again—that war is a fiendish business, which no philosophical man who weighs consequences carefully will countenance, save as a measure of dire extremity.—Editor.]

Foreign Wheat Estimates.

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute, at Rome, on the 22nd inst., gives preliminary estimates of 1911 wheat harvest as follows: Belgium, 14,054,000 bushels, compared with 12,449,000 last year; Hungary, 173,886,000, compared with 198,484,000; Italy, 196,579,000, compared with 153,339,000 last year; Spain, 154,437,000, compared with 137,449,000; Roumania, 121,710,000, compared with 110,828,000; Great Britain, 61,351,000, compared with 58,235,000 in Great Britain and Ireland last year. Conditions in Russia satisfactory. Beerbohm's Evening Corn-trade List (July 14th, 1911), gives the following:

France.—The latest reports are very optimistic, and point to a yield of about 320,000,000 bushels, against 253,000,000 bushels in 1910. Harvest has commenced in many districts, and the quality promises to be very good.

Germany.—The latest official report indicates an outturn of about 136,000,000 bushels, against 142,000,000 in 1910. The weather has recently been very favorable, and the quality promises to be better than last year.

Russia.—The weather continues very hot in the Volga districts, very great damage has been done, and the yield is expected to be very small. In most other parts of the Empire fairly good results are expected, and if there has been no particular decrease in the area sown, compared with last year, a relatively large yield of wheat may still be gathered, even if some 15 per cent. smaller than last year.

Turkey.—The area sown is reported to be much larger than last year; conditions generally have been favorable, and the yield promises to be an excellent one.

Roumania.—The overflowing of the Moldau in its upper reaches has done immense damage, especially to the timber industry. The crops are in danger.

Africa.—According to the United States crop reporter, the harvest in progress on the north coast of Africa is said to promise well in Algeria, where the yield of wheat is usually upward of 35,000,000, and of barley over 45,000,000 bushels; in the much less important producers, Tunis and Morocco, only a moderate outcome is expected. According to the June official report, the yield on the 1,250,000 acres of wheat in Egypt was likely to be "good" in upper Egypt, but in lower Egypt not quite up to that standard. T. K. DOHERTY, Publication Branch.

Dept. Agr., Ottawa.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Even a seemingly disastrous fire less than a week before the opening day of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, held at Winnipeg July 13th to 22nd, could not disorganize the programme or keep the crowds away. In six days the new grandstand rose, and propitious weather gave little inconvenience or discomfort to those who made use of the uncovered seats.

The live-stock display was disappointing in some particulars, small classes being out in Clydesdales, but the quality was good.

THE HORSES.

Clydesdales.—Those out with Clydesdales included Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; John Graham, Carberry; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; McKirdy Bros. and Jas. Burnett, Napinka; McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont.; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; Jos. Rinn, Elm Creek; Thos. Lawrie, Rosebank; Alex. Savage, Carman; Flood Bros., Winnipeg; Neil Lowe, Carman; Fawcett & Kelly, Winnipeg; H. D. Mewhirter, Beausejour, and J. Lytle, Roland. The aged class for stallions brought out a small aggregation, but some fine individuals. First went to Van Horne's Lord Ardwell, a horse of extra substance and quality, and showing plenty of spirit. Second went to Grecian, a fine, blocky horse, with free action, but not quite the substance or style of the first horse. Mascarielle took third, and Dunure Nugget fourth—all three owned by John Graham.

The three-year-old class was won by Paul Jones, a horse of good form and springy action. He is owned by H. D. Mewhirter. Second went to T. A. Cox.

In the two-year-olds a classy string came out, and everyone was on edge until the awards were made. First went to Jas. Burnett's Scotty Bryce, a colt of rare quality, filling into a horse of good substance, and, as a grandson of Baron's Pride, shows his breeding. Second place was won by Andrew Graham, with Albion, a Canadian-bred horse; while Dunure Buchlyvie, McCallum's prize horse from Scotland, was placed third. This horse showed the effects of the trip from the Old Country, and was out of show condition. Fourth place went to Jos. Rinn, with Western Prince, and fifth to McCallum Bros., with Loudoun Duke.

McKirdy Bros. got first with Gartley's King in the yearling class. They have a youngster with fine underpinning, and one that will have to be reckoned with in future shows. Second went to Jas. Burnett, with Baron's Rozelle; third to Andrew Graham, with Top Notch, and fourth to McKirdy Bros., with Crown King.

Van Horne had the winning brood mare with foal, in Moy Jess, a large, roomy mare, with good spirit. Second place went to Andrew Graham, with Lovely Baroness; third to Thos. Lawrie, with Baroness, and fourth to Andrew Graham, with Lady Kipling. Andrew Graham took first and third in foals, Van Horne second, and Thos. Lawrie fourth.

In yeld mares, any age, Van Horne had first with Lady's Pride, and she certainly is a sweet mare. Size, quality, finish and temperament are all there, and she undoubtedly deserved her place. Second place also went to Van Horne with Sylvan Queen, and third to Border Rose, from John Graham's stables.

In three-year-old fillies, Miss Holly, a Van Horne mare, was first. Andrew Graham took second with Lady Andrews, a mare that takes some beating, and McKirdy Bros. third and fourth with Snow Queen and Countess of Rashie Hall.

Jas. Burnett won the two-year-old class with Princess of Lochans, a very showy filly. Alex. Savage was second with Darling Bell, and McKirdy Bros. third and fourth with Royal Princess and Baroness May.

Mabel Bell, the only yearling, owned by J. Lytle, was given 1st.

In three animals, the get of one sire, Andrew Graham won with three from Vigorous. McKirdy was second, with three of Show King's get, and McCallum Bros. third, with three sired by Revelanta. In mare and two of her progeny, Andrew Graham was first.

In the championship classes the real competition came between Lord Ardwell and Scotty Bryce. The two-year-old, however, had a champion horse to go up against, and, though he has much to commend him, the older horse is more fully developed, is in the pink of condition, and deserved the top place. Scotty Bryce, as reserve, though, was very popular, and can take his place in any competition. He will be heard from later. When the mares came out for the finals, Van Horne won both the championship and the reserve, with Lady's Pride and Miss Holly, two very classy females.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.—Canadian-bred Clydesdales came out fairly strong, and competed keenly in some of the open classes. In two-year-old stallions, Andrew Graham took first and champion with Albion, and Joseph Rinn second and third with Western Prince and Magnet. These were an exceptional trio of Canadian-breds, and, although close, Albion, winner of second in the open class, was the colt for top place here.

In brood mares, Thos. Lawrie was first with Baroness, and Joseph Rinn second with Daisy Coral. McKirdy Bros.' three-year-old filly, Show Queen, was the only entry, but was of such merit that she was later given the championship. In the two-year-old class, Alex. Savage was first and reserve champion, with Darling Belle, and McKirdy Bros. second with Royal Princess.

In the open class for best single mare or gelding, McKirdy Bros. were first with Show Queen, and J. Lemon second with Montröse.

Shires.—The Shires that turned out for this year's exhibition were certainly high class. F. Schroeder & Son, of Midnapore, had out a particularly fine string of stallions, and took first, second and fourth in aged stallions. M. C. Weightman, Morden, got third place. Acle Harold, Schroeder's champion, is a horse of great substance and style, and was a strong competitor in the open class for any breed. M. C. Weightman took first in yeld mare with Lindisfern Flora, and John Graham, Carberry, first in the three-year-old filly class with Country Girl.

Percherons.—The liveliest competition in the ring was seen when Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta., and W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., came out with their Percheron stables. Stallions, three years and over, saw the two noted horses, Lane's Garou and Uppers' Bijou, fight for first place and championship. Bijou was finally given the honors, and Garou second and reserve champion. Lane took third and fourth place with Imprenable and Ilman. Uppers took first with Romeo, a fine colt in the two-year-old class, and first in the yearling stallions with Flashlight. Both colts are their own breeding.

First, second and third went to W. E. & R. C. Upper, with Margerie, Prairie Queen and Abella, in brood mares with foal. The foals of these mares were placed in the same order. Yeld mare, any age, brought out six entries. All were fine mares, and the judge, Dean Rutherford, of Saskatoon, took some time in making his decisions. Finally he placed Lane's Docile and Bichette first and second. These two mares have a string of championships to their credit, and are hard to get past. They were later placed champion and reserve. W. E. & R. C. Upper took third with Mira. In the three-year-old fillies, Uppers took first place with Pearl, a handsome Canadian-bred mare, with plenty of substance. Geo. Lane took second and third places with Imprudence and Alberta. Jandonniere, Geo. Lane's growthy two-year-old filly, had first in her class. Uppers stood second with Verla, and Lane third with Columbia. W. E. & R. C. Upper were first and second in yearling fillies with Alice and Flora, and Geo. Lane third with Empress.

Uppers again had first and second for three animals, get of one sire, and the same in the specials for four animals the get of one sire. They were also first and second for two animals the progeny of one mare. Lane was first and Uppers second for three best mares, and Lane first for champion stud, comprising stallion and four mares.

In the Canadian-bred Percherons, Uppers had a clean sweep, taking everything. Romeo getting first for two-year-old stallion, Pearl in mare any age, and Flora in yearling filly.

Specials for Heavy Horses.—In the competition for first place in the sweepstakes for draft breeds, the three heavy-draft champion stallions, Lord Ardwell, Acle Harold, and Bijou, came out. Lord Ardwell won as the sweepstakes stallion of the show. J. Lemon, Winnipeg, won first place with Montröse, a Clyde gelding, in the open class for gelding or mare, over Geo. Lane's Bichette. Sir William Van Horne got first for best five horses, any age or sex. He had out Lord Ardwell, Lady's Pride, Sylvan Queen, Miss Molly and Moy Jess, every one a top-notch, and all but one first-prize or championship winners.

The special for ten horses owned in one Province went to the string from Manitoba—Van Horne's fine lot that won previously, together with Grecian, Mascarielle and Border Rosie from John Graham's stables; McKirdy's Show Queen, and Jas. Burnett's Scotty Bryce, made up the ten. Geo. Lane owned the entire string from Alberta, and had an enviable line-up of Percherons.

Drafters.—J. Lemon was first and third in draft mare or gelding, with Van Horne second, and W. E. & R. C. Upper fourth. Teams were a strong aggregation from end to end. Van Horne's Clyde mares, Lemon's geldings, and Lane and Uppers' Percheron teams, all looked good. They were finally placed in that order. Only the Percheron men brought out four and six-horse teams, and both were classy outfits. Lane got first in both classes.

Jas. Steele, Glenboro, and W. C. Weightman, Morden, were the only exhibitors in the agricultural classes. Weightman was able to round up all the first prizes, except for foal, which went to Steele. In agricultural teams, E. W. McLean, Winnipeg, got first; W. E. & R. C. Upper second. The Carson Hygienic Dairy Company, of Winnipeg, took first, and A. E. Rome, Nesbit, second, in general purpose teams.

Hackneys.—Alex. Steele, of Glenboro, took a majority of the prizes in Hackneys. Neil Lowe,

Carman, got first for aged stallion, and J. A. Knott first in aged mares; otherwise, Steele had things his own way.

For best fitted and conditioned horse, Alex. Sangster, of Sir Wm. Van Horne's stud, took first, fitting Lord Ardwell for the occasion. McKirdy Bros. won first for most suitably-uniformed attendant for individual exhibitor, and Uppers took first for large exhibitor.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Three big herds from the United States, and the best of the Western Canadian herds, among which were the noted herds of Van Horne, Casswell, Barron and Sayer, divided honors fairly well, although Van Horne secured the lion's share. It was a great show, every animal being in perfect bloom. The big white bull, Uxor Prince (imp.), and owned by Sayer, was grand champion. He is big, smooth, and very compact. Harding's Sultan's Stamp, the junior champion was a close competitor. Female classes were even more keenly contested than the male classes. Aged bull—1, Geo. J. Sayer, on Uxor Prince; 2 and 3, Carpenter & Ross, with Shenstone Albino (imp.) and Matchless Dale; 4, His Majesty, owned by Van Horne. Two-year-olds.—Van Horne won first and second with Shenley Adonis (imp.) and Boquan Hero (imp.), Caswell got third with Kier Emblem (imp.), and J. G. Barron fourth with Master Mason. Senior yearling.—1, F. W. Harding, on Sultan's Stamp; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwaiton Jester; 3, Van Horne, on Roan Gloucester; 4, R. W. Caswell, on Mistletoe's Heir. Caswell's Whitehall Marshall was first in the junior yearling class, with Glorious Dale, owned by Carpenter & Ross, second. For senior bull calf, Harding won first and second, and for junior bull calf Van Horne was first, with Carpenter & Ross second. Aged cow.—1, Sunbeam's Queen, owned by Van Horne; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwaiton Gloucester; 3, Carpenter & Ross; 4, Geo. J. Sayer. Heifer, two-year-old—1, Carpenter & Ross on Dale's Gift 2nd; 2, Van Horne, on Lady Avondale; 3, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd; 4, Geo. J. Sayer, on Her Ladyship. Milking cow class—1, Barron, on Lavender 4th; 2, Van Horne, on Mildred 12th; 3, Sayer, on Inwood Lass; 4, Barron, on Red Baroness 13th. Senior yearlings—1, Van Horne, on Roan Queen; 2, Sayer, on Mary Ann of Oakland 2nd; 3, Van Horne, on Golden Necklace; 4, Caswell, on Cinderella 10th. Junior yearlings—Van Horne was first, Carpenter & Ross second, Harding third, and Sayer fourth. Van Horne got first on senior heifer calf, while Harding got first on junior calf. Dale's Gift 2nd was made senior champion female, with Sunbeam Queen reserve. Junior championship was won by Van Horne with Roan Queen, Missie of Oak Bluff being placed reserve. Roan Queen was made grand champion female. In the senior herd class, Carpenter & Ross won, with Sayer second, while Van Horne won the junior herd prize, with Harding second. Harding won first on three calves under one year, with Van Horne second, and Carpenter & Ross third. The class for three animals any age or sex was won by Carpenter & Ross, with Van Horne second, and Harding third. The breeder's herd prize was won by Harding, second and third going to Van Horne and Carpenter & Ross, respectively.

Herefords.—I. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont.; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield Station, Man., and Geo. H. Gray, Austin, Man., were the exhibitors of Whitefaces. Aged bull—1, Chapman, on Happy Christmas; 2, Clifford, on Refiner; 3, Gray, on Dominus. Senior yearling—Gray's Wilton was the only entry. Junior yearling—Clifford's Bonny Brae 31st was the only entry. Bull calf, senior—Clifford won first and second, Chapman third, and Gray fourth. Happy Christmas was grand champion bull. Aged cows—First and champion, Gray's Princess of Island Park; Chapman stood next with Rosemont Beauty, and Clifford was third with May Queen 3rd. Heifer, two-year-old—1, Clifford, on Rosette; 2, Clifford, on Beau's Columbia; 3, Gray, on Happy Sunbeam 3rd. Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Gray. Heifer, junior yearling—1 and 3, Clifford; 2, Chapman. Clifford was first and Gray second on senior heifer calf; while Chapman was first and Clifford second on junior heifer calf. Herd of bull and four females—1, Clifford; 2, Gray. Herd, junior—1, Clifford; 2, Chapman; 3, Gray. Two calves under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Clifford; 2, Gray. Gray got first on two animals the progeny of one cow, and Clifford first on three animals, any age or sex.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The competition was confined to two exhibitors. These were Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont. McGregor won the grand championship on both male and female, the bull being Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook, and the female the two-year-old heifer, Edith Erica (imp.). The other prizes were about evenly divided.

Galloways.—Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, Ont., had the only exhibit out. His is perhaps the best herd of the breed in Canada.

Red Polled.—W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.

had the only exhibit, which was made up of some very high-class animals.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The dairy breeds were well represented, Holsteins and Jerseys being exceptionally strong.

Ayrshires.—P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec, had 21 head of high-quality animals out. This was the only exhibit, and this herd took all the prizes.

Holsteins.—The Holstein prizes were strongly contested. Johnson Stock and Farming Co., Marion, N. D., won four firsts on their 30 head of cattle than any other exhibitor. Another herd, from Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C., won many prizes, including the championship for female. Homer Smith, of Winnipeg, and H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man., also got a share of the prizes. A herd from St. Paul, Minn., and owned by the same company as the first herd mentioned, captured several prizes. The Johnson Company secured the greater number of first prizes, including the championship in the bull classes; also two of the first herd prizes. Smith had the reserve animals in both the male and female classes, while the Colony Farm had the champion female. The prizes were fairly evenly distributed, Potter winning two of the first herd prizes.

Jerseys.—The classes for Jerseys brought out some strong competitors. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., had 35 animals out, which won many prizes, including the championship for both male and female. Joseph Harper, of Kinley, Sask., who, in addition to first-prize animals, exhibited the reserve champion female, was a close second. D. Smith, Gladstone, and Frank Orchard also exhibited.

Milking Test.—Very few entries were made in this test. H. Hancox was first in aged cows with Butter Queen De Kol (Holstein), scoring 141.6 points. He also got second with Lady Bonheur 5th (Holstein), scoring 121.7 points. P. D. McArthur was third with Floss Morton (Ayrshire), scoring 106.9 points. In heifers under 36 months, A. B. Potter was first with Clara's Julia (Holstein), scoring 84.5 points. H. Hancox was second with Daisy Colantha, scoring 73.3 points, and third with Blanche Colantha, scoring 52.1 points. Points were awarded as follows: 25 for each pound of fat, 3 for each pound solids not fat, and 1 point for each day in milk after 30 days.

The sweepstakes dairy-herd prize was won by Homer Smith, with four Holsteins, and second stood another Holstein herd, that of the Johnson Stock and Farming Co.

PIGS.

The pens were well filled with high-class stock. In addition to the Western swine-breeders, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., exhibited over 50 head of fine Berkshires, and also, for Jos. Brethour, Brantford, Ont., a score or more of Yorkshires. D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont., had twenty-four head of Tamworths, one of which weighed over 1,000 pounds. Sir Wm. Van Horne won the sweepstakes prize for best boar, any age or breed, with Summerhill Jerry, a big, long, deep Yorkshire of bacon type. The sweepstakes for champion sow, any age, was won by D. Douglas & Sons, on their big Tamworth sow.

In Berkshires, Cox, of Brantford, had little opposition. H. D. Mewhirter, Beausejour, Man., and Chas. F. Herbert, of Winnipeg, got a few prizes, but Cox had nearly everything his own way.

In the Yorkshire classes, competition was strong between the herds of Van Horne, Brethour and Potter, the championship of the males going to Van Horne, and of the females to Brethour. Van Horne won the herd prize for boar and three females, and also that for sow with a litter of pigs. The prizes were well divided among the three exhibitors.

The championship for best boar, any age, in the Tamworth classes went to D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont. These exhibitors also won championship for their big 900-pound breeding sow. Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man., and Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man., were the other exhibitors. Douglas & Sons took the most of the best prizes, with the other two exhibitors dividing the remainder.

In Poland-Chinas, except one won by Frank Orchard, the prizes went to F. H. Wiencke, Stony Mountain, Man. The swine exhibited were in good condition, and Mr. Wiencke regretted that there was not more competition.

Brethour won first for a pen of three pure-bred bacon hogs, with a pen of Yorkshires. Van Horne got second, and Potter third, with pens of the same breed. For the best pen of three grade or cross-bred hogs most suitable for bacon, Potter was first, and Brethour second.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds, Leicesters, Dorsets, Oxford Downs, Shropshires, Southdowns and Hampshires all being represented by one or two flocks, made a fair exhibit of sheep.

Cotswolds were shown by Geo. Allen, of Brantford, Ont., and Frank Orchard, of Graysville, Man. Allen secured the long end of the prize-money, winning all the first and championship prizes.

In Leicesters, the fight was between T. A. Cox, Brantford, and A. B. Potter, Langbank. Some close classes resulted, and competition was keen throughout, Cox winning the larger number of the best prizes.

T. A. Cox and A. A. Titus, Napinka, were the competitors in Shropshires, and again Cox got most of the money, winning all firsts and many second prizes.

The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

"John!" exclaimed Donald Ban, with a suddenness that brought the young man to a sitting posture in the hammock where he was resting after his day's work.

"Yes, sir," said John. "What is it?" Donald Ban was laughing joyously.

"Why, it has just dawned on me what this 'co-operation' you talk about really is."

John rolled back into the hammock with a grunt of satisfaction and fixed the sofa pillow under his head.

"Well?" he questioned, having made himself comfortable for the lecture and probable roast that he knew was coming.

"Yes, sir! I have got the hang of it at last. Co-operation is just the college name for what we used to call 'change work.'"

"There is nothing wrong about it, is there?"

"Nothing at all if you can only manage it right. We used to do lots of change work before the country got full of men who wanted to get long days in the summer and pay for them with short days in the winter. That and the habit of sending a boy to pay back the work of a man just about put and end to change work. Of course, it had to be kept up at threshing times, because there was no other way of doing the work, but it made trouble, for there was usually one man in every neighborhood who had a boy from the Orphan's Home that he could send in his place when the time came for him to pay back the men who had helped him to thresh."

"That sort of thing doesn't go now," said John. "We work regular hours, and keep a strict account of all the time we work. Besides, each man has to pay back in as nearly the same kind of work as he got. Dan Graham pitched in the wheatfield for me, and I pitched in the field for him."

"That's the right way to do it, and it was a big saving to both of you. By working together you got your crops in time, and each of you saved the wages of a hired man. Co-operation is all right, and I am glad to see it coming in again, even if it has a new name. This country was cleared by co-operation, and I shouldn't wonder but it will be worked by co-operation. After all, the scarcity of hired men may be a good thing. Changing work teaches people to be good neighbors, for the fellows that will not work fair soon find themselves out in the cold. But speaking of change work, John, did it ever strike you how much you do of it right here on the farm, even without doing it with the neighbors?"

"I don't see exactly what you mean?"

"Why, man alive, has it never struck you that in most of the work on the farm you are just changing work with the stock. You get your horses to help you put in your crops for you, and then you turn in and help them to get in the hay and oats they will need to get through the winter."

"That's a way of looking at things that never struck me before," said John, with a laugh.

"Well, it is a good way to look at it, and if you watch, you will find that your cattle are very much like your neighbors. With some of them it is both pleasant and profitable to change work, while there are others that you can't deal with without a loss. There are some horses that, no matter how hard you work for them, will always hang back when working for you, and some cows that will pay you back for a silo full of fodder with little dribbles of thin milk. You need to be just as careful about the stock you change work with as you are about your neighbors."

"I attend to that, as far as the cows are concerned, by testing the milk and keeping a record of what each one gives."

"It's a good plan, though they didn't do it in my day, but I always knew pretty well what cows were doing their share in changing work with me."

"A good many farmers have that mistaken idea now," said John.

"Mistaken?" asked Donald Ban, irritably.

"Exactly. No one can tell what his cows are doing for him unless he tests the milk and weighs it."

"Oh, well, I'll not argue with you about that, but your mother and I used to know just how much butter we used to get from our cows."

Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., were the only exhibitors of Oxfords, while T. A. Cox had the only exhibit of Southdowns and Hampshires, and J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, Man., had the only Dorsets out.

All these exhibits were worthy of competition, and would have shown up well in high-class company.

"But not which cow in the herd was the best butter-producer."

Donald Ban paused a minute to let the contention die down, and then went on.

"Anyway, it is different with the horses. Some horses are not only willing to work, but you can do more work yourself when you are working with them. Horses of that kind are worth more to you than you can get for them in the open market. When you have horses of that kind it pays to keep them. I remember one horse I had that Jim McPherson set his heart on having, because it matched one of his own. He kept pestering me to sell, and when I wouldn't, he offered me more than the horse was really worth. When I still refused to sell, he said, 'You must be stuck on that horse. I have nothing on my farm that I wouldn't sell.'"

"And I guess he was right. He would sell anything that he could make a dollar on, but I was never that way. Lots of times I kept horses and cows just because I liked to have them around, just as I liked to have good neighbors. Half the satisfaction there is in farming comes from liking your stock, and I have had horses that I felt almost as friendly with as I did with people. I liked to hear them whinner 'good-morning' to me when I went to the stable, or to come rubbing their noses against me and begging for a lump of salt or sugar when I went into the pasture-field. And I always found that, take it year in and year out, the horses and cows I liked best did the best for me. It was the same with the sheep. I used to be fond of them, but I am afraid it was different with the pigs. I never kept a pig a day after it was profitable to have him, just because I liked his society. Somehow, dealing with pigs didn't seem to be changing work with them the same as it did with the horses and cows and sheep."

"But, speaking of change work, or co-operation, I am glad to see it coming back, and coming in the right way. I was asking at the post office the other day, and I don't believe there are two hired men within five miles of us, but in every neighborhood the farmers have made up gangs to take off their harvest, and they have put through the work with a rush. When I was a boy, all the work that amounted to anything was done in that way. We cleared the land and built barns and dug ditches in gangs, and perhaps it was because we were careless about the way we did it, that the practice got a bad name. In spite of the hard work, going to bees and raisings was a kind of holiday for us, and men that were fond of company neglected their own work to help their neighbors. And there were greedy men who were all the time having bees and neglecting to go to the bees that other people had, till folks began to see the unfairness of it all. Then people began to hire men and do all their work themselves. But now that they can't get men to hire, they have to go back to the old way, and if they are all wise enough to keep accounts and do it honestly, it will be a good thing for the country."

"Yes," said John, "and this is only a beginning. Some of us have been talking it over, and we are going to get together about packing our apples and selling our eggs, and a whole lot of other things. If we go together, we can both buy and sell to better advantage than we are doing it now."

"That's true, but you will have to get to a point where you will not be trying to take advantage of one another, as well as keeping commission men and dealers from taking the advantage of you. I have seen a lot of these farmer movements, and every one of them was spoiled by jealousy and overreaching."

"If we do things like business men, that will not happen."

"Very true," said Donald Ban, as he yawned and stretched himself preparatory to going to bed. "And when you come to write a scientific paper for the Institute about co-operation and its development, I hope you will not fail to show that it all began through the practice of changing work with the horses and cows."

The United States National Creamery Butter-makers' Association will hold their next annual convention in Chicago Nov. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at the time of the National Dairy Show. The organization represents a membership in excess of six thousand, with an annual production of nine hundred million pounds of butter, the cash value of which exceeds two million dollars.

Clover Seed Prospects Poor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Reports from the Ontario red-clover districts show that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the Lake Erie counties, the dry weather during May and June shortened the hay and pasture to such an extent that much of the second growth will be used for fodder. Where the first growth blossomed well, considerable seed is forming, which is not usual. However, the clover midge is taking some toll. I believe the farmers of the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence counties would find it profitable to use their second-growth clover for the production of seed. If it blooms well, the harvest should be good; if not, it can be turned into hay or pasture. It is easy to harvest clover seed. Mow it when the straw is tough from dew or rain. After it has lain two or three days in the swath to cure, rake it up into good-sized bundles. It should be damp with dew when raked, in order to prevent shelling. It may be housed in a week or ten days. In December, an ordinary threshing machine will thresh it satisfactorily. Put a hardwood board behind the cylinder attached to the machine on the left. Bring it to within a foot or so of the other end of the cylinder, then close up the front of the cylinder on the opposite end. This drifts the straw through the whole length of the cylinder. If plenty of concave surface is used, and the first row of teeth removed to create a draft, the seed will be very well hulled by going through once. If a Winchester Springs farmer can grow 5½ bushels per acre on 4½ acres, realizing over \$55 per acre for seed, besides the value of the first cut of hay, it will surely pay others to consider this crop.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Ontario Representative Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Specialists in Agriculture.

Under the regulations of the Ontario Department of Education, a number of Normal School teachers-in-training who obtained second-class certificates on the result of the Normal School examinations at Easter last, attended the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for courses in elementary agriculture and horticulture. The following are the names and addresses of those who completed the course and passed the final examinations:

Miss Olive Aiken, Gore Bay; Miss Helen B. Allen, Rylstone; Miss Ruth I. Alves, Carling; George N. Anger, Walsingham; Miss Annie Armstrong, Clarksburg; Miss Eva E. Armstrong, Mt. Forest; Miss Violet S. Armstrong, Brockville; Miss Etta Baker, Collingwood; Miss Mabel Bailie, Dungannon; Miss Lillie Bearse, Aylmer; Miss Lena G. Bicknell, Dunnville; Miss Elizabeth J. Binnie, Bunessan; Miss Agnes C. Blackburn, Middleville; Miss Agnes Bowman, West Toronto; Norman R. Boyce, Blake; Miss May E. Brown, Greenwood; Miss Mabel Brown, Cairngorm; Miss Anna W. Cameron, Thamesford; Miss Freda B. Davey, Cedarville; Miss Beatrice B. Delaunt, Moorefield; Miss Annie B. Drever, Collingwood; Miss Myrtle Edmiston, Princeton; Miss Sarah Fletcher, Newbury; Miss M. Veronica Foley, Lindsay; Miss Millicent Freeman, Godfrey; Miss Agnes Hall, Plattsville; Miss Elizabeth Harvey, Bruce Mines;

GOSSIP.

Kyle Bros., of Ayr; Captain T. E. Robson and nephew, London; H. N. Gibson, Delaware, and H. J. Davis, Woodstock, have claimed September 20th, 1911, as the date of their big combination sale of Shorthorn cattle, to be held at Woodstock, Ont. The railroads will give those wishing to attend the sale half-fare rates.

A neat booklet of the "Minutes of the Annual and Directors' Meetings" of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association of 1911, is just to hand. This booklet contains the scale of points, rules and regulations for Record of Performance, together with some fine cuts of noted prize-winners and high-record animals. The constitution of the association is given. All the animals having been admitted to the Record of Performance since 1907 are listed, with their numbers and records. A list of members of the association shows 632 names.

TO ENCOURAGE BETTER PLOWING.

An association known as the Ontario Plowmen's Association has recently been organized, with J. Lockie Wilson as Secretary. Plowing is one of the most important operations of our agriculture, and should be well done. Furrows well turned, and of uniform depth and width, straight and level, make a far better bottom for subsequent cultivation than do badly turned, uneven furrows. The ob-

ject of the association is to establish branch associations throughout the Province, and encourage and interest members (farmers and farmers' sons) by awarding premiums and promoting county and township plowing matches to practice more thorough cultivation of the soil. Any person can become a member by paying one dollar per annum, and a single payment of ten dollars constitutes a life membership fee. The usual officers and board of directors constitute the governing body. Branch associations may be formed in any township in Ontario, and must have not less than twenty members. Each branch is entitled to a grant from the central association. This is a very commendable undertaking, and should do much to improve the plowing and cultivation of the soil. Anyone interested can get full information by applying to J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

TRADE TOPIC.

TEACHING THE BLIND.—When a grown person loses his sight through accident or disease, he should be taught at once to read with his fingers. Learning to read occupies the mind and prevents despondency, and gives the blind man faith in himself, he believes that he can do various kinds of work, which makes him a useful and independent member of society. P. H. Gardiner, Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education

of the Blind, Brantford, has a device of his own by which any sighted reader of ordinary type can, without study or preparation, teach a blind person to read the raised characters known as New York Point. He will be pleased to supply the same free of charge to anyone in Canada who may require them. In the case of blind children, it is better that the teaching should be done in the school maintained by the Government at Brantford. An ordinary public-school education can be obtained, as well as instruction in knitting, sewing, domestic science, basket and hammock making, the use of carpenter's tools, music, piano-tuning, etc. Anyone whose eyesight is so defective as to render him unable to read ordinary type will be admitted. Any reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who knows a child whose sight is defective, will confer a favor by sending the child's or the parents' name to H. F. Gardiner, Principal O. I. B., Brantford, Ont.

"It is just as essential for a country boy or girl to know about the alfalfa root as to know about Greek roots; about King Corn as about King Henry VIII. or King Oscar. No system of agricultural education is complete without a school garden, and it is entirely feasible to maintain one where enough scholars come together. Such a garden will arouse an interest in the school work that nothing else can."—Iowa Agriculturist.

from the small crop of last year, and also to the exceptionally favorable season during blossoming, as well as a more thoroughly up-to-date orchard practice. One of our most conservative growers in King's Co. is responsible for the statement that Nova Scotia will harvest 250,000 barrels of Gravensteins alone—good clean, juicy, best-flavored Gravensteins, the best apple on earth. According to this, we will exceed the million-barrel mark this year. In 1920 this little valley will raise two million barrels. In 1930—perhaps I had better stop for the present.

In the past six months hogs have declined in price because of overproduction, but the inevitable result is taking place: brood sows are being disposed of, and next year the pendulum will swing again, and we will get a greater demand and higher prices. For the same reason, butter is lower this summer than for some years. The dry weather, with its effect on pastures, however, is bringing up the price, and we will probably get better prices during the fall and winter. Beef is still high and scarce, but the scarcity of hay will probably lead to a selling off of stock, followed by a fall in price of beef. We are all waiting for reciprocity as a means of steadying prices.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

R. J. M.

The U. S. Cattle Situation.

"A remarkable cattle situation exists in the United States," says M. F. Horine, statistician of the Union Stock-yards and Transit Co., Chicago. "Until recently all markets were full of fat cattle. Now the supply situation shows a radical change. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky have marketed their crops of fat cattle, and Eastern points are not getting enough good cattle to supply their local needs.

"The character of receipts at Missouri River points shows the Western supply of fat cattle has been cleaned up, which leaves Chicago about the only place on the market map of the United States where buyers can get adequate selection, and that is likely to be the case for a long time to come.

"The present situation had its origin in the drouth conditions of last summer, which forced all the regions west and south-west of the Missouri River to prematurely market young and growing stock, which was largely absorbed by Illinois and surrounding States. Then followed a magnificent corn crop and a splendid winter-feeding season, resulting in abundance of fat cattle.

"The supply is lasting much longer in the territory directly tributary to Chicago than either east or west, simply because conditions for a year past have favored an abundance of good cattle in this territory, and will make Chicago from now on until the next crop is fed the chief and almost the only supply point for fat cattle.

"Domestic demand for beef is increasing, and there will be a strong and constant demand for beef of good quality.

"Adequate rains during the remainder of the season, and another good corn crop will reveal the shortage of growing cattle in the country more sharply than at any time for twenty years, and prices of both young and fat cattle must almost certainly advance materially in the near future."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

THE DEPTFORD PINK.

W. L.—Haldimand. Will you kindly tell me the name of the enclosed weed, and give the best means of eradicating it? It grows in the meadow, and has a small, rose-colored flower of five petals.

Ans.—The plant sent is the Deptford Pink, known to botanists as *Dianthus Armeria*. The plant is an annual, with somewhat hairy, narrow leaves, and, as W. L. states, five-petalled, rose-colored flowers, marked with white dots. It suggests the garden Sweet William, to which it is closely related. This plant,—a native of Europe—is now extensively naturalized in Eastern America, but it seldom attracts attention as a weed. The roots do not live over winter, and the seeds have not a long, persistent vitality like those of mustard. An infestation of it would not likely survive a season of hoe-cropping.

J. D.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Reserve, \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, July 31, receipts numbered 157 cars, comprising 2,970 cattle, 1,020 hogs, 1,472 sheep, 109 calves, and 36 horses; trade slow for common cattle; steady for good. Exporters, \$5.70 to \$6; butchers' steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.85; cows, lower, at \$3 to \$4.80; milkers, easy, at \$35 to \$60; calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.60 per cwt.; American sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; Canadian lambs, \$7 to \$7.75. Hogs, \$7.75 fed and watered at the market, and \$7.40 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	253	232	485
Cattle	3,483	3,198	6,681
Hogs	4,833	4,525	9,358
Sheep	3,446	1,204	4,650
Calves	778	148	926
Horses		86	86

The receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	206	233	439
Cattle	3,151	4,137	7,288
Hogs	3,631	2,365	5,996
Sheep	3,627	1,140	4,767
Calves	642	235	877
Horses	2	144	146

The combined receipts at the two yards for the past week show an increase of 46 carloads, 3,362 hogs, 49 calves; but a decrease of 607 cattle, 117 sheep, and 60 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

The above figures show that receipts were liberal; but notwithstanding this fact, trade for good to choice cattle grew firmer steadily from the first of the week, while the inferior and common light-weight grass cattle grew much weaker, and prices were 15c. to 25c. per cwt. lower at the close of Thursday's market. The main feature of the week was the continued firmness of sheep, lambs, and hogs. Both lambs and sheep have been brought in from Buffalo, and sold on these markets after paying the duty. And we would not be surprised to see Buffalo hogs sold one of these days on the Toronto market.

Export Steers.—About 1,500 export steers were bought during the week at the Union Stock-yards, by four American firms, at prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt., the general average being about \$6 for the bulk.

Butchers'.—Choice butchers' sold at \$5.90 to \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.55; common, \$4.80 to \$5.30; cows, \$3 to \$5.10; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.10.

Stockers and Feeders.—Owing to the failure of pastures in many parts of the Province, the demand for stockers has been curtailed. Steers, 850 to 950 lbs.,

sold at \$4.80 to \$5.30; stockers, 550 to 800 lbs., sold at \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Moderate receipts of milkers and springers met a very quiet and indifferent market, and the medium to good cows sold at \$40 to \$60 each, while an extra quality cow now and again brought \$65 and \$70, but they were scarce at these prices. Common and inferior cows sold down to \$30 each.

Veal Calves.—The demand for choice veal calves is almost insatiable, and prices remain very firm, at \$4 to \$8.50, and \$9 per cwt. has been paid during the week.

Sheep and Lambs.—While receipts have been fairly liberal, prices have ruled very strong. Sheep—Ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50, and yearlings at \$5 to \$5.25, and 285 American yearlings sold at \$5.50 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold at \$6.75 to \$8, and even \$8.60 per cwt. was paid for selected lots.

Hogs.—A new firm has appeared upon the market, viz., The Swift Canadian, which has been paying higher prices than any of the old firms. Prices have steadily advanced last week, until this firm reached \$7.90 per cwt., for hogs fed and watered, while the other firms only quoted \$7.65 for hogs fed and watered at the market.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c. to 81c., outside points; new wheat, 78c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1; No. 2 northern, 97½c.; No. 3 northern, 94½c., track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 39½c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 39c.; No. 3, 38c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside points. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66½c., track, bay ports. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.35, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1. Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11c.; green, 10c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 50c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 11c. to 14c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14c. to 15c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter prices were firmer as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 21c. to 22c.; store lots, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Market firmer, at 24c. for case lots, new-laid.

Cheese.—New, firmer, at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Honey.—This season's crop is being offered; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3; extracted, 10c. per lb. As far as can be ascertained, reports go to show a short crop of honey in Ontario.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes, none on sale. Ontario new, none offering in a large way; and of poor sample those brought in by farmers, and worth \$1.50 per bushel. American potatoes sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel.

Poultry Alive.—Turkeys, 14c.; ducks, 14c.; hens, 11c.; chickens, 18c. per lb. Dressed—Turkeys, 16c.; ducks, 16c.; hens, 13c. to 14c.; chickens, 22c. per lb.

Beans.—Broken lots, per bushel, \$1.85 per bushel for hand-picked.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Receipts since our last report have largely increased, but, as a rule, they are not equal to the demand. At the following quotations: Strawberries, which are nearly at an end for

this season, sold at 10c. to 12c. per quart; raspberries, 12c. to 15c.; Lawton berries, 11c. to 13c.; gooseberries, basket, \$1.50; red currants, \$1.75 to \$2 per basket; black currants, \$2 per basket; tomatoes, per basket, \$1.25 to \$1.75; potatoes, new, 50c. to 60c.; cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1.50; watermelons, American, 45c. to 50c. each.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from Montreal for the week ending July 22nd, were 2,037 head, or about 500 less than the previous week. On the local market, the tendency of prices was lower, the offerings being fairly large, and the demand light. Shippers asked 6½c. for choicest steers, but took 6¼c. for them, while fine could be had at 6c., good at 5½c. to 5¼c., medium at 4¼c. or 5c., up to 5¼c. and 5½c., common bringing as low as 3¼c. for cows and bulls. Small meats were in good demand, and there was considerable trading at \$4.50 to \$6 each for sheep; \$3.50 to \$5 each for lambs, and \$3 to \$6 each for calves. The market for hogs was active. Selects sold as high as 7½c. per lb., mixed lots selling at 7¼c. to 7c., and sows at ¼c. to ½c. less, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100; choicest carriage and saddle horses, \$350 to \$500.

There was a very fair demand for abattoir, fresh-killed stock, at 10½c. to 10¼c. per lb.

Eggs.—The weather has been much better of late, and this is likely to affect the quality of the eggs ere long. Meantime the loss is exceptionally large, bad and broken eggs amounting to 15 per cent. and more of the receipts. Dealers were paying 14½c. per dozen to stores for straight receipts of eggs, besides which is the buying commission of ¼c. When the stock has been candled, it sells at about 20c. to grocers, for No. 1 stock. Select stock was quoted from 23c. to 24c.

Butter.—Creamery sold at 23c. to 23½c. per lb. in the Townships, equivalent to 24c. here, while it would be hard to buy finest at less than 23½c., wholesale. Dealers were selling to grocers in single boxes at 24½c. for choicest. Exports to date, since the opening of navigation, amount to 35,000 boxes, or five times as much as for the same period last year. Shipments last week alone, being almost 10,000, were considerably more than was shipped from the opening of navigation to the present date last year.

Cheese.—Last week the total shipments were 80,000 boxes, or 10,000 more than for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments from the opening of navigation to date were 694,000 boxes, or 20,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year. The market for cheese was considerably firmer last week, 12c. and more being paid in the country for Westerns. These sell here at 12c. to 12½c., Easterns being quoted at 11½c. to 12c.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 42½c. to 43c. per bushel; No. 1 extra feed, 42c. to 42½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 41½c. to 42c. per bushel, carloads, ex store.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$5.30 per barrel; seconds, \$4.80, and strong bakers', \$4.60. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel, and 90-per-cent. straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10.

Feed.—Manitoba bran sold at \$20 to \$21 per ton in bags; shorts, \$23 per ton. Ontario middlings were quoted at \$22.50 to \$23 per ton, and pure grain mouille at \$30 to \$31, while mixed mouille was \$25 to \$28 per ton.

Hay.—Although new hay is now in, there seems to be very little difference in price. Baled hay, carloads, Montreal, quoted at \$13 to \$14 per ton for No. 1 quality, and \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2 extra, while No. 2 ordinary was \$10 to \$10.50 per ton; No. 3 hay, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$8 to \$8.50.

Hides.—Dealers were quoting 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, and 13c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins, respectively, and selling to tanners at ¼c. ad-

vance. Lamb skins, 30c. each; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2 each, according to quality. Tallow, steady, at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. for rough.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.10 to \$7.25; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.10; Western steers, \$4 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$5.85; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.80 to \$7.40; mixed, \$6.70 to \$7.35; heavy, \$6.45 to \$7.30; rough, \$6.45 to \$6.70; good to choice hogs, \$6.70 to \$7.30; pigs, \$5.40 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$6.90 to \$7.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.60 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$3.90 to \$5.15; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$7.10; Western, \$4.50 to \$7.15.

Cheese Markets.

Farnham, Que., butter, 23c. to 23½c. Stirling, Ont., 11½c. to 12c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c., 12 5-16c., 12 7-16c. Winchester, Ont., 12c. Kingston, Ont., 12c. Napanee, Ont., 12 3-16c. Picton, Ont., 12 5-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12c. to 12 1-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 12½c. Kemptville, Ont., 12½c. Cornwall, Ont., 12 1-16c., 12½c., 12 5-16c. Cowansville, Que., 12 1-16c.; butter, 23½c. to 23¾c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11½c.; butter, 23c. Belleville, Ont., 12½c. to 12 3-16c. London, 12 1-16c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$6.90; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$8.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; cull to fair, \$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2 to \$4.25.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$7.70 to \$7.75; stags, \$7.15 to \$7.25; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; heavy, \$6 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5 to \$5.50.

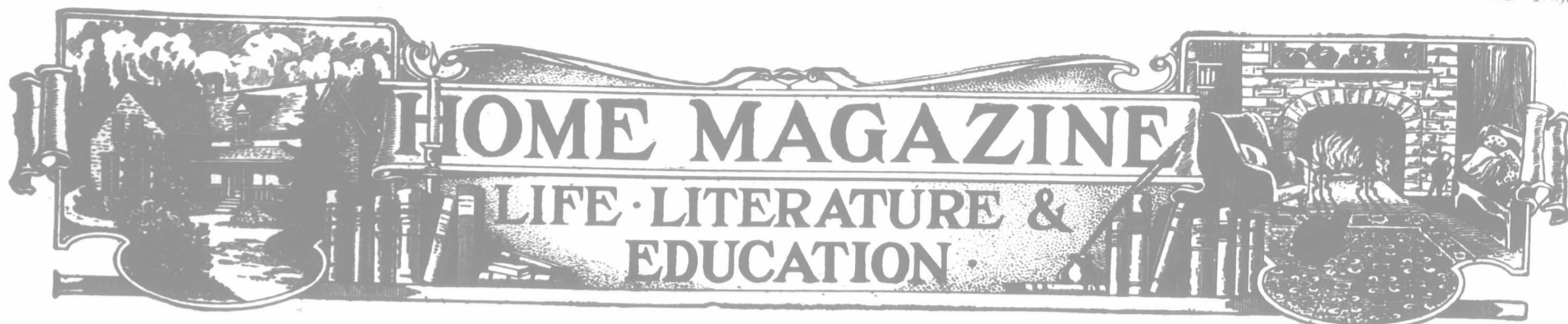
British Cattle Markets.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable United States steers from 12½c. to 13½c., and Canadian steers from 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

TRADE TOPICS.

A "DRY-FARMING" TROPHY.—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has notified the managers of the International Dry-farming Congress, which meets at Colorado Springs, October 16, that the Province of Alberta will give a \$100 trophy cup as one of the premiums at the Dry-farmed Exposition. The cup will be awarded for the best exhibit of forage crops and grasses made by any county or district, and is open to the world's competition. It will be a handsome affair of sterling silver. Canada took the grand sweepstake prize at the Dry-farming Congress Exposition last year. Agricultural practices known as "dry-farming" are being used in Alberta.

WESTERN FAIR.—All Canada, particularly the Province of Ontario, has a warm place in its heart for the Western Fair, partly because it is the pioneer big annual Exhibition of the Dominion, and has set a pace for other shows of a similar character, but mainly for the reason that it is always a good Fair, that it lives up to its advertising, and can be relied on. That this year's Western Fair, to be held in London, Sept. 8th to 16th, will surpass in every respect all others of the past there is every reason to believe. The Directors have been at work harder than ever before, and are spending more money than in any previous year to make the Fair of 1911 the best yet. The Western Fair is noted as the live-stock exhibition par excellence of Canada; indeed, it is safe to say that no other Fair excels it in this respect. As an exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and dairy products, the Western Fair has no superior. Intending exhibitors cannot get in their applications for space in the various buildings too soon. Reduced rates on railways.



A Model Rural School for Canada.

[The Rittenhouse School, near Jordan Harbor, Ont.]

Not long ago, a well-printed and well-illustrated announcement, containing a full history of the work and development of the Rittenhouse School—probably the most notable rural school in Canada—found its way into the office of "The Farmer's Advocate." For a day or two it lay about on the desks; space had been given before to a notice of this school—why should it be necessary to repeat?

But the dumb appeal of that attractive pamphlet was insistent. The pictures were compelling, forcing, as they did, comparisons with the bare, uninteresting, lack-lustre halls of learning which practically all of the children of rural Canada are obliged to attend. Here was one, for instance, of the library; here one of the natural-history museum; here were others of interested boys and girls setting out plants, budding, making cuttings, working on the school-garden, in the manual training and sewing rooms, or sitting in school-rooms that looked at once well-lighted, comfortable, and attractive.

Then the question began to intrude itself, "Why not repeat?" Pestalozzi himself said that "Repetition is the secret of all true education," and are the trustees and other rate-payers of the various school sections throughout Canada not, like all men and women, merely "children of a larger growth," amenable, often, to the same influences, methods and laws that govern the lads and lasses, tripping, basket in hand, to school?

Could any trustee or ordinary rate-payer read an account of the Rittenhouse school without being inspired?—that was the question. And was there not need enough for such inspiration almost in every district? Was it not true that, in listening to the conversation of almost any group of men, one heard little but talk of the crops, of the stock, perhaps a little about politics or the events of the day? And that the conversation of a group of women was more than likely to be concerned with the buttermaking, with details about chickens or turkeys, the style of new dresses, the neighborhood gossip, the latest recipes? How seldom a word in regard to the training and development of the children! Was it true, then, that the children were the objects of least worth in a district? If not, why so little attention paid to them? Why, the fact that, while money might be paid willingly for new buildings or stock, for new furniture or rubber-tired buggies, there was usually a grinch at the least suggestion of a few dollars extra to pay for a better teacher, to equip a school laboratory, or to buy some extra land for a school garden? Assuredly, the Rittenhouse School might well be brought forward again as an example to an all-too-thoughtless thousand upon thousand of rural "sections."

"But how many rural sections have a Mr. Moses Rittenhouse to foot the bills?" True enough, yet the consideration is this—not that every rural school shall advance with a bound to the perfection of the Rittenhouse school, but that each rural section will do the utmost that it can each year to promote the educational facilities for the children who comprise its school. A little done

this year, a little done next, and so on, systematically, year after year, can work wonders.

In the old-time schoolhouse the teacher was obliged to scrape along with half a dozen maps—probably stretched across the windows, doing double duty as "blinds" also—a box of crayons, and eighteen square feet of blackboard, and often good work was done by the pupils, but it should be remembered that that good work was done in spite of, not because of, lack of facilities. With better equipment, bright pupils, as well as dull, might have done much better work—rather, one prefers to say, reached much higher development—the aim of all true education should be not, primarily, to show evidence of work done, but to bring about development of the whole child in such a way as to make him better equipped for all the duties and difficulties that he shall meet in life—to produce, in short, not especially most excellent students, but most excellent men and women. Is there any reason, then, why every rural school should not be equipped with at least a working complement of maps, globes, charts, number-apparata, weights and measures, reference books, and books for inspiration, sand-boards, etc., for the little beginners, and such equipment for nature study, manual training and domestic science as can be by any means obtained? Not all in one year, perhaps—but many years follow the one the other.

of land for a campus and school-garden surrounding the schoolhouse, and, in addition, five acres of park lot across the road, on which has been erected Victoria Hall, a fine building, in which Women's Institute meetings and assemblies of all kinds are held.

The wing to the north of the schoolhouse is used for a class-room and museum, in which are specimens of plants, an insect collection, a mineral collection, a large archaeological collection of Indian work, an experimental beehive, etc., while elsewhere in the building accommodation has been provided for manual-training and sewing classes. An open-air skating rink and toboggan slide assist to make play-time as profitable as may be during the winter.

Victoria Hall, it may be noted, is equipped with a stage, opera chairs, a piano, and fine projection lantern, and the purpose of the surrounding park-lot, mostly wooded, may be gathered from the fact that it is provided with a band-stand, benches, tables, swings, and a booth.

One acre of the school ground is devoted to the school garden, which has been established not as a show garden, but to assist in training the hands, eyes and minds of the children, to give them such an understanding of country life as will help to make them love it, and to bring them into touch with the work which will, in all probability, be the life-work of the great majority of them.

any school board would not be financially embarrassed or unnecessarily burdened for having conducted a school garden."

It should be comparatively easy, Mr. Gayman thinks, for most sections to have an eighth of an acre of ground for individual plots for the children to work in. At the Rittenhouse school, two spaces of 45 minutes, each Tuesday and Thursday, are devoted to garden work, and during the holidays the children take care of the plots.

The garden work practically begins in the winter, when lessons bearing on planting and germination are given, and each child is required to make out his plans in his exercise book. About Arbor Day the plots are prepared, each 6 x 10 feet for the older pupils; smaller for the little ones. Both vegetables and flowers are grown. "Most noticeable," says Mr. Gayman, "has been the influence of floriculture on some of the boys who seemed to have little taste for the beautiful. A few years ago they wished to grow vegetables exclusively; things that represented money and their living appealed to them. To-day the same boys are cultivating the larger area in flowers, which shows that the aesthetic is on the ascendant. Let us not forget how much of life's course is furnished by environment, and that its enrichment makes possible nobler tastes, more refined ideals. As Ruskin has said, "What we like determines what we are; and to teach taste is inevitably to form character."

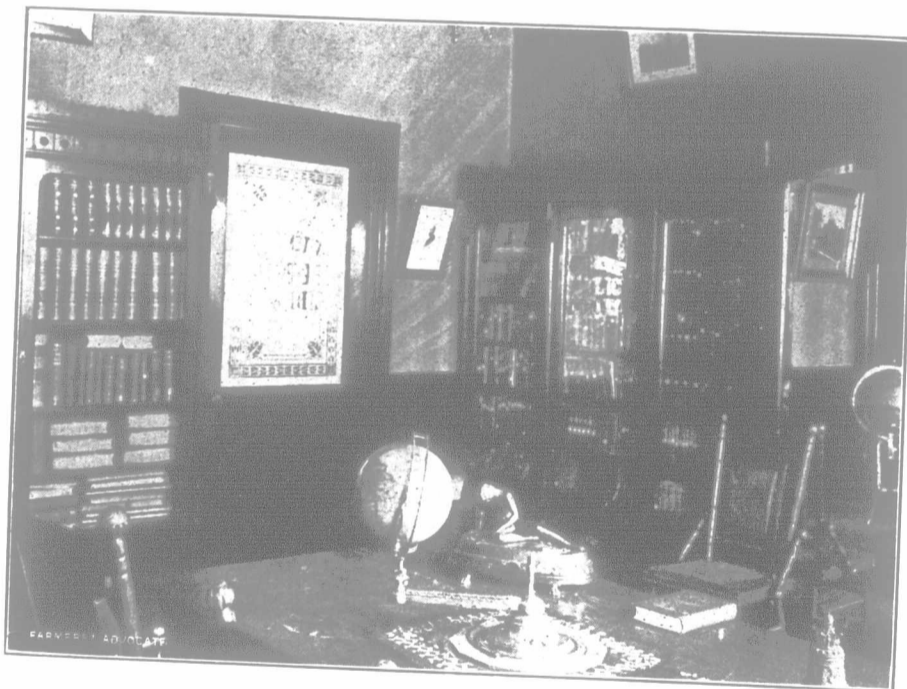
Practical experiments have, however, been carried out. Last year, thirteen varieties of tomatoes were grown, and it was found that, while "Earliana" gave the largest yield, "Marvel" and "Ignotum" were pronounced the best from the canner's viewpoint. Three hundred celery plants were also bedded out by the children last year; while, during four years, an average of 300 melons has been harvested. Fruit trees and grapevines have also been set out, and the boys trim and cultivate them.

Each autumn a fall fair is held, including, also, fruits from the homes.

No falling-off in book-work has been observable by reason of all these "extras." On the contrary, Mr. Gayman testifies, "Most gratifying have been the results in examination work. We feel that our garden work has improved our pupils, by making them more efficient both for manual labor and mental work." And again, "Both pupils and teachers are benefited physically by the change of air and sunshine, as the exercise and diversion from the general routine of schoolwork gives recreation, and intellectual development is aided by the planning of work. . . . We are convinced that garden work assists largely in forming the foundation for a firm will and self-reliant action, or, in other words, for moral character."

SCHOOL SEWING.

Miss Robins is evidently an enthusiast in regard to the incorporation of a certain amount of technical instruction with public-school work. "The school has failed in its real work," she says, "if it does not graduate pupils who can readily adjust themselves to the actual life they enter." . . . And she puts in a word for the girls: "Already much more has been done for the boys than for the girls of our schools. No wonder the girls have, in the past, shunned housework as a means of



Rittenhouse Public Library.

The present Rittenhouse schoolhouse, it will be remembered, was the inspiration of Mr. Moses Rittenhouse, the Lincoln County "old boy," who has become a millionaire lumber merchant, of Chicago. In 1890, when the school trustees of the section in which Mr. Rittenhouse lived when a boy, were talking about erecting a new school building, they were encouraged to make plans for a really artistic edifice, which might be an alma mater, rather than a prison-house, to the children, by Mr. Rittenhouse, who offered to pay a share of the cost. From this beginning, in the years that have succeeded, the millionaire has become an enthusiast in regard to this rural school. He has since purchased and presented to the section, four acres

Mr. Harvey Gayman and Miss Lillian Robins, who fill the much-to-be-envied positions of teachers in this school, are very enthusiastic in regard to the gardens, and very explicit in regard to their cost. "So often has our garden been misrepresented regarding the cost and labor done," says Mr. Gayman, in his report, "that we believe it to be to the interest of the garden movement that this error be corrected. More could have been spent, as we were not hampered for funds, but that we might be an example for other rural sections, both trustees and teachers have wisely played the part of economy. When we say our garden for 1910 cost only \$35, and \$30 of this is paid as a Government grant, you can readily see that our section, or

livelihood, and hated the drudgery of it. An intelligent training in household science would do much to alter the public impression of housework and the domestic arts."

"The school sewing," she notes, "has been as practical as possible, and the aim has been to teach the girls the various stitches and their intelligent use, and also a little concerning the use of patterns. During the past four years the girls have made shadow-embroidery collars, ties, and doilies, hemmed handkerchiefs, hemstitched linen belts, designed and embroidered by themselves, embroidered waist-fronts, done fine mending and darning, made eyelet embroidery and buttonholes, crocheted tablemats and edging, and made needle-cases. During the winter term they cut out and made aprons, some for their dolls, some for themselves."

In the early future, she prophesies, regular lessons in cookery and laundry work will be given at the Rittenhouse school.

THE TRUSTEES.

The temptation to quote further from this interesting pamphlet is almost irresistible, but we must conclude, and with what more suitable than a few words in regard to the trustees who have helped to make this school what it is? Again, may we let Mr. Gayman be spokesman? In a note written us in reply to a request for further data, he has nothing but praise for these gentlemen. We quote the following paragraphs, although the first of them pertains to other matters:

"I wish to say, regarding the bandstand, that this was built by Mr. Rittenhouse, and that he has provided for the entertainment of the farming community an outdoor band concert once a month. The Beamsville Band comes down one Friday evening each month during the summer season and furnishes us with music. This is largely attended, and probably as much appreciated as anything he has done for us. Again, he helped this band, which is our nearest one, by buying them free uniforms and giving other assistance, so that they are always willing to assist at farmers' picnics and other athletic meets."

Regarding the picture of the trustees, these gentlemen would not allow me a few words of commendation in the booklet, but since you asked for this picture, I believe it would be of general value to many sections which your valuable paper will reach to speak in a general way about the important part that a progressive school board may play in our school improvements. Too often they are men who only consider money, and fail to realize that it is only their loss, under the present system of government, when they fail to increase salaries and instal proper heating system and the best equipment. I only offer this as a suggestion.

Sincerely yours,
"HARVEY M. GAYMAN,
Jordan Harbor, Ont."

Needless to say, we concur wholly with Mr. Gayman's opinion in regard to school boards.

We trust that you, reader, have been interested in this brief sketch of the Rittenhouse school, and that, if you are a school trustee, you will take pains to learn more about it. Interest is the beginning of enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is usually the precursor of actual doing, even on a small scale. There is a good old Scotch proverb which says, "Mony a mickle maks a muckle." It is very pertinent here. No beginning, however small, can be unpromising.

[Note.—Mr. Gayman informs us that any school trustee who desires to procure one of the booklets describing the Rittenhouse School and Gardens can do so by writing for it to "The Rittenhouse Library, Jordan Harbor, Ont.]

"H. A. B." Improving.

"H. A. B.'s" many readers will be pleased to hear that she is now out of danger, and steadily recovering from the effects of the accident which she suffered a fortnight ago. Under the circumstances, her articles must for a time be missed from the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate," but this week, instead, we give you a sketch of her life, which appeared a short time ago in the Regina Leader:

"In London, Ontario, a woman makes her home, who is well known

came to Canada with her mother, Mrs. Mills, a woman of much culture, and a sister. Sailing from England they entered the unknown land of hope, not through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but by way of Hudson's Bay. Along the Hudson's Bay Company's trails, past the trading-posts, they came at last to the Red River Settlement. And still the Hudson's Bay railroad is not yet built! Still travelling to the far-away northern waters is in all probability just as primitive as half a century ago! The story of life in the West at that early date is told in a diary which a few friends have been permitted to

any limit to her capacity for work. Her interests are legion, and a remarkable fact about her is that, with her manifold irons in the fire, no duty is ever neglected, nicest care is given to details, and her undertakings are guaranteed to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

"One would expect her to be President of the Local Council of Women; affiliated societies also demand from her the same services. She is still the guiding spirit of the first Mother's Union in Canada, started by her a score of years ago in the Memorial Church in London; the President of the Board of the Convalescent Home, prominent on the executive committee of half a dozen other such organizations.

"Recognizing the efficiency of modern methods, she can always squeeze in a few moments to write for a local paper a pithy, pointed paragraph, drawing attention to some phase of the work of a charitable or other organization in order to arouse the sympathy of the public.

"Bright, racy articles from her pen have for years appeared regularly in "The Farmer's Advocate." With all her public interests, which are practically world-wide, she finds time for private charities that would astound many professional philanthropists.

"Time is considered of inestimable value by her, and few indeed are her wasted minutes. Friends dropping in to see her in an evening have repeatedly found her busily engaged in clipping articles, stories, poems, jokes, tid-bits from magazines, and placing them in large, numbered envelopes.

"Compressed libraries for the Aberdeen Association," she explains. "It costs so much for freight. There is a great deal in the magazines and papers not worth reading. I go over them and clip out the best, placing in these envelopes which save in weight and contain a variety of reading matter done up in convenient form. I can pick up this work any time I have a minute or two at my disposal."

"For more reasons than one, her interest in the West is keen. Several years of her girlhood were spent on the banks of the Red River in the early, early days, when the school kept by Mrs. Mills and her daughters was famous throughout the country.

"It was her first husband, Mr. Roche, a prominent official of the



Three Trustees, Rittenhouse School.

throughout Canada, over the boundary line, and across seas. At all National Council of Women gatherings in Canada she is a prominent figure. Her presence has been felt at the great congress of the International Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, who is her personal friend, received most able support from her in establishing Council work in Canada.

"Mrs. Harriet A. Boomer is no longer young in years. It is over fifty years since, a young girl, she

read. That the chronicles have not been published, means great loss to the public. Mrs. Boomer is highly gifted in a literary way, and is constantly closely associated with the press. But greater even than the literary value would be the historical of such a narrative.

"Though years have a habit of going by and leaving some marks, there is not a younger woman in spirit in the whole of the Dominion than Mrs. Boomer. Her enthusiasm is unbounded and she refuses to recognize



Floral Designs on Lawn Frontage, Rittenhouse Rural School, Jordan Harbor, Ont.]

British Government, who was one of the first to turn the key in the lock that opened up the West to white settlers.

"The Great North-West of Canada was at that time a sealed book, except to the Hudson Bay Company, which was reaping a rich harvest. It was represented as uninhabitable, stern and frost-bound. The records of the company were never divulged. "Mr. Roche, like all leaders of great movements, was a man of vision, in advance of his times. Even at that time he dreamed of an Empire moving westward; of happy homes, of villages, towns, cities in the prairie land which might be made to yield its riches through cultivation. He secured statistics inaccessible to others, and, as before stated, a man in advance, he 'kept hammering away through the press,' to use Mrs. Boomer's own expression."

To the above it may be added that Dean Boomer, Mrs. Boomer's second husband, was at one time Principal of Huron College, the Boomer residence being then the old central part of the Western University, now used for college purposes. In spite of her terrible bruises, Mrs. Boomer, when we called to see her this week, was able to talk brightly of those old days when the City of London, Ont., was new, and when one man was not afraid to undertake the joint duty of principal of a college and rector of a church. Mrs. Boomer has passed through many experiences, but has never let go of her energy and her courage. She has known what it was to ride long days across the plains of Africa, where she lived for part of her youth, and over Western prairies by dog-sleigh; she has travelled much by both water and land, and at all times of her life, and in every place has found work to do for others. In such a life she has gained self-control, such a self-control as has helped to bring her through the painful experience of the present. Cheery as ever—those who like to read what "H. A. B." writes would assuredly like to hear her talk.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Ye also Shall Bear Witness.

When the Comforter is come He shall testify of Me: and ye also shall bear witness.—St. John xv., 26, 27.

"For earth hath martyrs now, a saintly throng,
Each day unnoticed do we pass them by;
Mid busy crowds they calmly move along,
Bearing a hidden cross, how patiently!
Not theirs the sudden anguish, swift and keen,
Their hearts are worn and wasted with small cares,
With daily griefs and thrusts from foes unseen,
Troubles and trials that take them un-
awares:
Their's is a lingering, silent martyrdom,
They weep through weary years, and long for rest to come.
They weep, but murmur not; it is God's will,
And they have learned to bind their own to His,
Simply enduring, knowing that each ill
Is but the herald of some future bliss,
Striving and suffering, yet so silently
They know it least who seem to know them best,
Faithful and true through long adversity,
They work and wait until God gives them rest;
These surely share with those of bygone days,
The branch and crown, and swell their song of praise."

How often we have sung those inspiring words of the glorious Te Deum: "The noble army of martyrs praise Thee"; but it is our business to remember that there is a gap in the ranks unless we are filling our allotted place in that "noble" (white-robed) army. The word "martyr" means a witness, and our Lord's last

command to His disciples before the cloud hid Him from their straining eyes, was: "Ye shall be witness to Me unto the uttermost part of the earth."

The Comforter, the Lord and Giver of life, still testifying of Christ, and every one who has heard the Spirit and the Bride saying "Come!" and has obeyed that call, must also bear witness or be disloyal to his Master.

Nicodemus came to visit JESUS by night, and Joseph of Arimathea was a disciple secretly, for fear of the Jews; but when the Master they followed secretly was attacked, and His cause seemed likely to be a failure, they fearlessly dared scorn and danger, standing loyally forth



Transplanting in the Cold Frame, at the Rittenhouse School.

as His friends when nothing earthly could be gained by open profession of His Name.

It is easy to profess and call ourselves Christians sometimes, but sometimes it takes a lot of moral courage. A young man once went to a city minister and said: "I am engaged in the antique trade. Someone comes into the place of business in search of antiquarian goods. I am instructed to pass over to him articles which I know are not genuinely antique, and to ask ten times their value. I must obey my instructions or go. If you were in my place, what would you do?"

The minister answered: "I don't know what I would do, but I know, and you know, what ought to be done."

"Any common man may face a cannon, but how many men dare face the sneers and calumny of their brethren?" says a modern writer. He goes on to say: "Those of us who consort much with people in humble life, often see bold men submitted to trials that test their essential courage to the last degree. Does anyone ever give a thought to the sufferings of a workman in a rough shop when he leaves off drinking and takes to religion? Life is often made bitter for him, and it is the more bitter in that he is almost accused of hypocrisy. Daily he is told that the feelings and beliefs which are the breath of life to him are shams, and worse; he may even be ob-

liged to brook violence, which his principles will not suffer him to return. It is cruel work, and yet how many fine fellows go through the ordeal proudly and gravely! These obscure and modest folk are the real heroes."

The world may heap honors on the soldiers who have killed or wounded their fellow-men; but, if we see as God sees, perhaps we may give higher praise to the men and women who stay at home and go cheerily on with "the trivial round, the common task,"—plowing, sowing and threshing, or cooking, washing and sewing, year after year. Some people may admire the dashing courage of a general who forces his way to victory, utterly careless of the lives sacrificed, that he may win success,—an excellent general at



Athletic Meet, with Beamsville Band, on School Campus.

Of course, he knew. We all know—when the question is put down in black and white, and honestly faced—that we have no business to disobey our conscience for the sake of money or to please anybody. We all know—are we always brave enough to stand firm, in the face of loss or ridicule?

Christianity is not an easy business—did you think it was? It asks all our powers and all our life to satisfy God's desire that we should be perfect. Can He be satisfied with anything short of our perfection? Can we?

ten thousand men a day,"—but I think General Gordon showed far greater courage in his frank, unabashed loyalty to his God. It is said that in the Sudan a handkerchief was spread before his tent for an hour every morning. This was a warning to the whole camp that he was having his daily interview with his Divine Captain, and must not be interrupted. No man—white or black, Christian or unbeliever—dared to enter the tent while that token lay outside. A fearless loyalty to Christ, like that, is certain to win the respect of all. God

always makes good His promise: "Them that honor Me I will honor, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed." And such downright witnessing for Christ is sure to draw others nearer to Him. There is nothing so attractive as real Christianity. But half-hearted, lukewarm allegiance, brings contempt on our holy religion. Is our faith real? Let us prove it, then. What right have we to be anxious and troubled about many things? That is an admission to a watching world that we have no real trust in the wisdom, love and power of the One in whose hands we profess to have left the direction of our affairs. Are we willing to do a shady thing for the sake of money? Then we are witnessing to the fact that we don't believe in a righteous God, Who has said that those who use unjust weights and measures, and all that do unrighteously, are "an abomination" unto Him.—Deut. xxv., 13-16.

Do you ever think of the joy of our God as He sees the noble army of witnesses laying down their lives splendidly on the altar of penitent, cheerful suffering, or quiet, unselfish service? We have only one life to live. How is it being spent? When we look back, shall we be glad to see that this life has been poured out joyously in the highest possible service; or shall we look sadly back on selfish aims and defiling thoughts, which have borne their natural fruit in ignoble acts? A life is made up of days. What sort of witness has our watching Master seen to-day? What shall be our witness to-morrow? We don't need to shout our beliefs on the street, nor talk about God to everyone we meet. If a man is loyal to a woman, he is often very silent about her. But let any slighting word be spoken about her, and he will soon let his opinion be known. If anyone is really loyal to Christ, he can't help bearing witness. It is always the heart that must be kept right. Let us keep our hearts fixed on God and the beauty of holiness; then the attraction of earth will have less and less power to drag us down. Let us never be sure of our own strength, but draw hourly strength from the Giver of Life. People will take knowledge of us that we have been with JESUS—if we have been with Him. To say that we have been with Him will not impress anyone, except with the conviction that we are shams and hypocrites. A false profession of Christianity does far more harm than no profession at all.

We say that we love Him, and yet we grow angry at the smallest injury. Our Master went on loving those who repaid His love by insult, treachery and torture. Have we not love enough to forgive anything?

We say we love Him, and yet when He offers us some light cross of pain or disappointment, we accept it ungraciously and complainingly; instead of rejoicing over the opportunity of bearing or sacrificing something for Him Who gave up everything because of His love for us.

How ashamed of our poor love-offering we are, as He holds out His pierced hands—pierced for love of us—and says tenderly to us, His chosen witnesses:

"Lovest thou Me? prove love thine own.
What has it given, or borne, or done?
So secret—fearful—faint—it seems
Like transient, fitful, brainsick dreams.
What is a love, e'en in earth's view,
That cannot bear, believe, or do?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

My Prayer.

By Luther Bentley Adams.

O Lord, I pray
That Thou, this day,
Wilt make my life both strong and clean;
Make me to see
He best serves Thee
Who lives aright the life unseen.
The tempter near,
Let me not fear
But bravely stand 'gainst all that's wrong;
Of grief and care,
Give me my share,
And with them strength to sing a song.
And when at eve
My tasks I leave
And watch the low-descending sun;
As the soft light
Fades into night,
Let me but hear Thy glad "Well done."

The Beaver Circle.

The Country Cousin.

My cousin Alferd Williams, he
Ain't had advantages like me—
(My mamma says not to say "ain't")
Buhcause it gives my speech a taint)
My cousin Alferd—he don't know
A thing about the latest show,
Nor any of the latest jokes,
Buhcause he isn't city folks,
But he knows lots of things to say—
One of 'em rattles on this way:

What's your name?
Puddin' Tame!
Where you goin'?
Down the lane!"

An' one is where you hafta say:
"I saw a woolly worm to-day."
Am' then he says, "I one it," then
You say, "I two it," then again
He says, "I three it"—an' you go
Right on ahead, till first you know
You say, "I eight it!" Soon's you've
spoke
You see that minute where's the joke.

My cousin Alferd Williams, he
Is all the time a'catchin' me,
With jokes I never heard at all,
But papa says he can recall,
For papa, one time, where he grew
To be a boy was country, too!
But cousin Alferd's jokes is smart—
I'm going to learn them all by heart;
An' best of all the lot o' his
Is what I say that this one is:

Where've you been?
In my skin—I'll jump out
An' you jump in!"

—Wilbor Nesbit, in Harper's Magazine.

What Must Not be Lost.

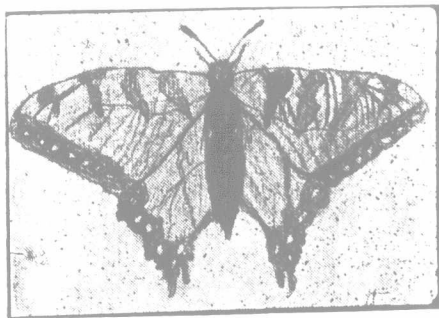
You may lose your coat,
You may lose your cap,
You may sometimes lose your fun;
You may lose your gloves,
You may lose your tie—
Still, no great injury done.

You may lose your knife,
You may lose your sled,
You may lose your fishing pole;
But never lose
For a moment, lads,
Your manly self-control.

—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

Some Honor Roll Compositions.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I am in the Junior Third Book. My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and likes it very much. I like reading the letters. The Beavers have to write on the caterpillar, so I think I will try too. One day when I was walking through the fields I found a nice butterfly on a flower. I caught it and took it home and put it in a box. The next morning when I came to look at it, I found it had laid some eggs. I was very curious to know



Drawn by Donald Allan.

what these eggs would turn into, so I just left them in the box, and in about twelve days they had turned into little caterpillars. After these little caterpillars were a day old, I fed them a whole lot of the nicest currant leaves I could find. I kept feeding them for four or five days, and then each one made a little house for itself. They all slept inside these houses for about two weeks, and then they broke their house to pieces and

turned into butterflies. Now, don't you think I am glad I caught the butterfly? My letter is too long now, so I must close, hoping to see my letter in print, and wishing the Beavers success.

DONALD ALLAN.

Brocksden, Ont.

Your drawing is one of the swallow-tails, Donald. I think we must send you a souvenir for your trouble in drawing it.

Dear Puck,—This is my third letter to the Beaver Circle. I thought that I would write a composition on the life of a caterpillar.

When the caterpillar is hatched from its egg it is a very bad pest, for it eats the leaves of the trees, and sometimes eats some of the fruit. In the fall it finds a place to spin a cocoon, like a crack in the wall, or under the bark of a tree, or in between two leaves, and remains there over winter. In this cocoon it changes to the form of a pupa, then it changes to a moth, and goes fluttering off through wood and fields, laying eggs and getting things to eat. It stays that way until it dies. Hoping to see this in print, and wishing the Circle every success.

HARRY STEPHENSON

(Age 11, Senior Third Class).

Ingersoll, Ont.

Story of the Caterpillar's Life.

The caterpillar has three stages in life. First, it becomes a lepidopterous insect called the caterpillar.



Painting the Name for Their Camp.

Second, it passes into a pupa, chrysalis or nymph.

Third, and last, it becomes a perfect, active insect, with wings and antennae, called the butterfly.

No. 1. Caterpillar—The caterpillar's body has thirteen segments. In this state it is like a worm generally, with numerous feet, and sometimes with none. The anterior feet are six-jointed—the others, called pro-legs, are fleshy, and without joints. From the caterpillar or larval stage it passes into the pupa, chrysalis or nymph.

No. 2.—Pupa, Chrysalis or Nymph—The next stage in the development of the insect. On reaching its full growth, the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes encased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain length of time it becomes an insect with wings and antennae called the butterfly.

Butterfly.—This is the last stage of the caterpillar's life. Why it is called butterfly is not certain; it may be from its appearing at the beginning of the season for butter, or because some species are yellow, or because the droppings of some are butter-like.

The wings of the butterfly, four in number, are generally quite upright, and there are no bristles on the hinder pair. They fly by day, while their allies, the hawk-moths, do so at twilight, and other species of moths by night.

The butterflies are divided into four

families, which are as follows: Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae and Hesperidae.

I. WINIFRED COLWELL.

Brookville Station, St. John Co., N. B.

The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write a letter to you and have your opinion on a certain question which I am going to ask you. This is, of course, if it escapes the w.-p. b.

Wouldn't it be nice for us Beavers to get our older brothers, or our fathers, to put up a flag-pole, that we might, on all special occasions, hoist the Grand Old Union Jack, and let it float proudly over our country homes? This may seem at first a rather funny question, but please look at it again. When we go into a town or city on a historic occasion, how many flags do you see? You could count them by dozens. On the other hand, how many flags do you see in the country? I have only seen one flag (or, at least, it was a piece of red cloth) flying in the country, with the exception of our own. Now, don't you think, Beavers, this looks, in plain English, shabby of us in the country? I mean this to apply to boys and girls also. We are the men and women of to-morrow, and if we do not take a loyal pride in our mighty world-wide Empire now, when shall we? The flag is the outward sign of our loyalty, and I don't think you would have much trouble in getting a flag or pole either, especially this year, "Coro-

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—I am again going to write you a story in hopes of getting a prize. I am a Senior Beaver now, though I was a Junior last time I wrote.

I see by Pearl Pounder's story that they have captured a swarm of bees. I hope they may have good luck with them. We have about fifteen boxes. Perhaps some Beavers would like to learn of them. If so, I shall write about them.

However, this is not getting to my story. The name is "How the Five Ross Children Enjoyed Their Vacation."

Mr. and Mrs. Ross had five children—three girls and two boys, all of whom were healthy and good. Harry and Mabel were the oldest; they were twins, and were nineteen years old. Then came John, who was fourteen; next came Evie, who was seven; lastly, Baby Alice, who was nearly two years old.

Harry and Mabel went to college, and they generally spent their holidays near the sea shore. The rest went to the old farm to visit grandpa, and his children and grandchildren.

Summer came, and with it came vacation. After school stopped, they remained a week, packing trunks, covering furniture, etc., so when they started on the following Monday, everything had been ready for them. They took with them the big watch-dog, and the two fluffy kittens.

The train was pretty well crowded, but they managed to get a seat. On the train, Evie and Alice slept, but were not long asleep when they wakened up. Evie said that they were "as hungry as bears." Mother had expected this, so she gave them a slice of bread each and a banana. This they ate with relish, and soon called for a second supply, after which both slept. They did not wake up until they heard the conductor say, "Greenwood Station next." Mother gathered up their hats and cloaks, while father and John carried out the valises and parcels.

Uncle Angus was at the station to meet them with the lovely black team, and they were soon gliding over the dusty road.

When they reached the old home, everyone was out to meet them, even grandpa and grandma, who met them with a loving kiss.

Uncle Angus and auntie had three children who were about the same age as John, Evie and Alice. The cousins' names were Robert, Kate and Janet.

After dinner the younger children had a long sleep. When they wakened up it was supper-time. After supper they went into the vegetable and fruit garden, and picked strawberries and ate them. After this they played such games as "hide-and-peek," "horse," etc.

After a good night's rest (Kate and Evie slept together now) they dressed themselves hurriedly, and trotted off to the barn. They were disappointed, however, when they found that Robert and John were ahead of them. After breakfast Kate took Evie out to the play-house. It was over in the orchard in a shady spot. They took the little express wagon along full of carpet and furnishings.

While Kate was furnishing the house Evie went after some food (roast meat, cookies, sandwiches and fruit). When she returned, Katie "had everything done." They prepared "dinner," and set it on a small table which was in the kitchen.

After "dinner," Katie put some water in a pan, also put some crumbs nearby. This was for the birds. Near the play-house there was a tent. Robert and John slept here, while the girls received ten cents each day for fixing it up.

In the afternoon they visited a little neighbor child who had got hurt.

In the evening Robert and John hitched up the Shetland pony, and the girls went for a drive, the boys following close on their bicycles.

And so with all the days which they stayed on the farm. Each day yielded something new, till at last in the fall, when they returned, they were very lonesome for all the farm things.

Well, this letter is too long now. If you think so, Puck, just throw it in the w.-p. b.

Wishing the Circle all possible success.

JESSIE A. FRASER

(Book III., age 11).

Williamstown, Ont.

I think this letter is worthy of a prize,

I am in the Junior Fourth Book, and am twelve years old. Wishing the Beaver Circle success, I remain, yours truly.

MARJORIE McLEAN.

Mayfair, Ont.

Jessie, considering that you are only eleven years old. By the way, why does not Luella Killough write sometimes, now? We miss her clever letters.

Lilies.

To how many people do these tall stately flowers appeal, and yet how comparatively seldom are they seen in gardens, possibly owing to the fact that there is a popular superstition abroad that lilies are hard to grow.

Now, lilies are not particularly hard to grow, but a few mistakes in regard to them have been made over and over again. Eliminate these mistakes and you may have little fear about starting the lily-border which has, perhaps, been one of your dreams for many a year. Just remember: (1) That the majority of lilies cannot stand wet feet. (2) That none but the oldest and most thoroughly decomposed manure must ever be used in a lily-bed. (3) That lily-beds should be covered, before winter sets in, to the depth of a foot with loose litter or autumn leaves. (4) That when planting the bulbs it is always advisable to put a good handful of sand under each bulb. With these precautions you are little likely to suffer defeat with your lily-border.

When preparing a lily-bed first consider the soil. If naturally damp you must see to the drainage before anything else, and to do this dig a trench about 3 feet deep and put in stones to the depth of one foot, then fill up with a mixture of good soil, leaf-mould from a hardwood "bush," sand, and a little very old well-rotted cow manure. These should be well mixed before filling in, and the consistency should be such that the soil will be light as well as rich. The sand is used to make it friable.

If the place in which you wish to put the border is not damp, the excavation need only be to a depth of 2 feet, and the stones may be omitted.

Occasionally lily bulbs do very well if planted in spring, but unquestionably the best time for planting is in fall, preferably in October. Ida Bennett, a well-known authority, says that she would never plant in spring. At different times, indeed, she planted the bulbs when the ground was so frozen that she had to break the surface with an axe, and had excellent success.

When the bed is made put in the bulbs from 8 to 10 inches deep, with sand under each to remove the possibility of contact with manure, and to prevent fungous disease. Press the soil down well, and when the surface of the soil freezes cover with the leaves or straw (very old straw manure is sometimes used) held down by evergreen branches turned to shed water as much as possible. In spring when the successive freezings and thawings are over remove the litter, but during the summer use a mulch of lawn clippings about the lilies. Lilies, by the way, always look best when planted in clumps.

These plants must not be disturbed often, so for this reason are frequently planted among hardy shrubs and perennials that are left to grow pretty much by themselves—peonies, perennial larkspur, etc. Once in three or four years, however, some species should be separated.

Among the best lilies are:

Candidum Lily.—Hardy and fragrant. Plant this lily in light soil and full sunshine. Once in 3 or 4 years separate the bulbs, as soon as the stalks have turned yellow, as these bulbs need autumn growth. **Candidum** lily should always be planted in fall, and rather early.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.—Follows the auratum lily in blooming. Needs partial shade.

Lilium Speciosum Album.—Blooms at same time as rubrum, but is pure white. Very beautiful, as is also **Lilium speciosum roseum** (pink). Plant in full sunshine.

Lilium Longiflorum.—Blooms early in July. Resembles the Bermuda lily, but is hardy.

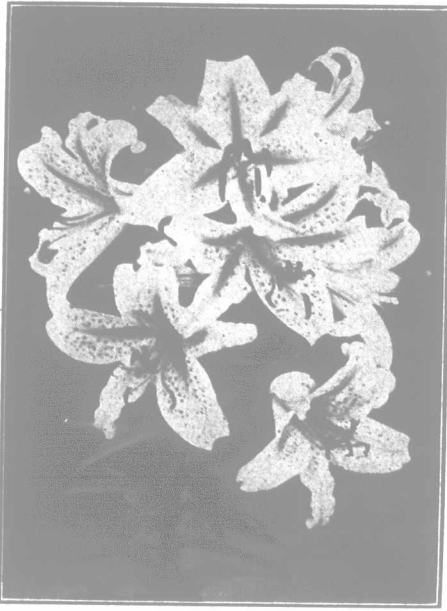
Lilium Auratum.—More expensive than the other lilies, as it needs renewing more frequently, but is well worth while because of its great beauty. White, with golden bands down the center of each petal, and specked with rosy purple spots. It blooms from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Lilium Tigrinum.—The well-known "tiger lily." Hardy, increases rapidly,

blooms in July. Bulbs may be raised from the little black bulbs that form on the stalk.

Lilium Canadense.—Native; yellow, red and orange. Plant this lily in any damp yet well-drained place, or water very frequently.

Funkias, or Day Lilies.—These are not really lilies, but have lily-like, delicately perfumed flowers of white or blue, and are well worth growing, both for the sake of these and the broad leaves which are very handsome all through the summer.



The Auratum Lily.

By looking over the foregoing list of species most easily grown in northern gardens, it will be seen that, beginning with the little lily-of-the-valley, which everyone knows, the lily border will be seldom without bloom during the summer. It is better, however, to plant a few roots of hardy perennials among the lilies; for instance, aquilegia, perennial larkspur, foxgloves (practically perennial), peonies, etc. Then all possibility of gaps during the garden season will be forestalled.



Feeding the Chicks.

Feeding the Chicks.

By Joyce Wharcliff.

While motorists run at a dangerous rate,

Creating an odor and dust;

While others in airships the clouds aviate

To achieve notoriety's lust;

While women of wealth will sacrifice soul

To gain but a titled prefix;

Let me be at home where no flunkies seek

dole,

Complacently feeding the chicks.

While some shout "Hooray!" from a

scorching grand-stand,

When the winner comes in by a neck;

While others in parlor cars tour the land,

Coming back, perchance, maimed in a

wreck;

While those of blue blood in robes of

rich hue

Ride out with their carriage and six;

Give me my good friends and my sun-

bonnet blue,

I prefer to be feeding the chicks.

Opportunity.

They do me wrong who say I come no more

When once I knock and fail to find you in;

For every day I stand outside your door,

And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away;

Weep not for golden ages on the wane;

Each night I burn the records of the day;

At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,

To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;

My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,

But never bind a moment yet to come.

Tho' deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;

I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"

No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep

But yet might rise and be again a man.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast,

Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?

Then turn from blotted archives to the past

And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;

Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;

Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,

Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

—Walter Malone, in *Sunset Magazine*

God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!

The wrong shall fail,

The right prevail,

With peace on earth, goodwill to men!

—Longfellow.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The Art of Keeping Well.

A very successful physician remarked to me once that a great duty of us all—one of the greatest duties, is to "keep well." "You may be cured of an illness," he said, "but you will never again be exactly what you were before you were ill. A once diseased organ is just a little weaker, just a little more liable to disease than before."

When I see people weak, unfit for work, always on the verge of toppling over into fits of indisposition or disease, I invariably think of the truth of his words. Surely, if in any case whatever, a stitch in time in this case saves nine. We owe it to ourselves and to the world in which we must work to keep well and "fit."

Not so many years ago every attack of illness was laid at the door of "Providence." People broke every law of health, were thrown on a sickbed, perhaps died, and all their friends rolled up their eyes and said, "It is the will of Providence!"

Nowadays a little more commonsense is exercised. Accidents, of course, cannot be forestalled, but in nine cases out of ten it is now known that disease might have been prevented by the exercise of a little care.

People over-eat or eat too quickly without mixing the saliva properly with the food; the result is indigestion and dyspepsia, with all the ills resulting therefrom. Or they undereat or deprive themselves of sufficiently nourishing food, and pay up for it in nervousness and anemia.

They overwork and neglect to take proper rest and sleep, then wonder why they "break down." On the other hand, those who have not enough physical work to do, or who are engaged at sedentary occupations, neglect to take proper exercise, and so bring on a legion of ills. A doctor in this city told me that the great majority of girls who were obliged to consult him were office or sewing girls whose maladies had been induced by too constant sitting, and who might have kept well by the simple expedient of taking long walks every day.

Again, how many people there are who fail to value the actual hygienic worth of pure air. No one can keep long well who works or sleeps in rooms from which fresh air with its revivifying oxygen is excluded. Summer and winter, if possible, air within should be as pure, if possible, as that out of doors. Indeed, sleeping out of doors during the entire summer, and with open windows in winter, is now recommended to everyone who would be possessed of robust health. Time was when tubercular patients or those attacked with pneumonia were kept in hot, close rooms, in which every window was closed for fear of drafts. Now windows are flung wide open, even in coldest winter, in pneumonia cases, and consumptives are encouraged to live as much as possible in tents. Warm woollen blankets and rugs and Klondike bags keep the body warm in cold weather, and screens fence off possibly injurious drafts.

How often, too, unsanitary conditions, particularly in regard to drinking water, give rise to typhoid, communicated all too often, to a whole neighborhood. A well is too near a barnyard or cesspool; one day a rift opens below the ground, the contaminated water reaches the well and the harm is done. Dozens of people may drink the water and become infected; flies hurry on the bad work, and that one barnyard or cesspool may have thrown a whole neighborhood into trouble. By all means look to the purity of your well-water, and take all pains to banish flies. I hope you read what our nurse said, in a recent article, on this subject of typhoid.

Have you ever known, too, people who seem to exercise no commonsense at all in exposing themselves to contagious or infectious diseases? There may, of course, be cases in which common humanity demands such exposure.—when a sick per-

son needs attention self must not be considered—yet there is always the host of women who are "not afraid," who rush in unnecessarily "to see" the patient, kiss consumptives on the mouth, and do numberless other stupid and wildly foolish things. If such people are smitten with the disease, or communicate it to others, who is to blame? Bacterial diseases cannot be trusted, even though one is "not afraid."

Even when exposure is necessary through nursing much can be done towards avoiding infection or contagion. How comparatively seldom do nurses in hospitals take such diseases, and how can their immunity be explained if not because of the scrupulous cleanliness exercised everywhere and the constant sterilizing of vessels, washing of hands, and use of disinfectants?

To sum up: If you want to keep well, do not overwork; keep up a good balance between mental and physical exercise, rest and work; breathe fresh air at all times; eat nourishing food; take plenty of sleep; be careful not to wear damp clothes or shoes; do not expose yourself needlessly to contagious or infectious disease; do not give way to fits of anger or worry, which act as poisons on the system; eat slowly and masticate food thoroughly; do not pin your faith to patent medicines; consult a reliable physician when anything that you do not know how to manage seems wrong; if adenoids are present in the nose or throat of children—they are distressingly common—have them removed, as they obstruct proper breathing and may lead to complications.

Last, but not least, avoid constipation as you would the plague. It leads to no end of trouble. Slow eating and plenty of physical exertion will do much to prevent it, also the plentiful use of fruits, especially figs, and vegetables; yet in the medicine chest, which should be in every farmhouse, there should be always kept a bottle of some good laxative,—castor oil or Epsom salts for extreme cases; a milder medicine, such as kasagra, for more frequent use.

Every farm medicine chest should also contain, clearly labelled, some good germicide, such as peroxide, iodoform, or carbolic acid, besides plenty of clean bandages. If peroxide or carbolic acid diluted with water were applied to all scratches or cuts after careful washing, many a case of blood-poisoning might be averted.

Take care of your health. It is the greatest possession you can have. A stitch in time in regard to it saves, not nine, but ninety and nine.

Some Midsummer Hints.

All linen couch covers in natural "twine color," with a border worked or woven in green, blue, red and brown, are very cool looking and serviceable for hot weather. As they are washable they are very sanitary.

Strong duck makes very good and cheap hammocks. Double at the ends and form a hem into which slats or pieces of old broom handles are run. Work a series of holes on the hammock side of the hem. Through these run ropes which are drawn together through iron rings. Equip the hammock with cushions and a deep fringe at each side and you will have one which looks well and will be in no danger of running color into light dresses. Perfectly flat hammocks equipped with a mattress and suspended by ropes or chains running straight to the roof at either end are very comfortable for the verandah. Such hammocks may be made of the top of an old flat couch or cot, and serve as a seat as well as a hammock.

Eat less meat and oatmeal, and more fruit, lettuce, etc., during hot weather if you wish to keep cool. Drink plenty of pure cold water and lemonade.

During hot weather eliminate housework as much as possible. Live out of doors all you can, prepare simple yet nourishing meals with plenty of salads, and use the fireless cooker as much as possible.

If you want to iron with as little fire as you can get along with, build it at one end of the cookstove and invert an old pan over the irons. They will keep hot with much less trouble.

If you have no refrigerator and wish to keep a print of butter nice and firm on hot days, put it in a small dish set in a pan of cold salted water in the milk-house. Invert over the whole a large, clean

flowerpot, and cover with a wet cloth which goes down into the water all round. The evaporation will help to keep the temperature down.

House Flies Again—Rock Cookies.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent reader of your delightful Ingle Nook, but will venture to write for once. I enjoy reading the cheery letters and valuable hints that so many contribute.

As to my query, would you please publish methods for killing the house fly? In spite of screens on windows and doors, they find their way in. I have tried fly poison, also tangle-foot, but without success.

I will send a good recipe I have never seen published before:

Rock Cookies:—3 eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 3 cups flour, 1 cup of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 10c. worth walnuts (chopped fine), 1 teaspoonful vanilla, nutmeg. Drop from a spoon and bake in hot oven.

Thanking you in advance for an answer, I will sign myself,

PANSY.

All the information I could find about house flies appeared in our issue for May 25th. Did you not see it? The main consideration in abolishing these pests is to remove or cover up the matter in which the eggs hatch out—manure, decaying vegetable or animal matter, or filth of any kind. If one would be free from flies, manure must be kept in closed pits until taken out, privy seats must be covered and lime used plentifully, yards and cellars kept clean, slop-pails and garbage cans kept clean and supplied with covers. All food in the house should also be kept covered, and screen doors and windows should be put on. Sticky fly-paper must, of course, help. Pyrethrum powder dusted about is said to be of some use, also putting carbolic acid on a hot pan. A solution of formaldehyde, a teaspoonful to a pint of water, kept sitting about in saucers is recommended, but must be kept out of the reach of children. The best way, however, as I said before, is to remove the cause. The proximity of stables, in the country, is usually to blame when flies are numerous. The stables, then, must be attended to.

Many thanks for the recipe.

The Scrap Bag.

BATH ADVICE.

For the adult, no cold plunge and no ice-water bathing, unless you are accustomed to it. No longer than twenty

minutes in a bath. A tepid water tub every morning. And a wash with a non-irritating soap once a week. There is no occasion to worry about losing epidermis; germs will find a way in if the system be in a receptive state.—The "Dietic and Hygienic Gazette" (New York).

A SEWING HINT.

Even garments to be tucked by hand should be folded by machine. Adjust the tucker to the right size, and then adjust the stitch. Remove the thread from the needle and tuck just as if the thread were there. Then in your hand sewing you can follow the line of needle pricks. Table linen can be marked in the same way, to be hemmed by hand.

GREASE ON WOOD.

If grease is spilled on the kitchen floor, sprinkle a little soda over the spots and scrub with cold water.

TO SAVE STOCKINGS.

Work small holes in buttonhole stitch at each side to push the button part of the suspender garter through.

TO KEEP SLEEVES UP.

Use a pair of bicycle clips to keep sleeves up when washing dishes.

HANDY HOLDERS.

Make a cloth holder and to it fasten a piece of tape about three-quarters of a yard long. Pin the loose end of this tape to your belt, and so have a holder ready when baking or getting meals.

SOW PANSY SEED.

Sow pansy seed early this month for next year's blooming. The beds may need a little protection during winter.

Good Things to Eat.

Blanc Mange:—1 pint of milk, 4 level tablespoonfuls of sugar, 6 level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract, 1 rounding tablespoonful of chocolate or cocoa. Economical, easy and delicious is the blanc mange made after this recipe. Put the sugar into the scalded milk and stir until dissolved. Moisten the cornstarch with a little water or milk and add to the scalding milk, stirring swiftly to prevent lumping. When thoroughly mixed put in a double boiler and let boil for fifteen minutes, then add the vanilla and beat until smooth. Now place a portion of the mixture in jelly tumblers which have been wet with cold water and not dried, using half the mixture; then add the chocolate to the remainder of the mixture, after making a stiff paste of it by melting with a little

water; set on the stove for a moment and stir all the time. Then place the chocolate mixture over the white in the tumblers and set away to cool. When ready to serve a touch will make the blanc mange slip out in a pretty shape. This will be enough to serve six persons.—Pictorial Review.

Iced Cocoa:—Boil the cocoa in a very little water, then add milk as required and let just come to scalding hot. Sweet, add a pinch of salt, then chill on ice.

Pea Salad:—Take cold peas left from dinner, add cucumbers cut in bits. Place on lettuce leaves and cover with a dressing made of 3 tablespoons salad oil or melted butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, ½ teaspoon salt, small ½ teaspoon pepper, few drops of onion juice.

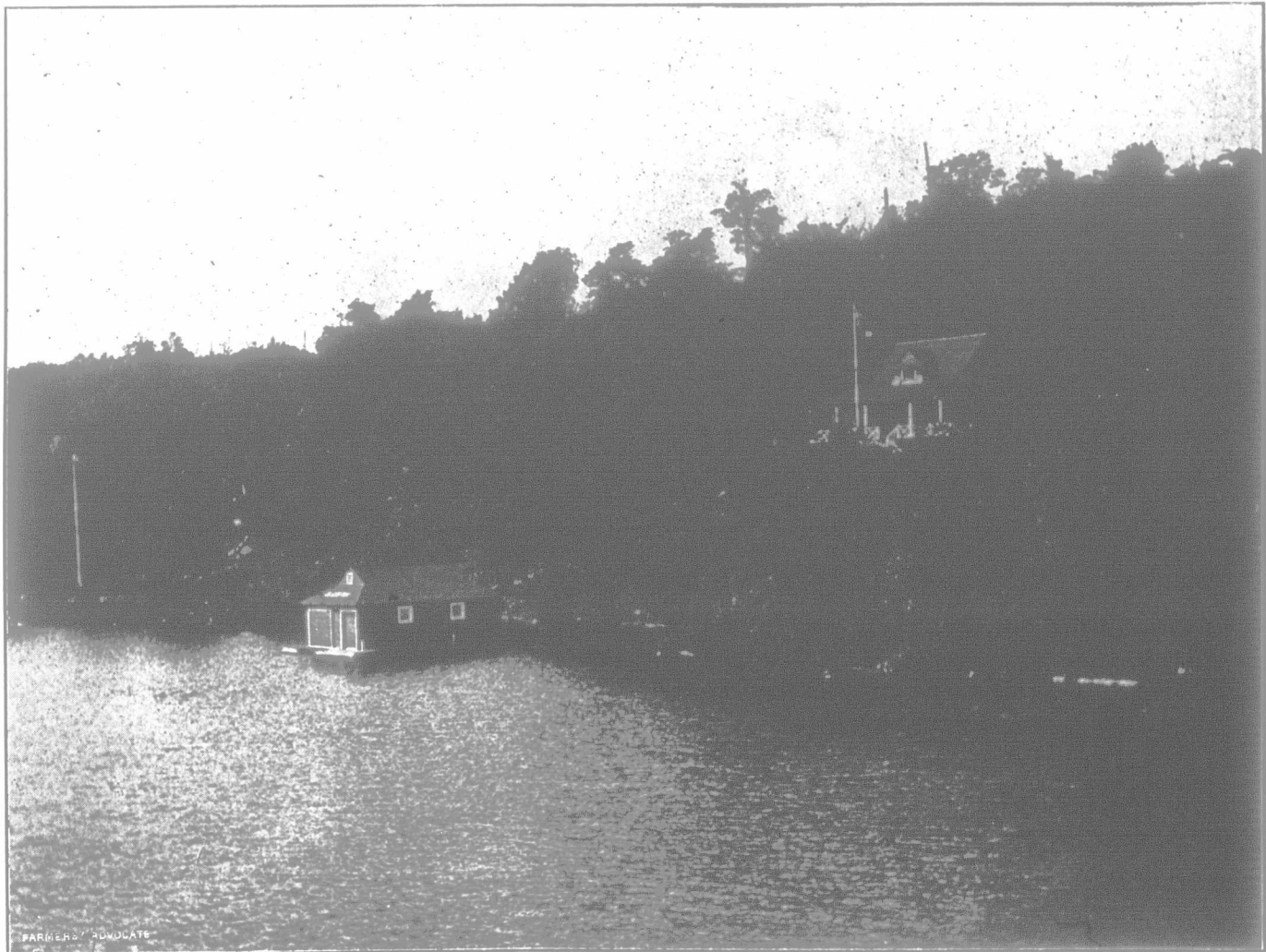
Corn Oysters:—1 cup flour, ½ cup melted butter, 3 tablespoons milk, 1 small teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1 pint grated corn. Pour the corn on the flour and beat well, then add other ingredients and beat rapidly for 3 minutes. Fry the batter in deep fat by spoonfuls, holding the spoon close to the fat as you drop the batter in. Fry about 5 minutes.

Brown-Bread Sandwiches:—Butter the bread on the loaf, then cut it in thin slices. Spread with the following mixture: 1 cup remnants of fish, meat or fowl chopped very fine. Season with salt and pepper, and moisten with salad dressing or else with a mixture of 2 tablespoons melted butter, one of cream, one of vinegar, one of made mustard.

Nasturtium Pickles:—Gather the seeds within a week after the blossoms have fallen off. Take a gallon of them, and throw into a pail of salt and cold water. Keep them in this for three days and nights, changing the water three times at least. Lay them on a sieve to drain, and rub perfectly dry between cloths. Boil for fifteen minutes one gallon of white wine vinegar, one ounce each of mace and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of whole white peppers, four sliced shallots, and four tablespoonfuls of salt; skim well, and when nearly cold pour the whole over the fruit placed in jars, and seal well.

Walnut Sandwiches:—Butter brown bread, either Boston or ordinary, and slice very thin. Use as a filling chopped walnuts salted slightly.

Daisy Salad:—Cut the whites of 8 hard-boiled eggs into rings and mix the yolks with 1 pint good salad dressing. On a platter arrange 16 large lettuce leaves in a circle, so that every two will be in a round or cup-like shape. On



Beauty Spots of Canada. Summer Cottage on Indian River.



THE PLEASURE OF HAVING

Many think it necessary to have money in abundance in order to keep their complexion in the condition it ought to be. This idea is wrong. One bottle of

Princess Complexion Purifier

will convince the owner of a tanned, spotted, pimpled, freckled, discolored skin that it is a true beauty restorer. Its use prevents wrinkles and a faded complexion. This for \$1.50 and delivered.

Hair Rejuvenator

is the ideal preparation for restoring faded hair or hair not half gray to its original color in ten days. It is harmless as dew, not greasy or sticky, clear as water, and perfectly reliable. Price, \$1.00, delivered. A disfiguring growth of

Superfluous Hair

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is all Cocoa—and has
all the food properties—
all the delicious flavor of
the best cocoa beans.

DO YOU USE COWAN'S?

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

these arrange the egg rings to simulate daisy petals, and heap the yolks in the center.

Barley Water.—To 5 tablespoons pearl barley or oatmeal add 4 cups cold water. Boil slowly over the fire for 2 hours. Strain if you choose, and when cold add lemon juice and sugar. A good drink for the harvest field.

Re Pickles.

Would you please tell me how to preserve or pickle tomato berries, and how they are sold, by weight or measure; also the price? By so doing, you will greatly oblige an "Advocate" reader of many years. T. N.

I am not quite sure of the kind of tomato pickle you mean. You might like the following:

Spiced Tomatoes.—Use either green or ripe tomatoes, as you choose. Peel and slice and put in a preserving kettle with sugar and vinegar—3½ lbs. sugar and 1 quart of white-wine vinegar to 7 lbs. tomatoes. Add 1 ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon in a cheese-cloth bag. Cook slowly for three hours, then seal.

Pickled Berries.—To 7 lbs. berries, add 3 or 4 lbs. sugar, 1 pint vinegar, and some stick cinnamon. When cooked, seal.

Pickles usually sell best in bottles or small sealers, but you might find a merchant who would handle them in bulk, if that would suit you best. The price varies according to the kind of pickles.

I have been wondering, since writing the above, if possibly you meant to write "tomato-berries" (you did not hyphenate the words, so I could not tell). I have never heard of tomato-berries, but there are small clustered tomatoes that might perhaps be called by that name. They are done up whole by cooking in a syrup of sugar and water, or vinegar and sugar, as given for pickled berries.—Or is it possible that you mean by "tomato-berries," the garden huckleberry? If so, you must stew the fruit first, with a little water, then add sugar as for any other kind of fruit, also a little vinegar, and boil.

I do not think one could find sale in this city for garden huckleberries, as the fruit has not become popular, but perhaps there is not such a prejudice elsewhere. Personally, I rather like the flavor, when the fruit is cooked right. There is little use of our giving prices that we have access to, as they vary in different places. Your best plan is to inquire from storekeepers in your market town.

Canning Vegetables.

In the bottom of the wash boiler place a pad of folded cloth, or still better, a wooden rack that may be easily made of lath in such a way that sealers placed in it cannot knock together. If you have not such a rack, it will be necessary to put cloths between the jars to prevent their breaking. Have the sealers well washed, sterilized also if you want to be very sure, and provided with new rubbers, the thickest kind. Now proceed as follows:

Corn.—Use cobs that are neither too young nor too old. Cut off the kernels with a sharp knife and pack them tightly in the jars, pressing down until not a particle of air-space is left. An authority says that it is better to add no water. Place the cans in the boiler with covers laid loosely on, pour cold water in to three-fourths the height of the jars, put on the boiler lid, let come to a boil, and boil about three hours. Fill to overflowing from one of the jars, and seal tight. The tin rims should be boiled to sterilize them before adjusting, and the rubber rings should be dipped in boiling water.

Beans.—String the beans and cut them in bits, boil them for ten minutes in a kettle, then fill the sealers, adding a little salt, put them in the boiler and boil for two or three hours. Seal as for corn.

Tomatoes.—Use ripe, yet firm tomatoes, peel them (by first dipping them in boiling water), cut them in two, put them in a kettle with enough water to float them, let simmer until cooked, and seal tight in hot sterilized sealers. You do not need to boil tomatoes in the boiler. If you like, you may use small, whole tomatoes, put them into the sealers, fill up with boiling salted water, and cook in a kettle of water. Or you may stew the toma-

atoes without adding any water at all, season, fill the sealers, and seal. The main consideration is that sealers, tops and rims be all thoroughly sterilized.

Young Beets.—The beets should be small and tender. Wash and cook them, slip off the skins and slice, or put in the sealers whole. Fill up with boiling water and vinegar, three parts water to one of vinegar, put in the boiler of hot water, and when the contents of the sealers are boiling hot, seal as before. You may add a little salt to the liquid if you like.

Onions.—Use small, white onions; fill the jars, add water, and let cook in the boiler for two hours. Add a little boiling vinegar and salt to each jar, and seal.

Keep all canned vegetables in a very cool and somewhat dark place.

News of the Week.

Pope Pius X. has been seriously ill.

A \$3,000,000 dry dock is to be constructed at Montreal.

The coming general election is now engrossing the political talk of Canada.

President Taft, on July 26th, signed the Reciprocity Bill to admit paper and pulp free into the United States from Canada.

St. Croix Johnstone, the Canadian aviator, who now makes his home in Chicago, on July 27th remained in the air for 4 hours 1 minute 53 seconds, at Mineola, N. Y.

Private William J. Clifford, a young mechanic, of Toronto, won, at the recent rifle meet at Bisley, England, the Prince of Wales' and the King's prizes, and the Standard of the Empire trophy.

Four proclamations have been issued by the Governor-General at Ottawa, the first proroguing and dissolving Parliament, the second fixing September 14th for nominations and September 21st for polling, the third making the writs returnable on October 7th, and the fourth calling Parliament for October 11th.

Mary's Layer Cake.

By Lillian Dynevor Rice.

Mary goes to cooking class,
Learns to boil and bake;
Said she'd make a home attempt
On a layer cake.

Donned an apron, kerchief, cuffs;
Prim as any nun.
Summoned all the household staff;
Then began the fun.

'Twas "Billy Boy, come beat the eggs;
Stir the fire, Nan;
Bessie, melt some chocolate, please;
Use the granite pan;

"Mother, kindly get the milk;
Lemon extract, Joe.
Hurry, hurry, everyone!
Goodness, but you're slow!

"Sift the flour, Aunt Mary Ann,
Get the sugar, too;
Cream it with butter—careful now!
There, I'm almost through."

When 't was over, in the sink,
On the table nigh,
Platters, saucepans, cups and spoons
Rose in mountains high;

Kitchen looked like all possessed;
Cook was in a pet;
Flour all over, grease on floor,
Everything upset;

Mother and the household staff
Tired enough to ache.
But it was a grand success;
Mary's (?) layer cake.

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Let us know the size of any roof
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TWO GOOD FARMS

\$30 per acre, \$1,200 cash, balance easy, for a dandy two hundred acres of sandy loam 140 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture, in which is a spring creek. The buildings consist of two good houses; one an eight-roomed frame, one with good stone cellar, the other a comfortable five-roomed one, metalized over and having a splendid cement cellar. This house is well suited for a man or tenant. The barn is a well built, hip-roofed one, 45'x65', with comfortable stalls underneath. There is also a stave silo, 12x24, and the material is on hand for a fair-sized piggery. Two acres of choice orchard. School less than half a mile; a good town only four miles distant; three miles to a village where is a railway station, etc. This is a splendid stock farm, having lots of natural pasture, plenty of water and shade, and a good supply of tillable land for growing winter feed. It is also close enough to Toronto to get the 15c. rate for shipping milk.

\$2,000; \$500 down for 73 acres sandy loam in a good state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a comfortable six-roomed frame house, with good stone cellar, a frame barn and stable. About one acre of orchard. One and a half miles to a village, where are churches, school, store, etc.; 2½ miles to railroad station, forty-five miles to Toronto.

See these farms before you buy.
Full information from
PHILIP & BEATON,
Whitevale, Ontario.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by W. E. Stoddart, Auctioneer, at Coulter's Hotel, in the Village of Cookstown, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1911, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, by the Hon. James S. Duff and Annie May Diawood, the Executors of the last will of James F. Diawood, late of the Village of Cookstown, deceased:—Lot Number Three, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Essa, in the County of Simcoe, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, but said to contain Two Hundred and Sixteen Acres.

The soil is a clay loam, about twenty acres in bush, and balance all cleared and fences in good repair.

On the property there are a brick house of ten rooms, hard and soft water, three large frame barns, and other outbuildings, with stone stabling under one barn, and a never-failing spring creek running across the premises; a large young orchard bearing fruit, about one acre of young pear orchard bearing fruit, and a hedge on each side of lane from road to house.

This is a very desirable property, everything arranged for comfort and convenience, situate in a good farming settlement, within one mile from church and school, and about three miles from Cookstown.

Plowing possession, with usual privileges of an incoming tenant, will be given after harvest this year, and complete possession on 1st March, 1912.

The present tenant is bound to put in this year in a farmer-like manner, 20 acres of fall wheat, and leave 25 acres in grass.

The vendors reserve the rent for the current year of the term, which expires on First March, 1912.

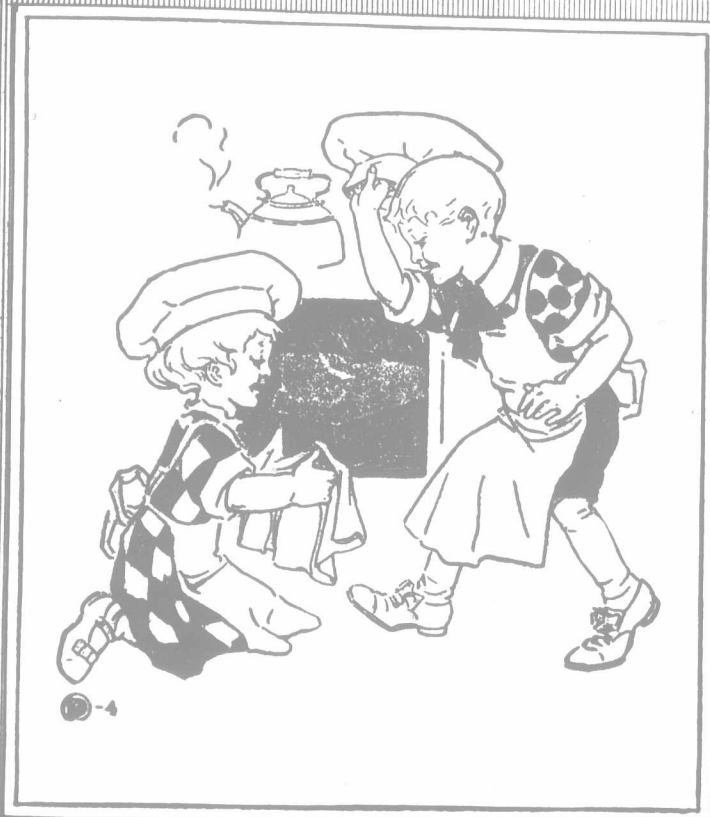
Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid to the Vendors' Solicitors at time of sale, and balance in two months thereafter, without interest.

The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid, and to terms and conditions of sale to be read at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to said Executors, at Cookstown P.O., or to the undersigned Solicitors, at Alliston P.O.
Dated 5th July, 1911.

FISHER & BELL,
Solicitors for Executors.

For Sale—Tommy M—28584—Pure-bred
Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old. Write
for price to:
FRED. P. ADAMS, Broadlands, Bona Co., Que.



Peep again in your oven.
 See those loaves, those *pleasing*
 loaves you've made.
 How *fat—rounded—substantial*.
 No, they *won't* fall when colder.
 Because the *Manitoba strength* that
 is in **FIVE ROSES** will hold them up
 till eaten.
 This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them
 from dropping *flat* in the oven.
 No *unsightly holes* 'twixt crust and crumb—
never.
 All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.
 Never heavy—*sodden—soggy—indigestible*.
 Yours are the **FIVE ROSES** loaves—
 Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.
 Golden brown and tender.
 Snowy of crumb—*light* as this! *down*.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
 Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKES OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Lady in Green and Gold.

All Paris was talking about her. Before Evelyn Stair had been in the gay capital twelve hours her friend, Nancy Forbes, insisted on taking her to see the new excitement.

"But, my dear Nancy, I am not in a violent hurry to see her," protested Evelyn. "I have a whole fortnight in Paris before me yet. And besides, we haven't seen each other since the days when we wore pig-tails, and there is far more to interest me in your own doings than in—what did you call her?"

"The Lady in Green and Gold." Her real title is 'Memory,' but since Paris has gone wild over the matter every one calls her 'The Lady in Green and Gold.' And you must see her," insisted Nancy, "if only for the extraordinary resemblance to yourself. It is really uncanny. When you stepped out of the train last night I thought you were 'The Lady in Green and Gold' herself."

"It is flattering, at any rate, if the lady is as wonderful as you say," laughed Evelyn. "And now, as you have roused my curiosity to excitement pitch, when am I to see her?"

"At once. It is a heavenly morning, and besides I have arranged a—little appointment," hesitated Nancy, coloring a little. "I didn't tell you last night, as it was late, and you were tired; but, you see—well—you see," and Nancy held out her left hand, on which a diamond ring glistened in the sunlight.

"Engaged? Oh! my dear, I am so glad," and Evelyn bent down and kissed her friend tenderly.

"He is a dear, and his name is Dick—Dick Wingrave," explained Nancy. "He is American, and an artist, like myself; only, unlike me, he has had many decorations and honors in both France and Germany. You will see him in half an hour at the Salon; we are to meet there

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MONTREAL

36



and—good gracious! it is nearly eleven now. We must really hurry, for I want to introduce you first to 'The Lady in Green and Gold.' To think," she continued a few moments later, as they stepped out into the whirl of the Paris traffic, "it is nearly ten years since the day we said 'good-by' to each other on the steps of Miss Jay's academy. Ten years! It frightens me when I think what a little I have to show for it. Just an odd little canvas here and there at the Salon, and—and yes, there is Dick,"

she broke off, with a note of triumph in her voice, "Dick! He was worth all the years of waiting."

"All the years, Nancy, I am sure—every one of them," said Evelyn, with an inflexion in her voice that somehow brought the tears and a question to her friend's eyes.

"And you, Evelyn. What have you been doing all these years—I mean really doing? Of course I read of your father's death, and how you were one of the richest and most beautiful girls in Eng-

land, and all that sort of thing. But of your real self—the self that said good-by to me on those old steps ten years ago—the one that used to sleep with a bunch of forget-me-nots under its pillow, once upon a time?"

"Oh, don't, Nancy! It was only the usual silly boy and girl affair, and one day, when the boy grew up, he—he changed his mind."

"And the girl?" queried Nancy, impatiently.

"The girl? Oh, the girl never quite changed. It's a silly way girls sometimes have," said Evelyn, a little piteously.

Nancy's brown eyes filled with tears, and she felt for her friend's hand, and squeezed it lovingly, as they entered a quiet street.

"You see, no one was to blame," explained Evelyn. "There was never any real engagement. My father wouldn't hear of it till the boy had made a name. He was an artist, you see, with nothing but promise. So he came away to Paris, and for a time everything seemed to prophesy splendid things. Then a letter came—it was a very brief letter," continued Evelyn, after a pause, "and—and was not even written by himself. A friend wrote it. I suppose he was too busy to do it himself."

"What a horrid thing to do!" burst out Nancy, angrily.

"It wasn't nice. But I suppose there was a reason, and it didn't matter much, anyhow. There was nothing in it but a few lines, to say that something unforeseen had happened which must end our—our friendship. He asked to be forgiven and forgotten, and that was all. There was no address."

"But his friends—his relatives?"

He had no near relatives, and his friends, he dropped them all, as he did me. None of us ever heard of him again."

"Yet, somehow, I can't believe your artist was a cad," said Nancy, after a



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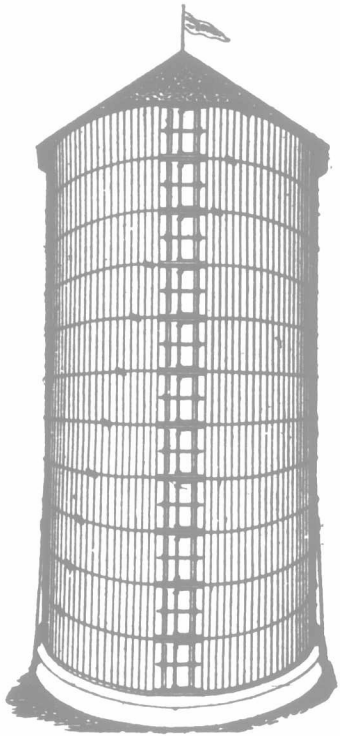
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MONTREAL.

pause. "It isn't in human nature to love a girl like you and then forget her so lightly. What was his name? Perhaps I have met him. We foreigners in the studios generally know something of each other, and I have been in Paris nearly eight years."

"His name was Vayne—Christopher Vayne," answered Evelyn.

They had reached the entrance doors of the Salon as she spoke, and the latter, as they swung to behind them seemed to take up and prolong the rhythm of the name.

"You know him?" questioned Evelyn, breathlessly, as she saw a startled change of expression cross her companion's face.

"I have heard of him," answered Nancy, recovering herself; "but I will tell you later, when—we have seen 'The Lady in Green and Gold.'"

She led the way straight to the end of the gallery as she spoke, and though inwardly surging with emotions that Evelyn had fondly imagined were laid aside long ago with an old green gown, she was forced to follow her friend through the crowded room in silence.

Nancy's look of startled surprise, however, had done its work, and in the few paces that it took to measure the length of the gallery memory rolled back the dead years from the sepulchre of the past, and Evelyn saw herself a school-girl again at Miss Jay's academy, and Christopher Vayne, a boy with a paint box, who taught the native rustics to see their fields and barns through magic glasses.

Even the stray bunches of forget-me-nots that Nancy had remembered—foolish language of the schoolgirl heart as they seemed in these later days—were very precious in this hour, with their resurrected visions of things and imaginings that, alas! the mills of time and happening had bruised so badly.

Foolish, foolish days! They yet came back to Evelyn now in the crowded rooms of the Salon like the scent of clover on a summer wind.

Even Miss Jay's academy and all the schoolgirl sentiment for which it stood crossed her vision again, and then passed away, and in its place Evelyn saw the schoolgirl, now a woman, with all the sentiment transmuted into the fine gold of love, and the boy a man of passion and burning ideals, while the forget-me-nots took other forms which neither poet nor painter, nor forget-me-not have ever yet made their own.

But, even as they reached the end of the gallery, these, too, passed away in their turn, and, of all that had gone before, nothing remained but a girl in a green gown, looking through an English hedge, down the road a man had once gone, on his way to Paris.

"This is it," said Nancy, suddenly, as they stopped in front of a large painting, before which a little crowd of people had silently gathered.

Evelyn looked up as her friend spoke, and for the moment was conscious of nothing but a shimmering mass of green and gold; then slowly from out the tangle of foliage a girl's eyes met her own, eyes almost lost in the strong shadow in which the face was painted, but whose spirit seemed to reach out to the other girl's troubled consciousness with a suggestion of infinite calm.

All the subdued noise and chatter seemed to have left this end of the room, and something of the strange spirit of serenity and tenderness which the painter had embodied in his ideal seemed to have communicated itself to the frivolous Parisians who stood there rapt and silent in front of his masterpiece.

And yet, like all the great things of art and life, the picture was simple.

Just a girl in a green gown, parting a tangle of green boughs as if to send yet one more lingering glance to some one who was going away, and for symbolism might have served as a flash of his youth to a man when he is tired and gray.

The luminous landscape in the background rendered the figure at a first glance little more than a silhouette, and the cool foreground was barely relieved here and there by a flash of sunlight that played through the green leaves like the gleam of a fairy's wing.

One gleaming touch of light caught the gold of the hair, and a few high lights defined the outline; otherwise the figure as it stood there, with its back to the dazzling sunlight and its face looking

straight out of the picture, was wrapped in shadow.

And out of the shadow, in turn, smiled the wonderful eyes—eyes suggesting vague questionings to Evelyn, and to which she began to feel she alone possessed the key.

"Don't you think it might be a portrait of yourself?" whispered Nancy, with a curious glance at her friend.

Evelyn did not answer. Strange answers to those vague questions began to float through her mind, and with it all there grew and grew a sense of familiarity with every detail of the picture.

The very boughs seemed like old familiar friends, and the girl who parted them? Ah! Now she saw the Hkensness Nancy spoke of. It was indeed herself—the old real self that Nancy had questioned her about less than an hour ago—the self Evelyn fancied had been laid aside long ago with an old green gown.

"Come," said Nancy, who was watching her friend closely, "and I will tell you the story of the man who painted 'The Lady in Green and Gold.'"

"He came to Paris six years ago, and he was English," she began abruptly, as they found a quiet corner and sat down.

"He was young, he was brilliant, and before long became the shining light of Lemaire's. There was no future too great to prophesy for him, the master said, and if you add to this that he loved and was loved by a beautiful girl, and that every one was his friend, you will have a picture of this man as he was then. Now try to realize what it must have been to lose all this in less than a minute—just one little minute of time, and love and talent and even a future were swept away. It was at a railway station," Nancy went on quickly, for Evelyn's face was white with appeal, "and there was a great crowd.

"Many of the people were tipsy, for it had been a fete day, and in the rush that was made for the incoming train a mother and her two little children—oh! Evelyn, wasn't it awful?—were thrown down on the rails. It was all over in a moment, and nobody ever quite knew how he did it; but Christopher Vayne was on the platform, and—"

"Saved them. Oh! he saved them?" whispered Evelyn, passionately.

"Yes, he saved them, but his arm—the engine caught it," explained Nancy, with a shudder. "It was his right arm, and the doctors, when they saw it, said that he would never paint again. They amputated it and saved his life, but he was in the hospital for a long time."

Nancy went on, after a pause, in which she dared not look at her companion's face, "and when he came out he was, as Dick puts it, 'absolutely broken and done for.' Dick, I forgot to tell you, was his friend and fellow-student at Lemaire's, and the first thing Mr. Vayne did when he came out of the hospital was to ask Dick to write a letter. He had nothing left, he said, for any woman to waste her years over; so Dick wrote the letter. It was to a girl in England, whose name Dick had forgotten; but in essence it told her that the one who sent it had changed his mind."

"Oh! don't, Nancy, don't!" pleaded Evelyn, piteously. "Just tell me what happened afterward."

"He left Paris and disappeared. No one—not even Dick—knew what became of him. It was supposed he had committed suicide in his despair, but for five years no trace of him was ever found. Then a week ago Paris was startled by 'The Lady in Green and Gold.'"

"You mean"—began Evelyn, a dawning comprehension in her eyes.

"He painted it with his left hand! That last day when he left Dick and went out into the dark alone he had nothing but a dim little hope for company. He took it away with him to a lonely village in the Ardennes, and there slowly but surely began to fan it into a flame. Little by little it grew as he worked on patiently through the lonely years—one—two—three—then four, then five, and he came back to Paris with 'The Lady in Green and Gold.'"

"Oh, splendid! Splendid!" repeated Evelyn, with shining eyes.

"Wasn't it? Just think of him away there in his lonely village, working on year after year till he mastered that unruly hand. Literally he had to become as a little child and begin life all over again. Ah, that was heroic, if you



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

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FARM FOR SALE—200 acres, in Elma Township, near Listowel; good buildings; land clean and in excellent state of cultivation; in good dairy section; will sell on easy terms, as owner wishes to retire. Apply to Wm. Burnett, Britton, Ontario.

ONTARIO VETERAN GRANTS WANTED—Located or unlocated; state price. Box 35, Brantford.

STEADY married man is open for engagement on farm, near a Roman Catholic church. Address: Mr. King, Teeswater, Ontario.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—American Banner. White, Bald, grown on new land; splendid yield; tested 50.8 bushels per acre at Guelph (see last report); strong straw. Send for sample. Price, 90c. per bushel; bags, 25c. each. Prompt shipment. Yorkshire wine. W. T. Davidson & Son, Meadowdale, Ontario.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshine, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

WANTED—Experienced horse stockman and wife. Take care of 200-acre farm, near Hamilton. Knowledge of breeding and raising of young horse stock essential. Apply: C. A. Miller, Box 164, Hamilton, Ontario.

220 ACRES—Township of Markham, County of York; 1 mile from Locust Hill station, O.P.R., 20 miles from Toronto. 2 good houses, modern outbuildings; silos, wind-mills, etc. 20 acres bush; stream through farm. One of the best farms in township. Very reasonable price for quick sale. F. E. Reesor, Locust Hill, Ontario.

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Choice clay loam; Oxford County; three miles from Plattsville; half mile from village store and post office, school and church; 14 miles from Galt, on a main road. The farm is very hard to excel for quality of soil, slightly rolling to drain well; spring creek for stock; the buildings cost more than asked for farm. Very fine two-story stone house, 30x40, and 20x34, and 35x17; window and door sills and chimneys dressed stone; stone work is most excellent; house is bricked inside, making it warm and damp-proof; cellar and furnace; house worth \$5,000 or \$6,000; barns are magnificent, all clear stuff, lumber all through, battened and painted; barn 75x85; L to it 40x90; tie up 60 head of cattle; shed 45x25; sheep pen and hen-house, 50x30; all on stone basements; buggy house, 25x25; stone pigpen, 40x25; 160 acres cultivated; buildings cost at least \$16,000, and this price will take the farm, with thirty acres of wheat in. R. Walte, Oxford Street, Ingersoll.

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like," concluded Nancy; "far more heroic."

But Evelyn had suddenly ceased to listen. She had risen to her feet, and, with parted lips and all the color gone from her face, waited for two men who had entered the room and now came toward them.

One of these was keen of face and slight of figure; he wore a foreign decoration in his buttonhole, and had the modernity of America written on his every look and movement; the other was tall and strong, like a knight of old, and his badge of honor was an empty sleeve.—Seaman Bright, in N.Y. Tribune.

A Souvenir Enforced.

By Leslie Davis.

Mrs. Birchard looked up from her embroidery. "Henry," she announced, "I have been thinking about giving a ladies' luncheon."

"Well," responded her husband, encouragingly, "that would be nice."

"Yes," she pursued, meditatively, "teas are pleasant and card parties are exciting, but I don't think one really enjoys anything more than an informal luncheon. I believe I'll invite eleven, that will make twelve of us, and twelve is such an easy number to serve, a dozen of everything just goes around. Now, when would you have it? How would Tuesday do, the fourth?"

Judge Birchard placed a black six on a red seven in his game of solitaire, then he looked up with a laugh. "It seems to me, Bertha," he remarked, slyly, "that the fourth will just about be somebody's birthday."

His wife beamed upon him.

"Henry Birchard, you are the best husband I have. How do you remember! It's the rarest of virtues. If you only knew how some women have to hint and maneuver in order to have any notice taken of their anniversaries! They are forced to be quite shameless about it. Yes, it will be my birthday, but no one will know it, unless it is Sally Palmer; old school friends have dreadful memories. You see, Henry, I want to have the luncheon soon, because I have an uncertain feeling about this Anna of ours; I am so afraid she will leave, and she does serve beautifully. I needn't worry about faithful old Maggie, she will cook everything perfectly."

While the cards were being shuffled, Judge Birchard looked over at his wife inquiringly. "If I am satisfactory as a husband and Anna and Maggie are equal to their parts, why that anxious pucker in your forehead?" he asked.

"Oh, it's really nothing, Henry, nothing at all; but I do wish I were more original! You see, every hostess tries to have something a little different, a souvenir, or anything of that sort, and I have racked my brain, but I simply cannot think of a thing that hasn't been done before."

The Judge rose and looked down upon her affectionately. "I wouldn't worry about that, Bertha," he reassured her. "Give them a good luncheon, and I don't think they will miss the something different. Well, I have to go down town now. I agreed to meet Markham at the club."

But he did not go directly to the club. Instead he made straight for the glittering counters of Mann & Company, his resource in the annual struggle to find a suitable token with which to celebrate Bertha's natal day.

"A little something for my wife," he confided to the friendly salesman, who had assisted in the yearly rite many times previously.

"Ah, yes. Let me see. Mrs. Birchard is pretty well provided with the usual table silver, I believe. Here now is something a trifle out of the ordinary; small individual skewers in silver. How would they do?"

"Just the thing!" The Judge was delighted to have found his gift so easily. Bertha would be charmed, and she could use the skewers for the first time in her birds on Tuesday. A master stroke!

"There is a small space for engraving," the clerk suggested, amiably. "The initials, as I remember, are B.L.B.?"

Judge Birchard hesitated. "I have always had the date on her presents," he considered. "As the place is so small, how would it do to omit the letters and simply put on the date?"

"Certainly, only a matter of choice";

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

and that concern so easily adjusted, the Judge went complacently on to his club.

Perhaps no entertainment, however successful ultimately, ever glided smoothly toward completion without a hitch. In the morning of the appointed Tuesday, Mrs. Birchard was summoned to the telephone at the call of her friend, Mrs. Palmer.

"Oh, Bertha, I am so sorry, but I cannot come to your luncheon after all! Cousin Amelia has come down from Piedmont to spend the day with me."

"Sally! What a shame! Let me think a minute. Why, of course you must come and bring Cousin Amelia with you!"

"That is perfectly sweet of you, Bertha, but have you considered? She would make thirteen at the table."

"So she would." Then after a pause, "Well, what if she does? I don't believe there is any one left on earth so benighted that she would object to sitting thirteen. I'll tell you what I'll do, Sally, I'll call each one up and ask her and let you know the result."

A series of telephone talks elicited the agreeable information that none of the guests would feel uneasy in the least, so the matter was arranged and at the appointed hour the visitors, emancipated from superstition, greeted each other and Cousin Amelia at Mrs. Birchard's hospitable board.

It was a delightful luncheon. Gay bits of spirited chatter and waves of airy laughter filled the dining-room, while one delicious dish succeeded another, prepared by the gifted Maggie and served by the irreproachable Anna.

It was with pardonable pride that in due time Mrs. Birchard surveyed a row of plates, each adorned with a round, brown bird held firmly together by a little shining, silver skewer. Only a very keen observer would have noticed that the hostess' bird was unspared.

Smilingly she watched her guests; each face reflected her own pleasure. A murmur of admiration went up from around the table; then—oh, could she believe her ears?

"What a perfectly original way of presenting souvenirs!" her left-hand neighbor was exclaiming.

"Isn't it?" another guest chimed in. "Mrs. Birchard, you are too clever!"

"They have the date on! How cunning! It is the prettiest memento I have had all this autumn," declared a third. "I am going to pull mine out at once so that I will not forget to take it; you'd all better do the same," she advised gayly, and the others agreed and followed suit.

"How did you happen to think of giving them?" asked Cousin Amelia mildly.

Mrs. Birchard heard as in a nightmare. They were appropriating her birthday present and she was powerless even to speak! She must say something, she thought, and managed a feeble smile.

"The idea came to me quite suddenly," she answered at last, and they all nodded brightly at her and went on talking happily.

After this delightful incident the luncheon progressed as successfully as before. Suddenly Mrs. Palmer's voice came floating down the table.

"You needn't think I have forgotten it, Bertha; this is your birthday!"

Another animated chorus. "Really? How delightful! Why didn't you tell us, we could have brought you a present!"

"What did you receive? do tell us!" asked Cousin Amelia pleasantly.

Insult to injury! What had she received, indeed!

Mrs. Birchard pulled herself up quickly and answered truthfully and proudly, "My boy at Harvard sent me a tea caddy and Elizabeth at Laselle made me a jabot of Irish crochet between study hours."

"How nice! And the Judge?"

A shadow passed over Mrs. Birchard's face, quickly noticed by the tactful Sally Palmer.

"Oh, men never remember birthdays, that is too much to expect," she interrupted, gayly. "How is Elizabeth getting along, Bertha?"

But Mrs. Birchard's loyal soul rebelled and would not accept the offered diversion. "My husband did remember," she volunteered, stoutly. "He gave me something!" and with this desperate answer she rose and led the way into the drawing-room. The luncheon was over.

After the guests had gone happily away and their hostess found time and a breathing space in which to adjust herself to the odd turn which affairs had taken, her eyes began to dance, and when Judge Birchard reached home a little later she ran eagerly to meet him, wearing the happy smile he liked to see. More, she was radiant.

"Well!" he exclaimed delightedly, "did the luncheon go so well?"

"It was perfect! Everything was lovely!" Then she hesitated a moment. "Henry, you mustn't mind too much, but the skewers—"

"George! Didn't they skew?"

"Yes, but the ladies thought they were souvenirs and took them all away! Henry, do you think it is bad luck to sit thirteen at table? It was very hard to have to give up those skewers, and yet they made the most wonderful souvenirs. Still I was very fond of them. Do you suppose that some time I could have—"

"Hm," meditated the Judge, "I think it is bad luck for me when you sit thirteen at table."

Turn the Idea Around.

A little thought will show you how vastly your own happiness depends on the way other people bear themselves toward you. The looks and tones at your breakfast table, the conduct of your fellow workers or employers, the faithful or unreliable men you deal with, what people say to you on the street, the way your cook and housemaid do their work, the letters you get, the friends or foes you meet—these things make up very much of the pleasure or misery of your day. Turn the idea around, and remember that just so much are you adding to the pleasure or the misery of other people's days. And this is the half of the matter which you can control. Whether any particular day shall bring to you more of happiness or of suffering is largely beyond your power to determine. Whether each day of your life shall give happiness or suffering rests with yourself.—Onward.

How to be Miserable.

If you wish to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch, you will make misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose.—Charles Kingsley.

EVENTUALLY

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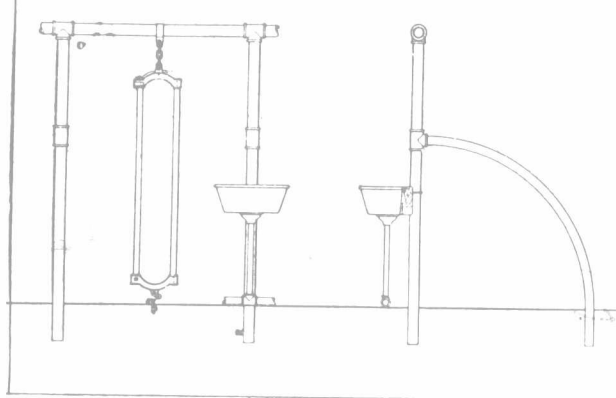
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Looking Backward and Forward.

By Margaret L. Fairbairn.

A young woman lay slowly swinging in a hammock, in the orchard of a large comfortable farmhouse, which in summer became a hotel on a small scale. The book she had been reading had dropped into her lap as the thoughts it had suggested filled her mind. Her glance every little while wandered to four children playing on the bank of a tiny stream, which to them was a mighty river, affording an infinite variety of amusement. She looked up at the sound of nearing footsteps.

"Come, mother," she said to the newcomer, "and sit in this big chair. Are you quite comfortable now? Does that sun bother you? I've been thinking very hard about something and I want to see how it will seem to you."

The elder woman did as requested, then took out her work. "Well, Madge," she said, "what is it?"

The voice had the soft tone and sweet accent of a Scotch gentlewoman, and the quiet face belonging to it was framed by the hair drawn down the sides and over the tips of the ears in much the same fashion as when the wearer was a bride.

"Would you believe it, mother—this continuous leisure almost wearies me. With so little to do I actually find myself wishing for the time to pass and wondering what we are to have for the next meal—I that never thought the day long enough for all I had to get into it! But that wasn't what I wanted to talk about. (The children are all right, mother; all that shrieking is only for fun.) Listen to this, now: 'The Lord help us to see things in the right light, at the right distance, in the right proportions, lest we be mistaking sizes and distances and calculations.' . . . Mother, that is what I have been doing—'mistaking sizes and distances and calculations,' and now that I am away from my daily life a little I see things in another light."

"Go on, Madge."

"Do you remember the artist who painted father's portrait, how he used to step back from his work so often and study it? That's what I am trying to do with my life, and I see that my values are away out and my proportions are wrong."

"I am afraid I do not understand you, Madge."

"Of course you don't, mother; I don't quite understand myself, but I'm trying to. One mistake I have been making is that I do not manage things better and have more leisure at home. Of course, I've all the time there is, as Mark Twain, or Alice in Wonderland, or somebody has said; but that isn't it. The problem seems to be like this—here is a family of six, father, mother and four children, who have to be looked after generally by one person, with a limited supply of outside help, and a still more limited supply from within. (But I'm training them, mother, and they are doing better as they grow older). Now, can this be done and that woman have any time left for rest and recreation of body, soul, and spirit? The woman hasn't succeeded in doing it so far, but she is beginning to think it can be done."

There was a pause.

"Perhaps when you tell me more I will understand you better, dear," said the older woman. The hammock swung slowly for a few minutes in silence.

"How did you do, mother, when we were little? Did you have much time? I cannot imagine you in the hurry-flurry I get into so often."

The older woman dropped her work as her mind went back to those early married days.

"Yes, Madge, I had probably more time than you seem to have. We lived in a small town, you know. People did not do so many things and were not so fashionable. Help was easy to get and less costly than now. I was busy, but there was always time to spend in your father's study when he wanted to read me a bit of his sermon, or something else that interested him and he wished me to enjoy with him. Even if the work was stopped for awhile, or a cake overdone in the oven, that was little in comparison with keeping peace with him.



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—J. R. Lowell.



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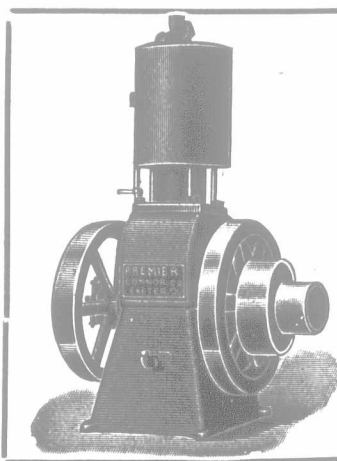
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a gasoline engine which is simple in construction, and will carry any load that the water-cooled engines of the same size will. 2 and 4 H.-P. only, but big enough for any farm work. When writing, it is a help to state the purpose for which the engine is wanted.

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A CONFIRMED PESSIMIST.

"How is your wife, John?"

John (the waiter)—"Well, I don't know, miss. When the sun don't shine she's miserable, and when it does she says it fades the carpet."

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in my woman's way. There was visiting to be done together, and many invitations to a quiet tea or evening. It was part of my life's work, and I took it so—pleasures, interruptions and all. But you know, dear, everything was simpler then. Our meals were plainer—cake and some preserves or sauce was quite enough for an ordinary tea, and other things corresponded. We needed fewer clothes, for the fashions did not change so often; so dresses and bonnets were worn several seasons, and no one thought shame of it."

"Then you had the very state of things I am trying to get back to! Now, John doesn't make sermons, so of course I am not asked to criticise, but he does want me to play for him, or talk over some book he has brought home, or go for a walk or to a concert, but usually I say I cannot, I'm too tired. So I've concluded there must be a change: I must get my proportions better between work and play."

She looked musingly at the gentle face opposite her. Her mother, then, had solved the same problems, perhaps a little less complex, that she was puzzling over now.

"Do you remember, mother," she continued, "a seamstress we used to have, a quiet woman with light hair. She had a worthless husband and five children and had had such a very, very hard time—all the harder because she had been brought up in comfort. She was quite a philosopher in her way, but she seldom spoke of her own troubles, except those that were past. There was one thing she told me that I have never forgotten, the point of view was so new to me. She was once sewing for a minister's wife and was asked by her to attend a mothers' meeting over which this said minister's wife presided. There this lady gave a talk in which she told her hearers that no matter what happened, at least they could all be clean and tidy. That sounds quite the correct thing, doesn't it? but the seamstress thought otherwise. 'The lady meant well,' she said indignantly, 'only she didn't know what she was talking about! Cleanliness costs. How would she like, after a hard day's work, to go home and wash and scrub and sew there all evening? And often there isn't money enough to buy soap and needles and thread, and the water has perhaps to be carried up and down a flight of stairs! Did she think we were made of iron?'"

"I have said much the same thing myself, Madge. Do you not think many of these people could do better?"

"No doubt, mother, many of them are merely shiftless. But that isn't the point. I have been applying the principle to my own case. My aim has always been, to have every nook and corner of my house immaculate, spotless, dustless. Your dainty housekeeping was my model, but I forgot the differences in our circumstances. Two maids and no children is a long way from an occasional charwoman and four children. I succeeded, but the process was too costly. The time and strength it took were out of all proportion to its share. After this the house shall be as clean and orderly as an allotted time each day will keep it. A little dust here or there will not matter so much as an overtired mother and wife."

"That seems reasonable, my dear. What else are you going to reform?"

"There is the cooking and preparation of food. In the multiplicity of recipes and cooking lessons we have grown to think that many and complicated dishes are a necessity. This is a mistake. Henceforth a new order of things will begin, with, I cannot help suspecting, with some grim satisfaction, considerable benefit to our health. One dish where we have often had three or four; uncooked fruit, or something simply made, cooked fruit, or something simply made, where before there were elaborate processes and much ornamentation. What if my neighbor does differently, or my visitor is accustomed to so and so; must I tire myself to meet some foolish conventional standard to gain their approval and so lose what is more valuable? Things shall be well prepared and pretty to look at, but oh, so simple! I have a picture in my mind of an unexpected lunch with a friend. Her husband was away and she begged me to stay. The dining-room table was covered with a blue denim cloth on which was a white centerpiece, and on this a little blue vase

held a single branch of japonica. We had little beside bread and butter, but such a delightful talk! That and the beauty of the little flaming branch stay with me always. Am I tiring you, mother?"

"No, no, Madge, go on. These things sound a little odd, but no doubt they are best for you."

"Yes, you dear old conservative, I believe they are. I am a reformer by force of circumstances, but my proposed reformations so far only concern two departments of my work. The others all need sorting over, and readjusting, so that I may see them in the right proportions. If I tell you of a neighbor of ours who seemed to have an almost absolute lack of the comparative values of her occupations, you will see what I mean. She was such a kind-hearted woman, so upright and pleasant and hearty that I was very fond of her, but I never could understand the why of so many of her doings. She would spend half a day altering some tucks in a dress because they were too wide, or too narrow, or slanted the wrong way; and then she would in consequence miss some important engagement. She would knit silk stockings for her husband, and such a toil as it was!—when money was no object, and he would just as soon have had boughten ones. Or she would set herself a task in some lace work, ordinary and ugly, for if it had been beautiful or rare there might have been some excuse, working as though her living depended on it, and letting the house and higher and more important occupations go. Then she would take two or three trips to do some shopping or to go to the dressmaker's, when with a little forethought one might have done. Her preparations for a meal were never made in time, even when she was entertaining, so that things always had a haphazard air; indeed, all the house had, and if she had been in poor circumstances I do not know what would have happened. Perhaps it would have cured her."

"But there, I've 'adorned my tale' to the verge of gossip, and it is time the children were gathered in and made presentable for tea; but just do listen to this before you go—it is from a biography, mother," looking up with a smile, for the use of fiction was a debatable point with the elder woman. "She was a born artist in daily life as well as music, and she used daily life as if it were music to be enjoyed and carefully guarded against false notes."—[Good Housekeeping.]

Fair Lady Flora.

By Garnet Noel Wiley.

Fair Lady Flora went down to the brook;
Sing, sing little birds in the willow!
Too blue were her eyes and too lily her look;
White cloud on the breast of the rill O.

Fair Lady Flora past over the sand;
Can faint-kissing feet leave a hollow?
The creamy flags purpled to brush her soft hand,
Up-springing and sighing to follow.

Fair Lady Flora stepped into the tide;
"Oh, rose on the fountain a-quiver!"
It was too mickle deep, it was too mickle wide,
And the lady stepped back all a-shiver.

Fair Lady Flora came up from the brook;
The birds flew away from the willow;
Too blue were her eyes and too lily her look—
White cloudage will fade from the rill O.

"After you've been two weeks in the house with one of these terrible handy men that ask their wives to be sure and wipe between the tines of the forks, and that know how much raising bread ought to have, and how to hang out a wash so each piece will get the best sun, it's a real joy to get back to the ordinary kind of man. Yes, 'tis so!" Mrs. Gregg finished with much emphasis. "I want a man who should have sense about the things he's meant to have sense about, but when it comes to keeping house I like him real helpless, the way the Lord planned to have him!"

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You see,
Ma'am, we
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Windsor Salt will do.

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They say it dissolves
slowly, salts the curd
evenly, and makes a
smooth, rich cheese
that will 'keep'

And this section of Canada is famous
for its fine cheese.

I know you will be pleased with Windsor
Cheese Salt".



GOSSIP.

BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

Haley Bros., Springfield; Rettie Bros., Norwich, and T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg, have engaged Col. D. L. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, to sell by public auction, on January 2nd, 1912, seventy-five head of high-class registered Holstein cattle. This promises to be the best sale of cattle of this breed ever held in Canada, as all the cattle offered will be of superior quality, some having made phenomenal records in the dairy tests at the Winter Fair at Guelph. Many of the cows will be carrying calves by the best bulls in Canada. Further particulars will be published later.

J. Watt & Son, Salem, report that their Shorthorns are doing nicely. They are offering a number of good young cows and heifers in calf, or with calves at foot. Most of them are by Imp. Pride of Scotland (a bull that has left them as good a lot of heifers as they have had on the farm for years). They are of the right type and of the very best of breeding, and are in calf to the Brawith Bud bull, now in use in the herd. Also one good yearling bull from imported sire and dam; a good worker and sure. He is out of one of their best breeding cows. Any one in need of a good bull, cow or heifer will find it to their advantage to see these before buying, as they are for sale at prices anyone can afford to pay.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, Markdale, reports having sold all his young bulls and some good cows this season, and that he has had demands for more. Some sales made are: To Wm. Taylor, Euphrasia, King George Fyvie, a superbly bred red calf, from Claret 3rd (imp.), and Lord Fyvie (imp.), one of W. G. Pettit & Son's importations of the Missie and Scottish Archer families, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This young bull is one of the best that ever left the Codardale Farm, and is sure to greatly improve any herd in which he is used. The farmers in his locality may consider themselves fortunate in having within their reach for service such an animal. To Joseph Hampton, Holland Centre, Lord Elgin, a beautiful red bull calf, of the low-down, fleshy type, an animal that will make a prizewinner if properly cared for. He is by Lord Fyvie (imp.), and out of Martha 7th, one of W. G. Pettit & Son's best cows. His breeding is all that could be desired, and he is sure to be a valuable sire in the herd. To Joseph Halbert, Harkaway, Lord Aberdeen, sire Lord Fyvie (imp.), dam Miss Aberdeen 4th, by choice Koral (imp.). This fine animal heads a superior herd, owned by one of the best farmers of Euphrasia. He is sure to do well, and those who use him will not regret it, as he will stamp his good qualities on his progeny. To the celebrated importer and stock breeder, Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, a beautiful roan bull for shipment to Kainloops, B. C., for use in one of the superb herds there. These, with three fine cows to go East, comprise a few of sales this season, and still the demand continues.

Charles Currie, proprietor of the Morrison Stock Farm, Morrison, Ont., has lately shipped two show sows to Kentucky, and still has for sale some extra choice sows carrying litters; also a number of good boars ready for service, and some younger pigs. A pair of good Shorthorn bull calves and a number of females, including calves and three-year-olds, are for sale. All those of breeding age are bred to Prime Lad, a son of the champion bull, Prime Favorite (imp.). A good bull calf was recently shipped from this herd to head a herd at Vankleek Hill, Prescott County, Ont. Mr. Currie will sell right, and before buying get his prices.

Mr. T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., whose many past importations of Clydesdale and Percheron horses have met with so much favor with a critical buying public, wishes to intimate to his many friends through these columns that about August 1st he intends sailing for Scotland and France for his 1911 importation, and assures us that he will make a most careful selection, and expects to land a lot that will compare favorably with any other 1911 importation. Full particulars will appear in "The Farmer's Advocate" on their arrival. Mr. Elliott also expects to make an exhibit at the coming Toronto Exhibition, and those in charge will be pleased to meet all interested in good horses, and answer all enquiries relative to their breeding, etc. Look them up.

UNITED STATES EXPORT TRADE IN PERCHERONS.

Percheron horses have been imported to America for more than sixty years. It will, however, be a surprise to many to learn that exports of Percherons have grown to considerable proportions, and are rapidly increasing. Percheron importations to Canada in the past two years comprised 283 head in 1909, 65 per cent. of which came from United States; 442 head in 1910, 45 per cent. coming from United States; and from January to July 17th, 1911, 264 head, 67 of which came from France, and 197 from United States. Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, have taken the most, but Ontario also got a good many. Percheron breeders in Canada have waged an aggressive advertising campaign, and by bringing out good shows of the breed at the leading fairs, it has been brought into general notice, so that more importations from the United States to Canada are likely. Mexico is also taking United States Percherons. The foregoing is gist of a letter written by Wayne Dinsmore, the Secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America.

TRADE TOPIC.

POTATO DIGGER.—In another column in this issue appears an advertisement of a potato digger made by the E. R. Allen Foundry Company, Corning, New York. This digger is known as the "Boss" potato digger. It is a two-horse machine, weighing about 500 pounds. It is so constructed as to making the picking an easy matter, and the manufacturers claim that it will dig side hills or uneven ground as well as level surfaces, and that it will work equally well in stony ground. It is built to last, and judging by the testimonials of users, it solves the problem of getting up the potatoes. Potato-growing is increasing, and those having large acreages and wishing to purchase a labor-saving machine, should make inquiry of the Allen Foundry Co., and get their prices before buying.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DAMAGES FROM HORSE-RACING.

If an agricultural society do not protect their ring, and the judges make the saddle horses race, who is liable for damages done to ring? A READER.
Ontario.

Ans.—Probably the society; but the statement of facts is not sufficient to enable us to say definitely.

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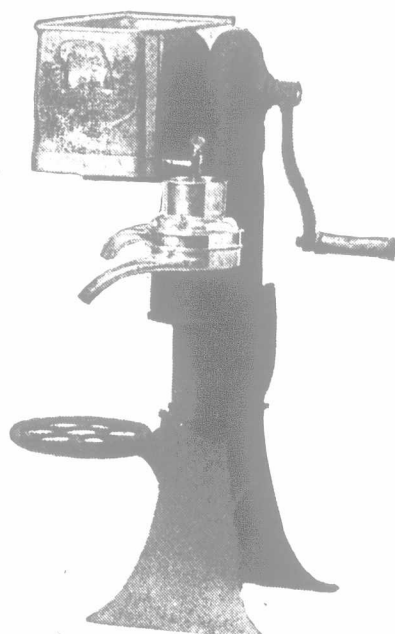
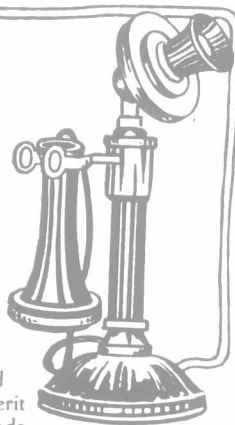
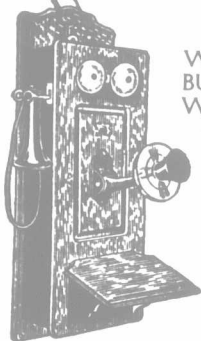
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10-12 Alice Street, Waterford, Ontario.
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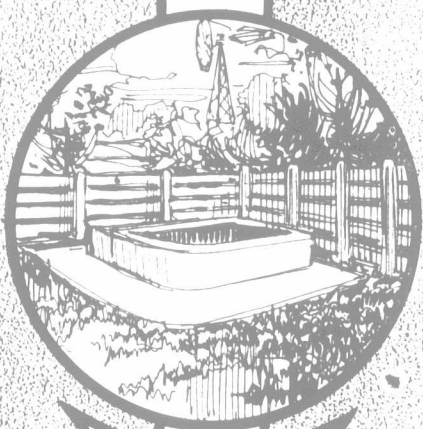
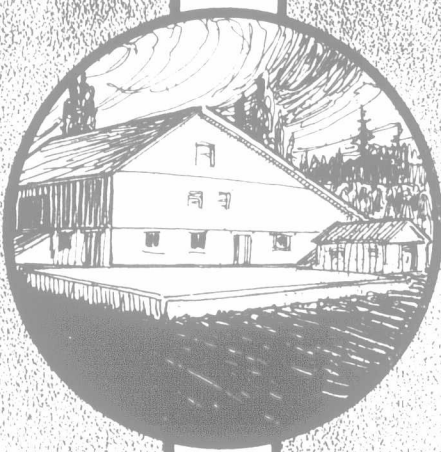
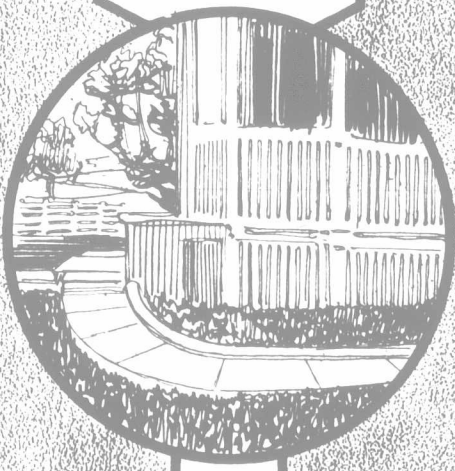
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To give their users good honest
returns for the money invested.

AND DO IT

We want every farmer interested in Cream
Separators to know about the "STANDARD."

Send a Post Card To-day for Our Catalogue

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.
Eastern Branch, Sussex, N. B. RENFREW, ONT.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.,

Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address

THE WESTERN FAIR

Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Exhibition **London, Ont.**

September 8th to 16th, 1911

\$26,000.00
offered this year in
Prizes and Attractions

**MAGNIFICENT
LIVE STOCK
EXHIBITS**

All prizes awarded by judges paid regardless of competition in the different sections.

\$1,000.00 added to the Live Stock Prize List this year. Come and win some of it. Attractions better than ever. Firework and Military Tattoo each evening.

**SINGLE FARE OVER ALL RAILROADS IN WESTERN ONTARIO.
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS. SPECIAL RATES FOR EXHIBITORS.**

Prize lists, entry forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President,

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

DON'T DEPEND ON WOODEN WHEELS AND ORDINARY WAGONS

If you ever see a farmer coming down the road on a wagon and whistling a tune, you can make up your mind the wagon is a T-K Handy Farm Wagon with Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. The reason is that his wagon was loaded in half the time usually necessary with ordinary wagons, the load is greater by far, and the wheels take the ground (rocky or muddy) smoothly and without the least resistance.



**Wide-Tire Steel
Wheels and
Handy Farm
Wagons**

TK

This is the kind of equipment you want to haul your loads. T-K wagons with Indestructible Wheels will outlast two ordinary wagons. The steel wheels are best construction possible. They are made with staggered spokes, so the tires won't bend between spoke-heads, while the hubs never wear out. Letters from thousands of farmers testify to their superiority. Write for booklet and special prices.

TUDHOPE-KNOX COMPANY, Limited,

Orillia, Ontario.

When The Cow Has Done Her Part

OF COURSE it's important that the cow do her part. But after that, it's up to your cream separator. If it doesn't get highest quality cream—if it doesn't skim to a trace—you are robbing yourself of the profit that your cows have produced.

I H C Cream Harvesters get full value out of the milk, not for a few months only, but through years of constant service. They have proved their durability, close skimming, easy cleaning, and easy running advantages.

I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes.

The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write to nearest branch house for catalogues and other information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A
(Incorporated)



I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN PERFORMANCE.

Holsteins accepted in the Canadian Record of Performance since last report:

Sylvia (7765), three-year-old class: 13,456.5 lbs. milk; 420.939 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.12; number of days in milk, 320. Owned by U. E. Warrman, Warkworth, Ont.

Mercedes May (8302), two-year-old class: 9,055.25 lbs. milk; 291.194 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.21; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.

Lady Tillie Acema (9229), two-year-old class: 8,290 lbs. milk; 308.65 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.72; number of days in milk, 361. Owned by R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

Beauty's Buffalo Girl (3562), mature class: 16,820.9 lbs. milk; 554.86 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Tig. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Daisy Quirk (11190), two-year-old class: 10,009.09 lbs. milk; 395.26 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.95; number of days in milk, 348. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Tensen Posch De Kol (9567), two-year-old class: 12,006.39 lbs. milk; 365.92 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.04; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Lilly Westwood 2nd (3966), mature class: 13,738.37 lbs. milk; 448.752 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.26; number of days in milk, 302. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Queen De Kol Peer 2nd (10203), two-year-old class: 10,339.1 lbs. milk; 366.75 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.54; number of days in milk, 358. Owned by Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont.

Queen Netherland Peer (10201), four-year-old class: 15,253.8 lbs. milk; 447.08 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.93; number of days in milk, 342. Owned by Edgar Dennis.

Queen's Artis Peer (10200), mature class: 12,609.9 lbs. milk; 398.628 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.24; number of days in milk, 342. Owned by Edgar Dennis.

Netherby Queen Jane (4336), mature class: 12,318.1 lbs. milk; 444.15 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.60; number of days in milk, 228. Owned by S. G. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.

Boutsje Posch Mercedes (10356), two-year-old class: 8,927.95 lbs. milk; 262.33 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.9; number of days in milk, 288. Owned by S. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

TRADE TOPIC.

WINTER FAIR AT GUELPH.—Preparations are now well under way for the next Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, from Monday to Friday, December 11th to 15th, 1911. The opening of the Fair on Monday last year proved such a success that the same day has been chosen again for this year. Even with the extra day, it is found difficult to arrange the big programme of judging and lectures so as to provide ample time for each. The prize list will soon be ready for distribution. Few changes have been made, as the already large prizes, totalling \$16,000, offer great inducements to exhibitors of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and seed grain. The only new classes are the following ones for poultry and seeds: Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Pit Games, Mallard Ducks, Alfalfa, Rye, and Buckwheat. The suggestion that the swine classification should be arranged according to weights instead of by age will not be acted upon this year. Plans have been prepared for a new building in connection with the Fair in which will be placed stalls for about one hundred horses. It is expected this building will be completed early in the fall. With this addition included, there will be accommodation in the Fair buildings for 250 horses, 250 cattle, 500 sheep, 500 hogs, 6,000 birds, and 2,000 bushels of grain. Prize lists may be secured on application to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FARM BARNS Must Be Fireproof

Brick and stone are out of the question for building farm barns. The first cost is too high—and the expense of freight and hauling prohibitive.

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

give you fireproof building material at most reasonable cost.

With an "Ideal" machine, you can make the concrete blocks right on the spot—make them yourself—so that the only cost is for actual material and putting them in place.

A barn, built of "Ideal" Concrete Blocks, is a barn to be proud of—solid, substantial, absolutely fireproof, warm in winter, and built for all time.

Even if you are building only one barn, silo or house, an "Ideal" Machine will pay for itself—and you can make concrete blocks for your neighbors and net a tidy profit all the year round.

Write us for handsomely illustrated catalogues.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Veterinary Adviser

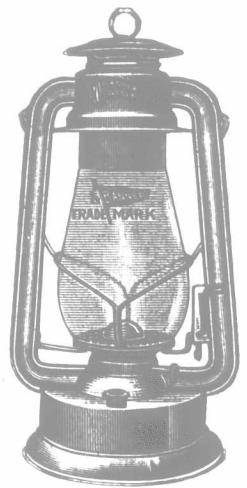
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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**Cold Blast
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Solid Brass Burner.
Cannot corrode.



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Costs no more than inferior lanterns.

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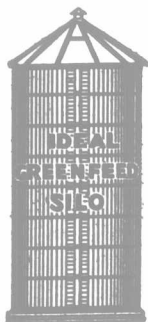
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BUT A TIME-PROVEN FACT**



Don't waste your time and money on an experiment. Our silos have been tried and proved for years. Are built from lumber thoroughly treated with a specially-prepared wood preservative, and have other important points of superiority. Free catalogue on application.

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN CANADA
BUILDING SILOS.

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CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC
September 2nd to September 9th, 1911

Six full days and three evening performances. Prize money increased 50 per cent. over previous years.

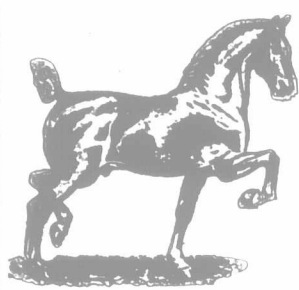
\$20,000 PRIZES **\$4,000 RACES**

Exhibits larger and better in all classes. Unrivalled attractions.
Great display of fireworks. All previous efforts surpassed.
One continual round of gaiety. You cannot afford to miss it.

CHEAP RATES AND EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS

For particulars, apply to:

H. E. CHANNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. Phone connection.

J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que., Canada IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES

Owing to the rough voyage experienced by my May importation only six were offered for sale, and were sold. The balance, consisting of two three-year-olds, one four-year-old, two two-year-olds and six yearlings have now completely recovered condition. These, with a few home-bred ones, including two yearling stallions of great promise, are now for sale at very low prices, considering their quality and breeding. Don't miss this opportunity of securing heavy-boned, highly-bred young ones cheaper by far than you can import them. Terms liberal.
DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

To all lovers of Clydesdale and Percheron horses in Canada, I wish to say that about August 1st I will sail for Scotland and France for another shipment, and intend to bring a high-class lot of show horses. Wait until you see them. Look up my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.
T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.
T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.

JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion
left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.
BARBER BROS.,
GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance phone.
GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

Just arrived. A grand lot of fillies and stallions. Everything that could be desired as to size and quality. Phone connection.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires—In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 years of age, Imp. and Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.
R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCRATCHES.

Give a reliable remedy for scratches in horses. J. P.

Ans.—Purge with a ball consisting of 9 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger after feeding a bran mash or two. Poultice the heels with linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights, putting on fresh poultices every eight hours, and then dress three times daily with a lotion consisting of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams of carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs. If they get wet, rub them dry.

BROME AND OTHER GRASSES.

Do you know if Australian Brome grass will stand the Canadian winters, and if it is a good kind of grass to sow for pasture, where a person could get the seed, and what time of the year is best to sow it? What time of the year is best to sow other grasses, and which are the best kinds for pasture? J. Mc.

Ans.—Brome grass stands the Canadian winters very well, but often does not make good growth the first year. It can endure any amount of cold, and also stands heat well, and does well on light soil. It is a very good pasture grass, being more suitable for pasture than for hay. The seed can be obtained from any of the large seed firms, and should be sown in the early spring with a nurse crop. It may be sown in June, or in August or September, without a nurse crop, on land that has been summer-fallowed. The nurse-crop method is the better. Most grasses and clovers are sown with a nurse crop in the spring. For pasture for two or more years: Red clover, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 3 pounds; orchard grass, 3 pounds; meadow fescue, 3 pounds; timothy, 3 pounds, sown in the spring.

HESSIAN FLY.

What treatment could fall wheat be given to protect it from the ravages of the "fly"? P. A. L.

Ans.—The following six precautions are the best known against the ravages of the Hessian fly, and we presume this is the fly referred to:

1. Choose only good, plump seed for sowing.
2. Do not sow wheat in the same fields as were infested this year, but rotate the crops.
3. Prepare the soil with extra care, in order to produce as rapid growing and vigorous plants as possible. This helps to enable them to recover from attacks.
4. Do not sow your wheat before September 15th. The damp weather of August practically insures that the flies will nearly all have emerged and laid their eggs before the sowing.
5. Plow down the volunteer wheat, barley or rye growing in the stubble fields not later than the end of September, because if the young larvae are left longer they may emerge next year in spite of the plowing.
6. Often much benefit has been gained by burning all rubbish from threshing. This destroys many of the immature insects.

Veterinary.

MARE WITH COUGH.

Mare eleven years old has a very bad cough when standing in barn or when working; has a wheezing in head, and sometimes a discharge from her nose.
SUBSCRIBER.

Cumberland Co., N. B.

Ans.—Get 1½ ounces of iodide of potassium, divide into 12 powders and give one powder morning and evening on her food till done. Keep the nostrils washed clean. If no improvement results, a veterinary surgeon ought to be consulted, because the symptoms suggest the possibility of nasal gleet, which, if present, well require an opening to be made through the bones of the face to allow the pus to escape. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

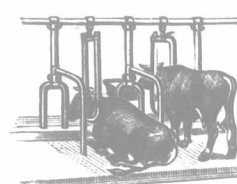


CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Toronto, Canada

O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions



Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. The swing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened by the cattle.

Write for our prices and circulars on Sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd.
145 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

Seldom See

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

ABSORBINE

These Absorbines will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for Special Instructions and Book \$2.00 free. ABSORBINE, J. R., Liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocitis, Old Sores, Ailments, Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Retrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE,
EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND

Exporters of pedigree live stock or all descriptions.

FACILE PRINCEPS.

Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent, Imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val, 2nd 868, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions, Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. Phone 708.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. WALTER HALL,
Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

Shorthorn Heifers

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretts, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Two Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—One roan, 2 years old, and one red 1 year old, both by imp. Choice Archer (83109). Two-year-old is out of a Miss Ramsden cow, and the yearling a Duchess of Gloster. Price, \$100 each. Apply to
TROS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs.—Seven red and light roan bulls, 6 to 12 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 73741; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS—A few superbly-bred cows and several heifers in calf for sale; all from imported or highly-bred stock. Herd headed by Lord Fyvie, imp., of Missie and Scottish Archer family.
DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.

Constipation

Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.

If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open. If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it.

Mr. Harry Revoy, Shanick, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial; they are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shorthorns Choice selections of bulls and heifers at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone. A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires Stock for sale of either kind or sex. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O. Erin Station, C. P. R.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. Offers a choice lot of one and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; also Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O. Brant Co.

A GOOD HEAD FOR BUSINESS. "I want a hat-pin," said little Mary of four years, as she gazed eagerly at the cushion full of sparkling ornaments on the milliner's showcase. "How much is it?" she asked, after making a very deliberate choice and laying her purchase money, a bright penny, on the counter. "Oh, nothing," returned the kind-hearted Mrs. Briggs, as Mary's mother was one of her regular customers. Imagine her amusement as the little "bargain-hunter" said most eagerly, "I'll take two, then."—The Delineator.

After a day with the mower, the binder or the threshing machine you can get the grease and grime off your hands in a minute with "SNAP".



At your dealer's— 15c. a can.

GOSSIP.

Official records of 161 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Association from May 16th to June 1st, 1911. This herd of 161 animals, of which over five-eighths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 61,792.1 lbs. of milk, containing 2,121,927 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.43 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 383.8 lbs. of milk, containing 13.18 lbs. of butter-fat, equivalent to 54.8 lbs. or 26 quarts of milk per day, and 15½ lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. During the late spring, many factors that put owners of cows making tests to much disadvantage, cut down the averages for these reports; yet, with over five-eighths of this herd as young heifers, they made a showing such as is seldom seen for the time of year, and such that every Holstein-Friesian owner will take a personal pride in calling the attention of his friends to the results. The pride that these breeders have in their cattle rests on a sure foundation.

CLYDESDALES OF ROYAL BREEDING

Although only about four years out from Scotland, John Semple, of Milverton, Ont., has established a big trade in Clydesdales, extending practically from end to end of the country. His rapid rise to a level with the older importing firms in Canada is accounted for by the fact that he is a Clydesdale man from boyhood, born and brought up amongst them, and knows a Clyde as well as most men, and besides being an expert judge, is conversant with all the breeders in Scotland, and knows just where to pick up the good ones at first cost, hence is in a position to sell a little cheaper than some others in the business. His 1911 importation of stallions and fillies is now at his stables, a big, drafty lot, full of character, particularly good at the ground, and bred most royally. Cadzow [11431] is a bay stallion, three years old, sired by the invincible Hiawatha, dam by the Glasgow prize horse, Lord Fauntleroy, grandam by the Highland and Agricultural Society Show second-prize horse, Springhill Darnley. This is a big colt, that will easily weigh the ton when developed, and stands on the best of feet and legs. He is one of the best colts in the country. Cambushinnie Crest [11982] is a bay three-year-old, by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam by the £3,000 Prince of Albion, grandam by the Highland and Agricultural Society Show champion, Rosedale. This is breeding unexcelled, and he is a colt worthy of his great breeding, being big and very smooth, remarkably even from end to end, and has a splendid quality of underpinning. He is a right good colt. Cambushinnie Squire [11983] is a brown three-year-old, by the great and renowned Royal Favorite, dam by Prince of Albion, grandam by Markeslie. He, too, has great size, with a clean, flat bone, and is a coming high-class horse. Probably the best, or, at least, one of the very best colts in Canada to-day, is the bay-roan two-year-old, Popinjay [11984], by the third-best sire in Scotland, Royal Favorite, dam by Dumro Blend, whose dam is the grandam of the great unbeaten Dunure Footprint, grandam by Theakston. This colt is a marvel, combining style and quality with size, and moves faultlessly. In fillies, there are several to select from, as well as some older ones. All are in foal. Polly of Poddick 19715 has a horse colt at foot, by Dumro Castle; she is by Dumlanrig, Hollyguard's Queen 25800 is a four-year-old, by Gallant Fauntleroy. Gigot 25799 is a three-year-old, by Royal Fashion. Mary McKeech 23112 is a seven-year-old, by Royal Favorite, Flash Ellen 23037 is a two-year-old, by Royal Favorite. Others are by Royal Favorite, Lord Lowther, Royal Fashion and Royal Times. Parties wanting a Clydesdale mare or filly should get in touch with Mr. Semple, as his prices are right, and so are the horses. He also has on hand a bay four-year-old Shire stallion, Prince of Burgeon (imp.) 387, by King Burgeon. He is extra good, and is also for sale.

City Man: My good man, have you lived here all your life?
Farmer: No, not yet.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO., ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non-pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshant Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Fl. wens, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Athol tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING: Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Long-distance phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds: Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep. Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch. Write for prices and catalogue to: J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable. Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.

Salem Shorthorns I am offering a number of heifers, different ages, for sale. They are bred in the purple and should interest any body in search of the right kind. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., ELORA STATION.

1861—IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS—1911 One right good yearling bull from imp. sire and dam, a good worker and sure; also a number of richly-bred young cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot. For prices and particulars, address: Elora Sta., G. T. and C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont., Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

High-class Shorthorns I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55942 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

High Grove Jerseys No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 1½ months old, out of heavy-producing dams. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

AUG. 26 TORONTO SEPT. 11
\$60,000.00 IN PRIZES

For products of the farm and home. GREATEST LIVE-STOCK SHOW ON THE CONTINENT. SPECIAL PRIZES: \$500.00 for best animal in Holstein classes. \$500.00 for best animal in Shorthorn classes.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th. For Prize Lists and information write

J. O. Orr, Manager, City Hall, Toronto

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp., 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.



HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record of Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMILTON, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record of Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.

Imp. and Canadian - bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.

Ayrshires bred for quality and quantity.

All young stock, have from one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Two young bulls of 1910, fit for light service; also a nice lot of 1911 calves, males only for sale. Write or phone

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Just Landed

45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 1734 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each or 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO 2

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Can offer service bulls and bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of dam with official records from 20 to 24 pounds butter in 7 days. Write for catalogue giving full particulars, or, better still, come and see them. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones.

Long-Distance Telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths

A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO.

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM

Have two yearling Holsteins and Yorkshires. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices.

G. W. CLEMONS, St George, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCOTTISH ALBUM.

Where is the Scottish Album printed, and what is the price per year?

D. S.

Ans.—Glasgow, Scotland. It may be secured from this office at 25 cents per copy.

GROWING BIG PUMPKINS.

Will you please inform me, through your valuable paper, how to feed a pumpkin or melon vine so as to make the pumpkins or melons grow large?

I. B.

Ans.—To grow large pumpkins, squashes or melons, the seed should be planted in soil over some manure. Leave only one pumpkin or melon on the vine, as the case may be. Pinch the end of the vine off, and place it in a dish of new milk. Renew the milk each morning.

WEAK COLT.

Colt, about a week old is healthy in every way, but weak on the front legs, from the knee down. The knee is strong enough. It can stand for a little while, but can't walk. What would you advise me to do for it? It knuckles over on the pastern joints.

W. C.

Ans.—Young colts, especially of the heavy breeds, often show a weakness of the legs and pasterns, which usually gradually disappears as the colt becomes older. If the colt is strong otherwise, and receives plenty of nourishment from its dam's milk, it will likely soon get over the trouble. Encourage exercise as much as possible and feed the dam well; also keep the colt dry. Exercise in the open and good care is about all that can be done.

TESTAMENTARY PROVISION FOR DAUGHTER.

A man made a will about 40 years ago, which was his last, and was registered, leaving a farm to one son on condition that he would give to his daughter, that is his son's sister, a certain allowance as long as she should live. The son never gave his sister anything. Can she collect anything now from the place, or is the will outlawed? She has asked several times for a settlement, but cannot get one. The executors are all dead, as also is the son. His boys are running the farm now, and have been for fifteen years. He made an assignment about sixteen years ago, and his boys took over the place.

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—We are inclined to think that she may recover something even at this late date, and would suggest that she instruct a solicitor in the matter without further delay.

FOUL BROOD—STRAW HIVES.

1. What is the cause of foul brood among bees, and how can it be detected?
2. What harm does it do, and how may it be cured?
3. Will bees make honey in combs which have turned a dirty yellow color?
4. Where, and at what price, are chaff hives obtainable?

D. C.

Ans.—1. There are at present two forms of what is known as foul brood: One is now known as American foul brood, and the other as European foul brood. The former is the general form in Canada, and is carried by a germ generally transmitted to the larva by means of food honey or pollen. These are generally transmitted to the food through having been stored in a cell which has germs of disease in it through the death of larvae from the disease. It also spreads by bees robbing a diseased colony.

2. If not looked after, it will destroy colonies. To cure, shake the bees from diseased comb, honey, pollen, and brood, giving them starters of comb foundation in frames. After two days shake again upon starters of full sheets of foundation. The object of the second shake is to get rid of any diseased honey the bees may have had in their honey sacks at the time of the first shaking. The starters are only given to try to make the bees consume such diseased honey in wax secretion. Hives should be disinfected.

3. Provided the combs have no foul odors, the bees would likely accept them.
4. Manufacturers of apiary supplies would do well to advertise in these columns.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

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

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folders, Ontario

Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Seely, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

Stable Your Cattle The Superior Way

The Superior the only adjustable Stanchion in the world that you can adjust to tie from your smallest calf to your largest export steer

If you are remodelling or building a stable, write for our free book on Stable Equipment and learn how you can tie and untie your stock in half the time it takes you now.

How you can feed and clean out your stock in half the time it takes you now.

How you can show your stock off to a better advantage, and how your stock will do better, etc.

Send for the free book. Simply fill in the coupon and mail to-day to:

The Superior Barn Equipment Co. FERGUS, CANADA.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your book on Stable Equipment, which is to be sent free.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

Are you building or remodelling? When?

How many cattle do you stable?

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes:—"I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
I, the undersigned, J.P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all men by this right.

Signed, L. C. ROGERS, J.P., Fisher River, Man.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Maple Leaf Berkshires

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.

Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R.O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

THE HIGHEST DIGNITY.

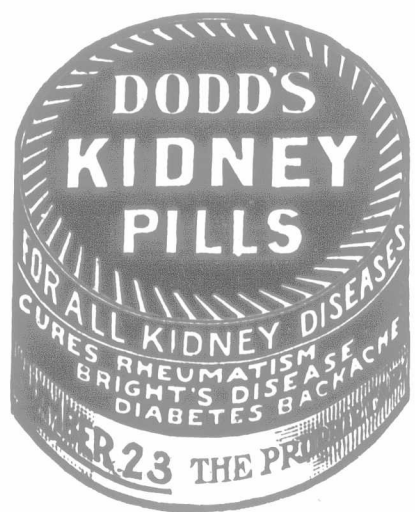
There joined the police, force of London a young Scotchman but recently arrived from his native land. Being detailed one day to block the traffic on a certain thoroughfare where members of royalty were expected to pass, he was accosted by a lady hurrying to keep an appointment who thrust her head from the carriage window to remonstrate with him over the delay. "I canna let you pass, ma'am," answered the man of the baton. "But, sir, you do not know who I am. I am the wife of a Cabinet Minister." "It disna mak' na difference, ma'am," he answered. "I couldna let you pass if you were the wife of a Presbyterian minister."—Presbyterian Standard.

PRETTY PERSONAL.

In one of the large cities a street-car collided with a milk-cart and sent can after can of milk splashing into the street. Soon a large crowd gathered. A very short man coming up had to stand on tiptoe to see past a stout woman in front of him.

"Goodness!" he exclaimed. "What an awful waste!"

The stout woman turned round and glared at the little man and said, sternly: "Mind your own business!"—Harper's Magazine.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILE—MOTORCYCLE.

1. A has built a new wire fence along the road. B has an auto. He and his wife are out for a pleasure ride, and, going by A's place, frightened C's team and made them run through A's fence, wagon and all, smashing it badly. Who has a right to repair the fence?

2. A is going along the road with his team and wagon. B comes along behind with a motorcycle owned by C. He runs by, frightening A's team, making them jump the ditch, throwing A out and injuring his spine, disabling him for a year at least, and probably for life. Who is responsible for the accident? I might say that neither man saw the machine coming till it was right by their side. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Assuming that B was negligent in managing the automobile, and that it was such negligence on his part that brought about the accident, we would say that B is liable to A in damages for the injury to the fence.

2. Apparently the accident was caused by negligence of B, and he is, accordingly, responsible to A for the resulting damages. It is possible that C may also be liable.

BLACK KNOT—SOW THISTLE, ETC.

1. Is there any way of killing black knot in plum trees? I cut off all small branches with it on, but notice it is breaking out in the larger branches, which it is impossible to cut without damaging the tree.

2. In whitewashing stables, what is good to put in the whitewash to make it stick well?

3. There are thick patches of sow thistle in a field newly seeded down, which was sown to oats at time of seeding. What is the best way to deal with this, as it is too thick to pull? If cut for hay next year, would there be any liability of it spreading through the manure?

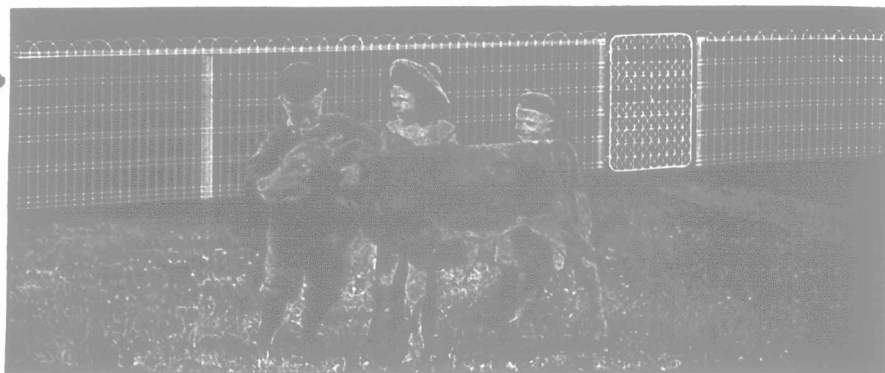
4. Have a large field of peas, and, as help will be scarce, have thought out a plan of harvesting them, viz.: Cut with mower before shelling stage, and when two rows are cut around the field, run the side rake over this and make into a coil like hay, then let dry well, and load on wagon with a hay-loader. Have never heard of this method of harvesting peas, but think it is worthy of trial. Kindly give your opinion about it.

Ans.—1. The only method is to cut out and burn all knots during early spring, and whenever seen during summer. Always cut a few inches below the diseased area. A short time before buds burst, the trees should be sprayed with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture.

2. Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water and three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue, which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture. Stir well, and let it stand for a few days covered up from dirt. Apply hot.

3. The best method of dealing with sow thistle is to break up the sod and practice clean cultivation. If cut for hay, it would be necessary to cut it very early, so as to be certain that none of the thistles had produced seed, or it might be spread in various ways. It spreads more by aid of the wind, but might also spread in manure.

4. This is surely a new method of handling peas. It would take considerable time to get them dry if they were cut green enough to prevent shelling, and even if cut on the green side, they would shell some in raking, and by the time they were dry and loaded with the loader, they would be pretty well threshed out. The loss would likely be very heavy. It might be tried in an experimental way first, but it doesn't look very feasible.



A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

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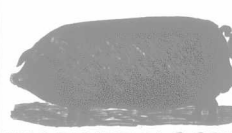
LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



Am offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Long-distance Bell phone.

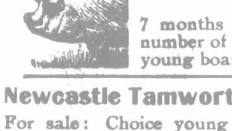
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MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Monkland Yorkshires



7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 10 months of age, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.

J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.

Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E.D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from

the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 2 to 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cat-

Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

SOUTH-DOWNS—Do you want a fine-fitted Southdown to win out with at the shows, and to put some good new blood into your flock? I am now taking orders, and you will advantage in ordering early. I guarantee to please you, and at reasonable prices.

ANGUS—The first offering since founding the herd. Bulls and heifers for sale of showyard quality, and the choicest breeding.

COLLIES—That win at the shows and make excellent workers. Railway station, London.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Clarendon Stn., C. P. R.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE BARGAINS AT FAIRVIEW

Choice shearing rams sired by grand champions, and out of the best of dams. We have in the flock headers and showing propositions. We guarantee them to be as described. See representatives at Toronto's Canadian National.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

TRADE TOPICS.

In another column of this issue, A. Lemire, Wotton, Que., advertises a new Patent Snow Plow, which he claims does as much and as efficient work as fifty men. Municipal officers, Reeves and councillors, would do well to look into this matter, as snow-shovelling is expensive in most townships nearly every winter. Stone and stump-pullers, and silos for green corn, are also advertised by Mr. Lemire. He will have an exhibit at Sherbrooke, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec Fairs, and all those interested will have an opportunity of seeing the goods. Don't fail to see this exhibit.

THE SHOW AT OTTAWA.—Under a new superintendent, J. A. Devitt, the Central Canada Exhibition grounds at Ottawa are being put into ideal condition for the coming Fair, from September 8 to 16. A new galvanized-iron roof is to be erected on Howick Hall, the quarters of the Poultry Show, and cattle barns and sheds will be in first-class shape for exhibitors. Favorable reports are coming in from prospective exhibitors since the distribution of the prize lists, giving details of the increased premiums. It has been decided to eliminate the daily parade of live stock, and concentrate effort on holding one magnificent procession of the prizewinning animals on Friday, the second last day of the Exhibition. By that time the judging will be complete, and every animal will be available for the display in the track.

EXCURSION TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday, Aug. 8 and 22, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Home-seekers' Excursions will be run from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double-track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called immigration examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border.

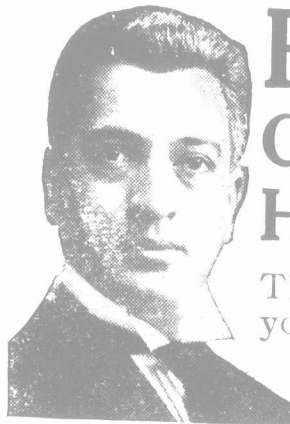
Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars, apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

Thompson Porter intends holding a clear dispersion sale of his Jersey herd at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Thursday, September 7th, 1911. Watch for the full announcement which will be made later.

It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.—Lowell.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN—The Steel Shoe Man—He Has Made a Million Feet Happy

Read Why Steel Shoes Correct All Feet Ailments—Protect Health—and Save You About \$20 a Year

Then decide whether or not you want to try a pair—to prove to yourself that all I claim for my Steel Shoes is true.

HOW OFTEN we hear, "If it wasn't for my feet I'd be all right"—"My feet are simply killing me," etc. 98 out of every 100 such troubles come from wearing the wrong kind of shoes. Leather shoes get wet with moisture from the outside—and from perspiration on the inside. The socks become moist—the leather and the rubbing together—thus the friction—the rubbing—all comes on the flesh of the foot. What's the result? Blisters, bunions, burning sensation, sore, aching feet, tired ankles, actual torture. Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you, don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes now. If it has happened, my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

To Dealers

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra comfort, extra health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front Street, Toronto.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

To Western Dealers

Write for terms to George G. Lennox, 87 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, sole selling agent for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—50,000 farmers now wear them. Steel shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair

Foot Comfort and Economy

Go to your dealer at once. Try on a pair of Steel Shoes and see why they feel like an old carpet slipper on your feet from the time you put them on until you take them off. 750,000 farmers now wear them. Steel shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair

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of them will outlast six pairs of leather shoes. Steel Shoes are sold direct from my factory to the user, on Free examination and Try-on in your home—if your dealer can't or won't supply you.

Free Trial and Try-on Plan

I want you to try a pair of Steel Shoes. I want you to prove—in your own way, and to your own satisfaction—that everything I claim for these wonderful shoes is true—and that I do not claim half enough for them. See your dealer or, if you prefer—you can order direct from this advertisement—I give below prices and sizes. All you need to do is to give me the size of the leather shoe you wear—and I'll ship you, by return express, a pair of my Steel Shoes—guaranteed to fit you. Examine them carefully when they arrive—put them on two or three times—walk around in them—see how they feel—see how light and comfortable they are—convince yourself that they must give a tremendous amount of wear—satisfy yourself in every way—or let me know and I will send for them at my expense.

If you prefer—write for my booklet "The Sole of Steel". But act now—either go to your dealer and see a pair of Steel Shoes or order a pair direct from this advertisement—which you are perfectly safe in doing if you wish to get the shoes immediately—or send for the booklet and further details.

Four Styles—6, 9, 12 and 16 inch Tops—in all sizes—For Men and Boys

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4

6 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes \$2.50 per pair.
9 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

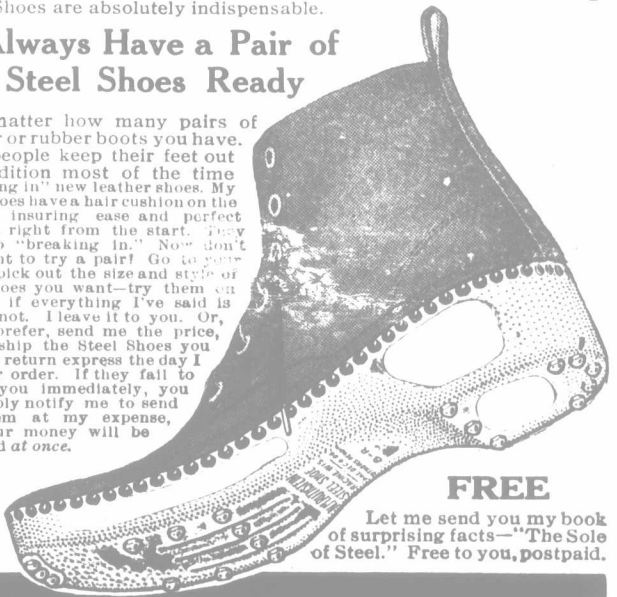
In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.50 more than the regular working shoe.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Always Have a Pair of Steel Shoes Ready

no matter how many pairs of leather or rubber boots you have. Most people keep their feet out of condition most of the time "breaking in" new leather shoes. My Steel Shoes have a hair cushion on the bottom, insuring ease and perfect comfort right from the start. They need no "breaking in." Now don't you want to try a pair? Go to your dealer, pick out the size and style of Steel Shoes you want—try them on and see if everything I've said is true or not. I leave it to you. Or, if you prefer, send me the price, and I'll ship the Steel Shoes you want by return express the day I get your order. If they fail to satisfy you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and your money will be refunded at once.



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that they lose no opportunity of advertising this fact amongst their fellow-sportsmen. Mr. Boddall, a merchant of Port Carbon, Pa., recently shot a crow with his 16-bore Greener Gun at a distance of 312 feet, measured by a civil engineer, and he has sworn to his statement before Mr. W. U. Gane, J. P. Surely your new gun will be a "Far-Killing" Greener, no other can give you the same consistent shooting combined with hard hitting and lasting wearing qualities. Our new catalogue, describing 38 grades will be mailed free on receipt of postal.

W. W. GREENER, Dept. 63 and '65 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL, P. Q.

TRADE TOPIC.

WHERE TO GO.—Now that time of vacation and summer travel is on, no more enjoyable direction can be taken by those who appreciate the historical and the picturesque, than eastward through old Quebec to the Maritime Provinces, over the Intercolonial railway. The "Ocean Limited" is one of the finest trains in America. Beautiful booklets describing some of the features of the towns have been issued by the General Passenger Department of the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton, N. B.

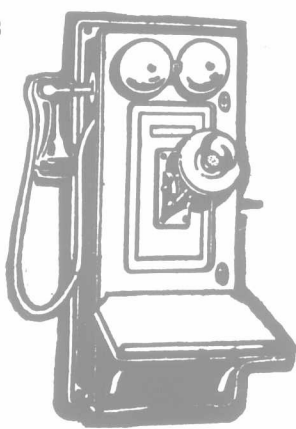


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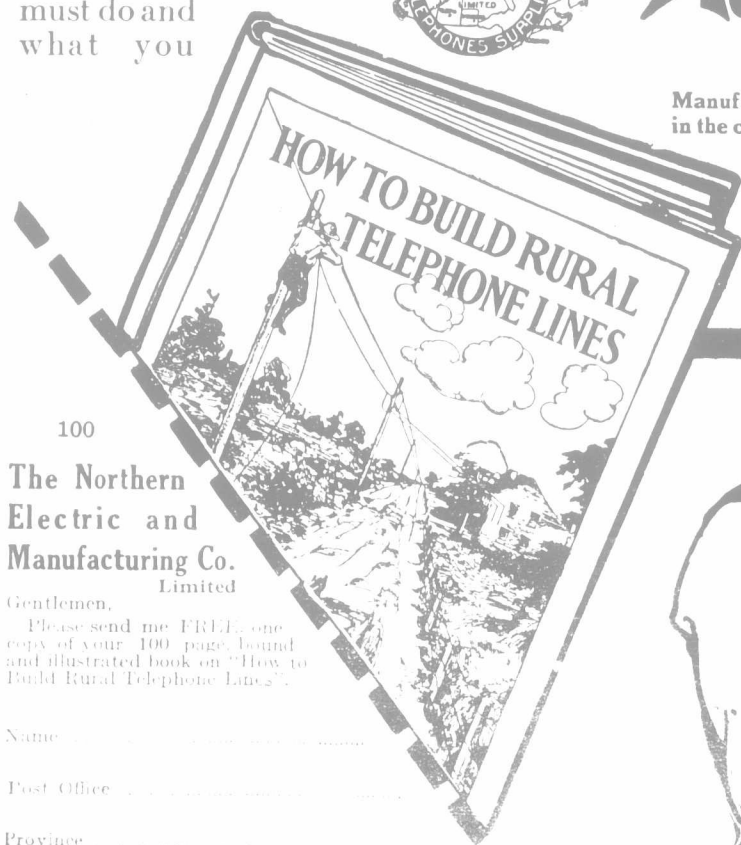
cannot do; you will be interested in the straightforward way in which it comes out with vital information. Systems of rural telephone lines are spreading a network throughout the Dominion in the form of community-owned companies. Sooner or later someone will organize such a system in your locality. Why shouldn't **you** be the man to do it? In any event you owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about this subject. Better send the coupon NOW, while you are thinking about it.



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