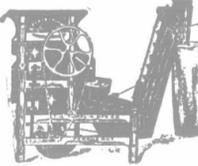


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Boys for Farm Help The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

Lord Houghton's sister was often annoyed at her brother's indiscriminate hospitality.
"Do you remember, my dear," he asked her at dinner one day, "whether that famous scoundrel X. was hanged or acquitted?"
"He must have been hanged, or you would have had him to dinner long ago," replied the lady.

Black Watch
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Alaska Wheat and the Newspapers.

The Emporia Gazette has gone the Saturday Evening Post one better in expanding the merits of the celebrated new (?) variety of Alaska wheat so brazenly exploited through the reading columns of that usually discriminating weekly. After gently upbraiding the Post for damning Alaska wheat with faint praise, and the writer of the article for lacking courage to tell the whole truth about this marvellous grain, the Emporia Gazette proceeds with one of the neatest bits of satire we have read in many a day:

"The Post is so sensitive to ridicule that it made no mention of the fact that Alaska wheat needs no grinding or kneading in order to make the finest bread. It is only necessary to dump a quart or so into a fireless cooker, and in the course of half an hour it is transformed into the most attractive loaves of bread. Some farmers claim that the bread is already buttered when taken from the cooker, and instances have been known where thin pieces of boiled ham were found between the slices.

"A farmer in Idaho says that he planted hops in rows between the wheat rows; the hops became yeast in due season, just as the wheat ripened; he then kindled a bonfire at one end of the field, and the wheat and yeast mixed themselves together and were baked into Vienna loaves, which commanded the highest prices at Boise. It is a peculiarity of Alaska wheat that it binds and shocks itself, and, if given a flail, will also thrash itself. It is said to be an affecting thing to see a sheaf of Alaska wheat thrashing its fellow sheaves, and stacking the straw in symmetrical piles.

"Another Idaho farmer was disturbed one night by a noise from the direction of his wheat field; going out to investigate, he found the Alaska wheat shredding itself with steel combs, the intelligent cereal having heard that shredded wheat was popular.

"The Saturday Evening Post made no mention of these historical incidents, but confined its remarks to generalities, which convinced nobody, and did a real injustice to the discoverer of the wheat. However, Truth shall not be forever upon the scaffold, and the day is approaching when the merits of this magnificent grain will be universally recognized, and it will be seen growing in flower pots in every window, as luxuriantly as the whiskers of a Democratic vice-presidential candidate."

Amateur Gardening.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Gardening's an empty dream;
If you coo to your cucumbers
They will promptly put on steam.

Shun the gardening that's faddish.
Cultivate the saner way;
Coltsfoot planted with horse radish
Never will evoke a neigh.

Never try if you can wheedle
Garden sass out of its bed;
Don't sew string beans with a needle,
Thinking that they will grow thread.

Grieve not when your sweet potatoes
Greet you with a bitter smile;
Fret not over slow tomatoes—
They will ketchup after a while.

When the oyster plant is growing,
And the egg plant is, as well,
Each from each you may be knowing
By the cackle, or the shell.

Four o'clocks at times need winding,
And you set them by the stem;
Watch your carrots—you'll be finding
That at times you have a gem.

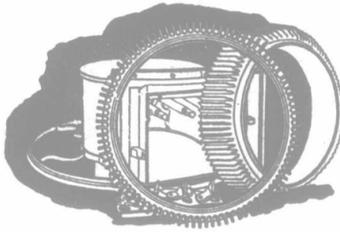
Brussels sprouts your patch may carpet,
Watermelons sometimes leak—
Use your pumpkin, and be sharp, it
Helps to pump out every week.

Any crop will come up faster
And be nicer to the view,
If with mustard you will plaster
Acres while the ache is new.

Drumhead lettuce is a nice plant,
Making beets that gayly gleam;
Milkweed growing by an ice plant
Will not furnish you ice cream.

Lives of gardeners remind us
We can make our lives to match,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints in the garden patch.
—Chicago Evening Post.

Another 1908 Improvement in "Hecla" Furnaces



The fire pot is the most effective radiating surface in a warm air furnace. That is why every manufacturer seeks to increase that surface by the addition of cast iron flanges, or pins or corrugations.

As each of these flanges or pins covers a large part of the primary surface of the fire pot there is a limit to the number of such cast flanges as can be effectively used.

The "Hecla" Steel Ribbed (Patented) Fire Pot is a step far in advance of any other fire pot. Instead of thick and sandy cast iron flanges those in the "Hecla" are steel and are neat and clean. Being uniform they can be set so close together that, where we formerly used 19 cast flanges we now use 97 steel ones without covering any more of the primary surface of the pot.

Steel Ribbed (Patented) Fire Pots provide twice as much effective radiating surface as any other fire pots made, and in consequence radiate far more heat with the same amount of fuel.

In a test extending over two years, Steel Ribbed (Patented) Fire Pots showed a saving of 11% in fuel, over cast flange pots.

Our Catalogue explains other exclusive "Hecla" features viz: Patent Fused Joints, Individual Grate Bars, etc. 60

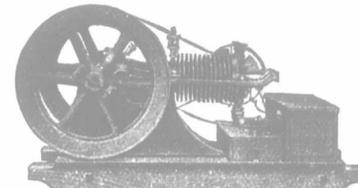
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Many a big sorrow is born of a little sin.

On one occasion, when in Congress, General Benjamin Butler arose in his place and intimated that the member who occupied the floor was transgressing the limits of debate. "Why, General," said the member reproachfully, "you divided your time with me." "I know I did," rejoined Butler, grimly, "but I didn't divide eternity with you."

On board one of the Scottish steamers, which have been built with exceedingly light draft to get over the frequent shallows of one of the rivers in Scotland, a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotchman:

"I guess, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there has been a heavy fall of dew."
"That's so," replied the captain, "though occasionally we hae tae send a man ahead wi' a watering can."

At a dinner of a legal association held in Washington not long ago, one of the speakers told of a farmer's son in Illinois who conceived a desire to shine as a legal light. Accordingly, he went up to Springfield, where he accepted employment at a small sum from a fairly well-known attorney.

At the end of three days' study he returned to the farm.
"Well, Bill, how'd ye like the law?" asked his father.

"It ain't what it's cracked up to be," responded Bill, gloomily. "I'm sorry I learned it."

"The Cleverest Tramp in America" says that riding upon the truck beams, between the wheels of a flying passenger train, or even of a slow-going freight train, is extremely difficult. The flying cinders deluge the eyes and at times make breathing almost impossible. More than this, he says that unless one strictly watches himself one is in danger of becoming hypnotized. The rhythmically pounding wheels, jolting over the joints of the rails, have a way of insistently commanding attention that is extremely dangerous. This noise, sharp and repeated with devilish persistence, can hypnotize the unwary, he says. Often he has had to use every resource of will power which he had in order to ward off the effects of this endless and mind-compelling "click, click, click." He believes that many a tramp who has fallen to his death from the trucks has been first hypnotized in this way. Fortunately the habit of riding upon the truck-beams has not as yet become prevailing. There are safer ways of promoting or tempting sleep.

CURIOUS DECEPTIONS.

Our senses deceive us curiously at times. A flash of lightning lights up the ground for one-millionth of a second, yet it seems to us to last ever so much longer.

What happens is that the impression remains in the eye or the retina for about one-eighth of a second, or 121,000 times as long as the flash lasts. If on a dark night a train speeding along at 60 miles an hour is lit up by a lightning flash it appears stationary, yet in the eighth of a second during which we seem to see it, the train travels 11 feet.

But we really only see it during one-millionth of a second, and in that time it travels only one-hundredth of an inch.

When a man's leg is cut off, if the stump be irritated, he feels the pain in his toes. This curious deception is the same as anyone can practice on himself by striking his elbow on the table, when he feels the pain in his fingers. Of course, in both cases the pain is felt in the brain.

We do not actually perceive different distances with the eye, but judge them from various indications. When our judgment is at fault we are deceived. If you see a person in a fog, for instance, he seems to be much bigger than usual. The same thing happens when you see men or cattle on the top of a hill against the horizon in twilight. In both cases you judge them to be farther away than they really are, and consequently they appear uncommonly large.

GOING IT BLIND

Those who persist in using second or third-rate methods in skimming milk are groping along at heavy cost.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS THE EYE OPENERS

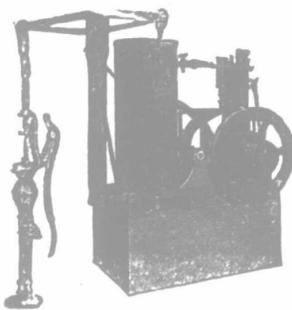
Demonstrate the Profits in the Dairy Business.

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A FAIRBANKS-MORSE JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

Gasoline Engine

will pump water, saw wood, shell corn, run cream separator; in fact, furnish power for any purpose. Every farmer should have one. Cut out this advertisement and send it to

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., LIMITED.

Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue E 101 and full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use. F. A.

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Avoid all waste and double your profits. Easy to operate, no experience required. Small investment and larger returns. Send for a Modern Canner catalogue.

THE MODERN CANNER CO. Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.

"Do you want to draw or deposit?" asked the post office clerk.

"No, I don't; OI want to put in." The clerk sighed, and showed a form across the counter.

"Sign your name there," he said, pointing to the exact spot.

"Above the line or below it?"

"Just above."

"The whool name?"

"Yes."

"OI can't write."

A meddlesome woman who was riding on a tramcar began sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her baby, and said:

"I declare, a woman ought never to have a baby until she knows how to hold it."

"Nor a tongue either," quietly responded the young mother.

At this retort the passengers laughed heartily, much to the discomfiture of the old lady, who got out at the next stopping place.

A certain farmer in New Zealand, having got himself disliked on account of his quarrelsome habits, the other farmers decided one night to cool him down a bit.

At midnight the farmer was disturbed by a voice shouting, "Your horse is stolen."

The irate farmer hurried on his clothes, and, hastening to the door, asked, "Which way has he gone?"

"Towards H—," replied one of the farmers.

Another offered the loan of a horse he bestrode, which offer the sleepy farmer accepted. After riding all night, he found himself at daylight next morning riding his own horse.

A street boy of diminutive stature was trying to sell some very young kittens to passers-by. One day he accosted the late Dr. Phillips Brooks, asking him to purchase, and recommending them as good Episcopalian kittens. Dr. Brooks laughingly refused, thinking them too small to be taken from their mother. A few days later a Presbyterian minister who had witnessed the episode, was asked by the same boy to buy the same kittens. This time the lad announced that they were faithful Presbyterians.

"Didn't you tell Dr. Brooks last week that they were Episcopal kittens?" the minister asked sternly.

"Yessir," replied the boy quickly, "but they've had their eyes opened since then, sir."

An Episcopal rector, travelling in the South, met a native, also, by his own profession, an Episcopalian.

"Who confirmed you?" asked the rector.

"Nobody. What's that?"

"But didn't you tell me you were an Episcopalian?"

"Oh, yes," said the old man; "and I'll tell you how it is. Last spring I went down to New Orleans visitin'. While I was there I went to church, and I heard 'em say they had left undone them things they'd oughter done, and done them things they hadn't oughter done, and I said to myself, 'That's jest my fix, too.' I found out that was an Episcopal church, and so I've been an 'Episcopal' ever since."

Count Tolstoy's anecdote of the abashed Moscow hangman, who hid from the artist and would not consent to sit to him, recalls many illustrations of the natural repugnance with which such functionaries are regarded. An amusing example is given in Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences." A certain Stirling laird had annoyed his clergyman by dilatoriness in paying his tithes, or tithes, and was admonished that he must pay up at the proper time. Next term the money arrived punctually; but the minister thought he recognized the messenger, who proved to be the hangman of Stirling, sent by the laird as an affront to the minister. But the minister was equal to the occasion. He wrote the receipt: "Received from Mr. _____ by the hands of the hangman of Stirling, his doer, agent, or man of business, 'The sum of—'"

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

No. 834.

EDITORIAL.

PERFORMANCE RECORDS IN BREEDING.

In these days of trap-nest egg records, daily milk records, official tests of milk and butter-fat production, and concentrated attention on the speed records of fast horses, there is danger of much undue expectancy, and consequent disappointment in the breeding of prolific laying fowls, enormous-yielding cows, and sensational equine speeders. What is more natural than the ingenuous assumption that, by concentrating the bloodlines of extraordinary performers, still more wonderful performance will be assured? Wise breeders know that it does not always nor even commonly work that way. While like begets like to a certain extent, and within reasonable limits, this fundamental law is modified by the equally important one of variation.

Moreover, the performance of an individual may be wonderfully aided by such adventitious factors as unusually favorable environment, care, feeding, condition, training, and numerous other incidentals; and performance secured as a result of these may not be hereditarily fixed in any great degree. What is much more important, although frequently overlooked, is that sensational production of eggs or milk, or the making of great and repeated records of speed, result in severe drain on the individual animal's vitality, which may consequently lessen the degree of stamina imparted to its progeny, and decrease its chances of equalling the records of its dam and ancestors. Many a record-breaking individual, whose vital energy has been spent in production, has proven disappointing in its progeny. The interests of posterity are best conserved by moderate production, which, while developing, does not overtax the milk-making, egg-laying or dynamic qualities of the parent stock. It is a familiar maxim of breeding that the chances of producing a phenomenal individual are as good, if not better, from moderately high-class as from strictly sensational parents. Phenomena seldom reproduce their excellencies in equal degree in their offspring. Did they do so, what dizzy heights in breeding would we not long since have scaled? This is accounted for, fundamentally, on the principle of variation, and holds true in some measure among species bred for type, color, and other attributes; but it applies with especial force, we ween, in the case of those breeds in which excellence consists in performance, for the simple reason explained above, namely, that excessive production tends to exhaust vitality and stamina. The hen which has laid heavily all winter is not expected to produce a large percentage of fertile, strong-germed eggs in spring; the cow that has milked copiously right up to calving is liable not to produce a very rugged calf at parturition. The human father who overworks himself in youth or prime, ordinarily bequeaths an impaired vigor to his children. Nature exacts penalties for excess even to the third and fourth generations.

Records of performance, if used judiciously, should and will prove a great aid to breeders of live stock, but if relied upon solely, without due attention to constitution, vigor and wearing qualities in the parent stock, the tendency must be to produce a race of weeds. The ultimate attainment of every strain is limited by its inherited vitality, and the stream of production, while it may occasionally spout and sputter into extraordinary individual production, cannot, in the end, rise higher than the springs of vitality, health and constitution from which it is supplied. The wise breeder, then, will be admonished to seek, first of all, constitution, stamina and di-

gestive capacity; and in stock of this description, to develop moderately and with judgment productive capacity, with a weather-eye ever out to discern and avoid the storms of indiscretion, which, if yielded to, will speedily cast him upon the shoals of restricted production and the rocks of weakness, sterility and disease. Let progress be gradual and sure.

CLEANLINESS VS. BACTERIA.

The article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, entitled "Crimes Against the Cow," synopsised in our issue of September 10th, surely could not be read by any dairyman without exciting a resolution to reduce the myriad colonies of bacteria with which scientists tell us that ordinary milk is swarming. The staggering fact that milk retailed in city milk wagons and stores has been found to contain more bacteria to the ounce than sewage; that a teaspoonful may contain more microscopic inhabitants than the human population of New York; that 90 per cent. of them are introduced into the milk by ordinary common dirt; that the milk existing in the udder is commonly free of germs, and that it may be kept practically free of them by strict cleanliness, together with prompt cooling and bottling, while cleanliness and cooling alone, without bottling, will keep the milk for, say, eighteen hours, sufficiently pure for ordinary cheesemaking purposes, providing the milk is placed in a pure atmosphere; these facts should make us stop and think hard to see what can be done to make our milk and other dairy products more wholesome for adults and infants, and to lessen the danger of communicating infectious diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and diphtheria, the germs of all of which (with a partial exception in the case of tuberculosis) are introduced into the milk after it is drawn, never being found in fresh-drawn milk. Tuberculosis germs do not exist in fresh-drawn milk, except in cases where the cow has the disease localized in the udder.

The whole secret of pure-milk supply is strict cleanliness, combined with prompt cooling, and either bottling, or else some provision for keeping the milk in pure air. The primary provisions are clean cows, fed on wholesome food and pure water, housed in clean, well-lighted, well-ventilated stables, as free from dust and stench as possible; cleanly milkers, attired in clean clothes, and (if milking with wet hands) compelled to wash and dry their hands after milking each cow; prompt straining of every mess through a clean, frequently-rinsed strainer, followed by immediate separation, if intended for cheesemaking, or prompt cooling, if for cheesemaking or retailing; clean milk utensils, washed with pure water, and then scalded or steamed, and exposed to sunlight. These simple, easy precautions, conscientiously observed, will reduce the bacterial content of our milk from millions per cubic centimeter, down to thousands. This means, of course, that the milk will keep sweet longer, though that is an advantage of lesser importance, for the lactic-acid-producing bacteria, while they give most noticeable evidence of their presence, do not affect the wholesomeness of the milk so much as do the disease-producing and putrefying bacteria which, in the innocent, opaque whiteness of the milk, work their injurious changes unseen, and too often unsuspected. Pure milk is the most natural and wholesome food of man, but it is, at the same time, the most susceptible to contamination and bacterial infection. Cleanliness is the watchword. Let us be cleanly and clean.

UP-TO-DATE DAIRYING.

Considering all the teaching that has been done in the interest of improved dairy practice, and more especially the striking examples in every State and Province of the results of applying sound, up-to-date dairy knowledge, it is astonishing how reluctant are the rank and file to adopt the new and better way, even experimentally. Experience has demonstrated conclusively that the silo is an important adjunct of the cattle barn, yet hundreds of thousands of dairy farmers in America are still without one.

Well-cured alfalfa hay has been proven to be, chemically and practically, better than clover, and almost the equal of wheat bran, for feeding along with silage, yet millions of farmers are without an acre of alfalfa, because they do not really comprehend this important fact, and have either put forth no effort at all, or else have made very imperfect attempts to grow it; and, failing, perhaps, in the first trial, have given up the idea, instead of studying intelligently the cause of their difficulty. So of other things all along the line.

We trust every subscriber who owns a cow or steer will read thoughtfully the article, "One Hundred Dairy Cows," describing an up-to-date dairy farm in the State of New York, devoted to sanitary milk production. The experience on this farm is strongly in support of corn ensilage, alfalfa (especially for soiling), and a more rational system of cow-housing, watering and general care. It is also noteworthy that the muslin-curtain system of ventilation has been found entirely efficacious in a stable where the King system, carefully installed, had failed to insure satisfactory atmospheric conditions. On this particular point, the experience of the New York farm is at variance with experiments conducted last winter at Guelph and Ottawa. Nevertheless, we welcome this latest piece of evidence that, under certain conditions, at least, the muslin-curtain system does succeed in maintaining a pure, dry stable air. It all goes to indicate that the success of any rational system depends largely upon how it is handled.

PROGRESS OR RETROGRESSION.

It is easier to balance a standing bicycle than to maintain a stock of knowledge and acute intellectual efficiency without continual effort to improve. The moment a man ceases to progress in his profession or business, he immediately commences to fall back. The advance of his competitors, combined with the tendencies to forgetfulness and inertia inherent within himself, will speedily put to the rear anyone whose constant aim and watchword is not "forward." The summit of success is held, even as it must be attained, by enterprise, industry, perseverance and skill. No farmer who has accomplished anything, and desires to maintain his standing, ever reaches the point where he can afford not to be an earnest, alert, open-minded student of his life-work. Reading of books and the agricultural press, personal touch with one's brightest competitors, constant watchfulness to broaden, quicken and inform oneself—these things are necessary to him who is unwilling to stand aside and leave to others the prize. The first rank to-day is the second to-morrow. Wide knowledge of one generation is regarded as comparative ignorance in the next. Efficiency that is not constantly augmented quickly pales into inefficiency and ineptitude. No man, be he breeder, dairyman, horticulturist, poultryman, or what not, dare be content to rest on his oars. We must keep abreast and ahead of the times.

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.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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THAT ALL MAY MAKE A LIVING.

The first duty of the State to the people is to see that the conditions will allow each of them to be fed. "If thou lovest Me, feed My sheep, feed My lambs." A starving people can only curse their country—all the more if they cannot leave it. They cannot, as a body, practice altruistic principles, cannot grow fat on the east wind of esthetic ideals, of philosophic culture, or even of Christian admonition. If the State cannot provide the conditions under which all can make at least a living, the artists, the philosophers, the prophets will ply their incantations in vain. Hungry men are more dangerous than ravenous wolves. They know no law. They will violate the ancient landmarks at home, leap the boundary of the State, scale mountains, and cross oceans in war.

This conviction has put the fear of hunger into the heart of every thinking State, and men are being taught how best to make a living. When they are fed, they can be made into anything—academic thinkers, apostles of culture, patrons of art, and even lovers of the poor. This is why the first object in the public schools, as well as in the technical college, is to prepare the individual to make a living. To this there is a possibility of everything else being added.—A. H. McKay.

H. L. Compton, of Ohio, judge of Southdowns and Cotswolds at Toronto, interrogated by "The Farmer's Advocate" as to how, in his opinion, the new American regulations requiring a thirty-days' quarantine on sheep imported from Canada would affect United States breeders, replied: "Well, it helps and it hinders. Of course, the Canadian trade doesn't affect us very much down in Ohio. In Michigan, and other States along the border, it may be of some temporary advantage in preserving the home market for their own breeders. In the long run, however, anything that obstructs free exchange of breeding stock back and forth is a handicap to the business. There should be no customs houses between these two countries," he added, with conviction.

The Dictionary arrived all safe, and very many thanks for it, as I think it is a very fine one.
Drummond Co., Que. JOHN M. TINNING.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

LAMINITIS.

Laminitis, or inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, usually called founder, is of two kinds, namely, that in which the inflammatory action is first limited to the sensitive laminae or sensitive wall, and the sensitive sole; and that form in which the bone of the foot, or os pedis, the sensitive wall and sole, are involved from the outset. The causes, course and tractability of the two forms differ.

Laminitis is one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable. It is caused by overexertion, inordinate feeding, drinking large quantities of cold water when heated, a sudden chill, being compelled to stand for a long time in a cramped position during long voyages, etc. It is communicated to the feet from irritation or inflammation of an internal organ, as from pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of the bowels or the womb, etc. In these cases, the feet, as well as the whole surface of the body, are involved. Cases caused by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the organs mentioned are much more tractable than when caused by concussion of hard driving on hard roads, overexertion, standing for long periods on one foot as a consequence of lameness in its fellow, etc. In the first case, the inflammatory action in the feet subsides without leaving any structural change, if properly treated, upon the subsidence of the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the organ primarily attacked; while, in the latter form, the inflammation of the bone, as well as of other structures, which is harder to check, and may result in serious alteration of structure, as descent of the bone through the sole, decay of the bone, sloughing of the hoof, and death. The symptoms of both varieties are identical, varying only in intensity. Acute laminitis is very painful. In all cases of inflammation there is an enlargement of the blood vessels, and a greater or less effusion and swelling. The sensitive parts of the feet are enclosed in a hard, unyielding box of horn or hoof, and are plentifully supplied with blood vessels and nerves. When inflammation exists, the unyielding horny box presses upon the engorged parts, preventing free exudation, and swelling, and consequently severe pressure upon the nerves.

Symptoms.—The patient shows evidence of severe pain. He usually stands in a fixed position. The pulse is full, strong, bounding and frequent, temperature increased, mucous membranes injected, breathing labored, and often sweats bedew the body. These symptoms will, of course, be modified by the severity of the attack. When both fore feet are involved, he is excessively lame, almost immovable, especially at starting; his body appears to be cramped; stands with his hind legs well forward under the body, and fore feet advanced, in order to relieve them as much as possible from the weight; he often sways backwards, elevating his toes, throwing his weight upon his heels of the fore feet, and then assuming his original position. If compelled to move, he elevates his feet with difficulty. If forced to back, he, instead of lifting his fore feet, will drag himself backwards on his heels. In some cases the patient will lie down on his side, with his legs outstretched, which gives great relief, while in others he will stand persistently.

When the hind feet are affected, he will stand with all four feet as near together as possible, or persist in lying, which gives relief.

When all four feet are involved, the symptoms will consist in a combination of the above. There is always local heat in the feet involved, which can be detected by holding the hand upon the hoof; there is also a throbbing of the arteries of the heel, and tenderness upon tapping with a hammer.

Treatment.—When treatment is prompt and energetic, a complete recovery generally takes place, notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary. When treatment is neglected or unskillful, there is liable to be a change of structure which will be permanent. The exudate thrown out, if considerable, and not promptly arrested, is liable to cause a partial disconnection between the sensitive and horny wall, and thereby allow a descent of the bone of the foot. This causes a convexity of the sole, and, if of sufficient extent, the bone forces its way through the sole at the toe, and renders the animal practically useless.

A moderate dose of purgative medicine should be given, as 6 to 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. This should be followed by 2 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily, and soft, easily-digested food. In cases where pain is excessive, it is good practice to give anodynes, as 1 to 2 ounces chloral hydrate, in a pint of warm water, as a drench every four or five hours, as indicated. Local treatment consists in removing the shoes, tarring the heels and sole well down, and applying heat, either as warm poultices, or standing the feet in a tub of warm water. The heat should be constant for two or three days and

nights, until the acute stage has passed, after which cold water may be used. If the patient can be induced to lie down, recovery will be quicker, and the distress lessened. In some cases it is wise to cast the animal with hobbles or side-line, and, as a rule, this gives him such relief that he will remain down. After the acute pain has passed, it is good practice to give gentle walking exercise for a few minutes two or three times daily, and, as the patient improves, he should be shod with bar shoes, and the amount of exercise increased. In cases where lameness threatens to remain, it is good practice to blister the coronets repeatedly; this encourages the growth of horn and secretion of the sensitive parts, and tends to restore the foot to its normal condition.

"WHIP."

TONIC FOR HORSES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

After reading so many valuable hints in your paper, I concluded to write you, giving a tonic for horses: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pulverized copperas, 1 lb. Epsom salts, 1 lb. fenugreek, 1 lb. cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saltpetre, 10 lbs. oil cake, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground ginger. Directions.—Mix thoroughly the above ingredients, and give a tablespoonful twice a day. WILLIAM COOK, Rainy River District, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

THE SCOTCHMEN'S VIEWS ON THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Among the members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission now touring Canada is Mr. Wm. Henderson, a farmer and Shorthorn breeder, of Perthshire, who has expressed his mind quite strongly on the subject of the British cattle embargo. He would like to see it removed, in order that British farmers might have an opportunity to make profit by feeding Canadian stores. His earnestness was further strengthened on visiting the Canadian National Exhibition, and realizing that, however much he might desire, he could not take any of the choice pure-bred animals back to Scotland with him on account of the embargo, which compels the slaughtering of all colonial and foreign cattle within ten days after landing.

Mr. Henderson is quoted as stating that the 2,000,000 cattle which Canada has sent to Britain since the embargo was imposed would have made Canadians \$15 per head more had there been no embargo. This statement is, of course, only an opinion. We think he scarcely would imply that, with a part of our cattle crossing the ocean as stores, the average of prices per head would be maintained. He is doubtless too hard-headed a calculator for that. His estimate was, no doubt, based on the supposition that the cattle would still have crossed the ocean in the same condition as they did. Even then, there will be many to dispute his figures. Mr. Henderson admits that the argument that Canadians should fatten their own cattle is sound, but, says he, our market would still be open to your well-fed beef. The extra pence that Britain gives for fat animals would surely be inducement enough to the farmer to fatten his cattle here. So, of course, it should, though well-advised persons know only too well that, with the embargo lifted, there would be not a few among us short-sighted enough to export lean cattle, to the loss of the country as a whole. However, we quite agree with Mr. Henderson's view of the matter from his standpoint, and, while we think he has perhaps failed to consider fully the danger of disease to Britain's pure-bred herds that might result from abrogation of the embargo (for, doubtless, the privilege, if once granted to Canada, would be gradually extended), still his arguments have much force, from the standpoint of the Scotch and English farmer and consumer. We quote his interviewer, as follows:

Nearly all the politicians are pledged to the removal of the embargo. The premier, with his whole cabinet, are almost a unit on it, while Lord Carrington, the Minister of Agriculture, who is a Member of the House of Lords, and not, therefore, responsible to the people, is against the measure. And he has said that if he thought the maintaining of the embargo was an act of protection, pure and simple, he would at once move to have the act removed.

The stumbling block to its removal is Ireland, first and last. Ireland enjoys, at present, an absolute monopoly in sending live animals to the markets of Great Britain, and this notwithstanding the fact that her herds and flocks are by no means free of disease.

They have, as per the Government reports, such diseases as mange, sheep scab, swine fever, anthrax, tuberculosis and glanders, and the Irish Agricultural Department states, in its annual report to Parliament, that Irish farmers are by no means to be relied upon in reporting the outbreak of diseases discovered by inspection.

In the face of all this, the situation is made more delightful, in that Ireland has free entry and

America is debarred, after the report of a year or so ago, when an examination of the importations of Canadian animals was made. The result was that, while one in every seven or eight animals in Great Britain are tubercular, not one in 200 of Canadian cattle was found to be diseased.

The following societies in England, covering many millions of people, and one alone, the Butchers' and Meat Trade Organizations, carry more members than the whole population of Ireland, are in favor of the removal of the embargo:

1. Co-operative societies with 8,000,000 people.
2. Butchers and meat-trade organizations.
3. The harbor boards of majority of places.
4. Chambers of Commerce of London, Bristol, Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and other cities.
5. Convention of the Royal Boroughs.
6. Large number of the dairy organizations.
7. Scottish Chamber of Agriculture.
8. The railway companies.

A few places do not want it, such as the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Argyleshire and Sutherlandshire, and these for purely local reasons.

We are drinking tubercular milk in Britain all the time, said Mr. Henderson, with considerable warmth, and so long as this miserable system of shutting out clean cattle goes on, we will be cursed with this situation. Many of the purebred animals that are condemned at the tuberculin test before sale to South America are held in the country and unknowingly sold to the local butchers for beef. Thus, we not only drink it, but eat it in our beef. The situation is certainly unique in the home land.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

Harvest has commenced in these parts, and, unfortunately, with it the weather has undergone a change for the worse. The summer of 1908 will long be remembered as one of the best we have ever had. The sun has been with us by day, and we have had genial showers by night. Consequently, crops are quite fair, and potatoes, especially, are a splendid crop. The break in the weather is, in some respects, desirable. For one thing, it has given pasture a new lease, and this will operate in favor of the lamb sales, which hitherto have been weak, compared with their record for 1907. The fall in most cases overhead will possibly run about 5s. 6d. apiece for ewe lambs. As the decrease is general, there will be a great fall in the flockmasters' revenue. One cannot contemplate how serious that fall may be, but some who took sheep farms on the promise of the rising markets of five years ago may this season find themselves in difficulties. The chief reasons for the fall are, no doubt, the repopulating of the Australian stations. These were depleted by droughts, but the recuperative powers of a sheep run are considerable, especially when rains begin to fall, and the Australian and New Zealand pastoralists are feeling much better than they did. The condition of things here is practically this: that prices have receded to the figure at which they stood in 1903. The outlook for the ram sales, which are now about due, is not bright. The first of the series was held at Corston a fortnight ago, and it was a "frost." The Corston Shropshires have more than a local or even a national reputation. Mr. Tom A. Buttar is one of the best judges of Shropshires in this country. High averages and very fancy prices have sometimes been made in the past, but this year the sale dragged from start to finish, and it was as difficult to sell good crossing rams as it was to sell high-class rams for breeding pedigree stock. The explanation was difficult, but possibly it would not be wrong to put it down to a general depression in trade, and, in particular, to the closing of the Argentine ports to Scots stock. Too late for Corston, the announcement is now made that Scots stock will be admitted into the Argentine under certain quarantine conditions. This may help the cattle trade, but the season for most low-country ram sales is about over for 1908. Lincolns have been selling fairly well in their own habitat, but there have been no sensational prices.

Regarding the Shropshire, I am not satisfied that this first of the improved Down breeds is not being hard pressed by the larger-framed Oxford Downs. Of all our sheep breeds, the Oxford Down is easily the most progressive at the present hour. He grows to greater weight than the Shropshire, and, for crossing with Cheviot or half-bred ewes, there is little to beat the Oxford. The Shropshire has been a big success when crossed with the Merino. There is little waste with the Shropshire, and rams of this breed cross well with any breed of ewes. The Oxford Down leaves a much bigger lamb than the Shropshire, and this is a consideration for those aiming at the early-lamb market. The mutton advantage is not so greatly in favor of the Oxford Down.

The season promises to be a favorable one for dairy produce. The weather conditions are conducive to a big flow of milk, and the cheese trade has been in a steadily healthy state for a long time. The imports of butter and cheese last year

did not indicate appreciable expansion, and farmers have reason to be anxious about the cheese trade. For some reason or other, the consumption of cheese per head of the population continues steadily to drop. The colonial and home makers are on the same platform here. Both are at the mercy of the public, and when their taste undergoes modification, the producer must make the best of a very bad job. The medical profession are not without blame for this decline of cheese in public favor. The idea was sedulously cultivated that cheese was an indigestible morsel, and that those with weak stomachs should leave it severely alone. This is not the case. Cheese is both nutritious and toothsome. A good feed of toasted cheese leaves little here to be desired, and the more of it one can consume, the fatter he will become. Cheese is a most desirable item of food, but makers have not always been wise in adapting their methods to meet the public taste. It is not sound policy to continue manufacturing cheese which the public don't want. Some makers in this country denounce Cheshire cheese, going so far as to affirm that it is not cheese at all. But it is what the great working-class population in the "black" country, engaging in coal mining and the potteries, want, and that is all the maker has to think about. If he wants to live, he must produce what the public taste demands. Butter and cheese should be made to be consumed. A speedy market and a large turnover, should be the dairyman's motto.

More is likely to be heard in the future than in the immediate past about the character of the foodstuffs imported into this country. The farmer here has to work under all manner of difficulties. He is handicapped by all manner of sanitary restrictions. I do not say that these are wrong. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of cleanliness and good management in the dairy and abattoir. But important pronouncements have been made by prominent members of the Government on the places of origin of much of the foreign and colonial produce which is poured into Great Britain. It has been roundly declared that the Local Government Board will take steps to insure that imported produce is manufactured or manipulated under conditions at least as satisfactory as those insisted on for home produce. It seems wonderful that so much should be made of this declaration. It seems only the minimum of fairness, and it is to be hoped the four members of the Cabinet chiefly interested in these things will not give them pause until equity and fair-play prevail. The necessity for something drastic being attempted has been vividly brought home to us in Glasgow within the past few weeks. Twenty-two thousand boxes of New Zealand boneless meat were examined by the inspectors, and fully one-half of the entire shipment has been condemned as unfit for human food. The disquieting thing about this is that we can have no security that this is the first shipment of putrid boneless meat imported, and there is a merited outcry against the form in which this meat reaches us. Two additional inspectors have been appointed by the authorities to examine this kind of stuff; but more than two will be required if an active and energetic campaign is to be inaugurated against the boneless combination. Everyone is desperately afraid of anything a little "off color" if produced at home, while almost no one takes heed to the condition of the stuff which comes from abroad. There is not much patriotism in this.

We are a little concerned here about the potato crop. We have a big crop, no disease, and low prices. There are rumors that the opposite conditions in all three particulars prevail in the United States, and some growers would like very much to make an experimental shipment to the land of the Stars and Stripes. Of course, Uncle Sam has levied a heavy duty on potatoes, wool, and some other things, but, at prices presently ruling, we could send Uncle the potatoes, pay his duty, and still make some profit. He is a queer

individual, Uncle Sam. He cuts off his nose to spite his face, nearly every time, and feels quite happy if, in the process, he cuts his neighbor's somewhat. There is no stranger policy on earth than that of Uncle Sam in what concerns agriculture. Some people here would like John Bull to adopt the same policy, but so far success has not been striking along those lines. There is a strange fascination in dealing with potatoes. There is just enough of the gamble in the business to make it exciting, and this is, no doubt, one reason why the crop continues to hold its own in agricultural favor. We want new varieties badly, and many willing brains are engaged in seeking to bring out such. So far as recent years are concerned, not much progress has been made. "Eldorado" has, so far, not proved an Eldorado, and "Northern Star," of which very much was expected, has not quite fulfilled anticipations.

Ireland has just been holding its great annual social carnival, the Dublin Horse Show. For one week in August, for 49 years, the ancient capital on the Liffey revives, and big crowds throng its streets. These are of the elite of the country gentry of England, Scotland and Ireland. The nasal tones of the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam can be recognized, and French, Italian and German buyers are not wanting. This year, the Thoroughbred champion stallion, Red Sahib; the champion male Hunter, Redshank, and the champion young horse and mare likely to make hunters, were all got by one stallion, Red Prince 2nd, by Kendal. This is a marvellous record, but, unfortunately, I believe, Red Prince 2nd was picked up a few years ago by one of the Continental government agents, and is now doing duty in one of the haras on the Continent. More's the pity for Ireland! Harness horses are not much encouraged in Ireland. The best at the show this week came from this side of the Channel. The champion was Loudwater Flourish, owned by Mr. I. Kerr, Rickmansworth, Herts. Several very fine goers were seen, the produce of the noted Mathias 6473. We are to have two great Hackney sales in Scotland in the end of September. They will take place at Thornhome, Carlisle, on 24th, and at Gowanbank, Darvel, on 25th days of that month. Mr. Robert Scott, at the former, will sell 51 head of brood mares and young stock, including a large number of foals. Out of the 51, nearly one-half (22) are the produce of Mathias, which, during the past three or four seasons, has been sire of many of the best driving horses and mares in Great Britain and America. Mr. Morton is selling about 80 head at Gowanbank on the following day. These include many specially first-class breeding mares and young stock, in which the best Yorkshire blood predominates. Breeders of harness horses will find it profitable to attend these sales. "SCOTLAND YET."

WARRANTY OF BUTCHERS' STOCK.

The National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, at the recent conference at Reading, unanimously adopted a resolution requiring from farmers a warranty of the soundness of animals purchased from them. The resolution will come into operation on and after November 2nd, and it is of so much importance that agriculturists should lose no time in giving the matter their serious consideration. The warranty would place on the farmer the responsibility for any loss sustained by an animal that, on slaughter, is found to be diseased, and the carcass condemned by the officers of health. It has been pointed out that in some parts of the country the liability is provided for by an insurance fund, and, no doubt, this is one way of meeting the difficulty. But it is desirable that the whole question should be discussed between agriculturists and butchers, with the view of coming to a settlement as to the relative liability of buyer and seller, until Parliament takes up with the question of compensation, which has been so long postponed because the Royal



Judging Highland Ponies at Aberdeen.

Commission on Tuberculosis was appointed to investigate the question of the transmissibility of the disease. The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture have already met and discussed the question, and advised a conference. There should be no delay on the part of other bodies interested in meeting to deliberate on what is one of the most important subjects that has arisen for some time.—[English Live-stock Journal.]

Dr. J. W. Griffith, in the course of an address as President of the Iowa State Veterinary Association, said: "The local packing-house has been tagging hogs brought in by farmers in this locality, and when they found tuberculosis in the hogs, have notified the State Veterinarian, who has ordered me to test the cattle on the farms where the tubercular hogs came from. I have tested about fifteen herds under those conditions, and have found tuberculosis in the cattle in every instance, and this has proved to me a good method to locate tubercular cattle."

THE FARM.

DO SOME DRAINING.

The threshing has revealed the fact that nearly all our farmers would be wise in doing a little draining this fall. Indeed, there is scarcely a field that would not have its returns greatly increased by a little attention to disposing of surplus moisture. To begin with, undrained land means late sowing, and late sowing means a missing of many days of the season for the most vigorous growth, with consequent loss. It was the late oats that rusted this season, and the late peas that suffered from the louse. Take the case of the low field reserved for roots. Very often when active preparations are undertaken for planting the root crop, the texture of the soil in this field is found to be exceedingly bad. The result is a great amount of extra labor, and only a very medium crop. In the event of a wet season it is safe to say that many farmers lose twenty-five per cent. of their harvest because of water injury. Perhaps no better opportunity for raising the question of drainage can be presented than this present fall. Labor is more plentiful than it has been for some time, while the farmer has been receiving prices that are quite up to the average. Draining is work that requires patience and care at every stage, but once well done it will keep busy day and night in the farmer's interest. Not a few have found themselves repaid in one crop for both material and labor expended. If a farmer will undertake to drain one field carefully, he will keep up the good work ever after. J. A.

ERAIN CR BRAWN!

As one goes about the country, he can readily pick out those farmers who are always behind with their work. Their number is legion. You will find them now a fortnight behind with their wheat-seeding. In a couple of months they will be caught short on fall plowing. "Freeze-up" comes before they get nicely started. Next season it will be the same, and the season after that again, and so on right along. They are always behind, and seem never able to catch up. It is doubtful whether they ever will, or whether they would be able to keep up if they did get even. It requires some thinking and planning to do so, and the man who is habitually behind hasn't time to think or plan. He can only hustle.

A man requires some system of doing his work in order to have it done on time. System and organization count in agriculture as in anything else. Farm work has to be performed properly and in season, if the business is going to succeed. It needs to be planned, and the plan worked. One has to think, as well as act. That is what he has thinking apparatus for. The days of farming by brawn alone are passing, though some refuse to believe they are almost gone. Science and invention have advanced so much in the last twenty-five years that a man does not need to be plodding eternally to gain a livelihood. The hours of labor in all industries are being steadily reduced. So they are in agriculture. And the products of labor, instead of diminishing, are steadily on the increase.

DURUM WHEAT.

The American Department of Agriculture, during 1899 to 1902, brought Durum wheat for seed from Russia and Africa. This grain is specially adapted for regions of low rainfall, and in 1907 covered an area of over 3,000,000 acres, many of them valueless before the advent of this new crop. It yielded an average of about fifteen bushels per acre. It has spread throughout a wide strip of country, extending from North Dakota to south-eastern New Mexico and south-western Texas.

This variety of wheat may be mixed with other wheat in making flour for bread. It is specially, however, a macaroni wheat, and for the manufacture of that article is used at home and exported abroad.

LIME-NITROGEN FERTILIZER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The article in your number of August 20th, 1908, entitled, "Lime-Nitrogen Fertilizer at Niagara Falls, Ontario," has been brought to my attention, and I should like to modify some of the statements contained in the latter part of the article, under the subheading, "Lime-Nitrogen Compared With Other Nitrogenous Fertilizers."

You quote here from Mr. B. Leslie Emslie, who discussed the fertilizer question in "The Farmer's Advocate" last winter. The product which will be produced by our Niagara plant is different in certain marked characteristics from the product discussed by Mr. Emslie. Later developments and special provisions for meeting the requirements of the American market have eliminated from the product free lime. Consequently, it may be mixed with other fertilizers, such as acid phosphate, without the generation of gases of any sort, or without the loss of ammonia or oxides of nitrogen. It may be stored with less precaution than any of the ammoniates, all that is necessary being an open shed, roofed over to prevent the direct falling of rain upon the material. The product is not at all poisonous to plants. In fact, late experiments show that in many cases the results from its application to growing plants are superior to its application to the ground prior to planting. Finally, the substance is not in the form of fine powder, but in minute granules, composed of distinct crystals.

We believe the substance can be used universally under all conditions, practically without restrictive precautions.

No criticism whatever attaches to Mr. Emslie's statements. Naturally, he was not familiar, at the time of writing his article, with the product which will be produced for the American market.

FRANK S. WASHBURN,
Pres. American Cyanamid Co.



Sultane 24th.

Jersey cow, 3 years old. First in class, Royal Show, Newcastle.

UTILITY OF LIGHTNING RODS.

The fire marshal of the State of Ohio investigated, during last year, five hundred fires from lightning in and out of the State, and not one of these buildings had a modern lightning-rod. The only rodded building reported among those struck was one in which the rod has been up for thirty years, and, on examination, it was found that it rested upon a rock, and hence not in moist soil. "This certainly should be conclusive," is the comment of Wallace's Farmer on the above report.

In the article on "Fall Wheat Experiments at the O. A. C.," issue September 3rd, a mistake, made by reversing the headings of the last two columns in the table, represented yields per acre of from 2.9 to 3.6 bushels of grain, and 44.8 to 55.4 tons of straw, as averages of 13 years. It should have been 2.9 to 3.6 tons of straw, and 44.8 to 55.4 bushels of grain.

The United States produces practically seven billion, or a hundred million, dollars' worth of pig and animal products per annum, and we can produce for at least one billion of this sum to our national scene.—W. M. Hayes.

MOTOR CARS AND TARRED ROADS.

The automobile question is indeed a live issue in Britain to-day, as a recent article published in these columns, synopsis of an editorial in the "Nation," would indicate. The London Times is besieged with correspondence on the subject. One of the great nuisances is the dust that is raised, to the injury of vegetation and the annoyance of inhabitants and travellers, not to mention the speedy destruction of the road itself. Tarring of roads has been suggested as one of the means of coping with this difficulty, but tarred roads, it seems, are not without their drawbacks. The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "No sooner does a remedy against the dust of motor cars seem to have solved the most urgent question connected with automobilism than some objection arrives to dash the hopes of countless sufferers. The latest objection to the use of tar is a curious one. The result of tarring the Avenue of the Bois de Boulogne is that in four months seven magnificent trees have been destroyed, and had to be cut down. It appears that the imperceptible dust rising from the tarred surface has a most deleterious effect upon vegetable life. The cost of renewing the flower-beds along the Avenue is said to be ten times as great as that of watering the untarred road. The allegation of certain angling circles in England that the tarring of roads contaminates the streams and kills the fish, must be admitted to gain in probability from the unfortunate experience of the Parisian trees."

THE DAIRY.

MONTREAL MILK-SHIPPERS' MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Montreal Milk-shippers' Association was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, 251 St. James Street, Montreal, on Monday, Sept. 7th. Representatives were present from nearly all the shipping points, and were enthusiastic at the success attained by the Association.

President Malcolm Smith, Lachute, in his opening remarks, referred to the difficulty farmers experienced in maintaining the milk flow this season, owing to the short pasturage, caused by the drouth. He stated, further, that farmers were not feeding as much concentrated feeds, owing to the exceedingly high prices of these feeds, which, if fed, increased the cost of milk production almost beyond a profit.

Secretary W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, reported a number of new members, making the membership the largest on record. He also reported that the committee had held several conferences during the year with the Committee of Hygiene regarding the regulations about to be adopted by the City of Montreal to govern its milk and cream supply. This modification of these regulations to within the range of possibility in production.

The Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, of Trout River, reported a balance on hand of \$91.37.

The secretary was instructed to have the revised constitution and by-laws printed in both English and French, and forward a copy to each member.

"Reports From the Field" showed a short hay crop, a light grain crop, but a fairly good corn crop in most sections. This, together with the prospect of higher prices of millfeed and bran, led to a discussion on increasing prices of milk for the winter. Many contended that last winter's prices would not give the milk producer a profit this coming winter. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to abide by last winter's prices, as follows: Milk, 22 cents per gallon, delivered in the city, cans returned washed. Cream testing 22 per cent. fat, \$1.10; 26 per cent. fat, \$1.30; and 30 per cent. fat, \$1.50, also delivered in the city.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee to deal with all grievances and matters pertaining to railway transportation.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Malcolm Smith, Lachute; Vice-President, Thomas McIntosh, Lancaster; Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, Trout River. Directors—A. Watt,

Lancaster; J. C. Hall, Cornwall; John McPhee, McAlpine; E. C. Boyce, Athelstan; Dr. Lyster, Richmond; R. J. Roy, Howick; Peter Cruise, Lachute; J. J. Riley, Graham; Adam Robertson, Como; E. Stringer, Hemmingford; Wilfred Guay, St. Valentine; and E. H. Morgan, Stanbridge Station. W. F. S.

being in use. The remainder of the calves are "vealed" by suckling the cows. Cows are "coming in" during all months of the year, but those dropped late in the winter or early spring are preferred to raise.

For five years past, the policy has been pursued of testing the herd for tuberculosis with tuberculin three times a year. Sometimes not one cow will show a reaction, but in other seasons two and three will have to be isolated for fattening. When slaughtered, if the carcass discloses generalized disease, the meat is destroyed, under direction of the official veterinary inspector.

A SANITARY STABLE.

The dairy barn, as shown in the engraving, is a double-boarded, story-and-a-half structure, with storage loft for bedding and a limited quantity of feed stuff. It is 36 feet by 228 feet long; the clothes and wash room and the milk room, separated by a wide hallway, being at the south end. The windows are large, 3 feet by 5 feet each, and are placed every 12 feet around the building. The ceilings are 8 feet high; the floors, of cement throughout, except 2 feet where front feet of cows stand, which is hard clay; single stalls, 5 feet from manger edge to gutter, and 4 feet wide, the gutter being 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep.

As the illustration of the interior shows, there are no boards about the manger space, and the stall fittings are of iron. From the floor, the board wall is covered with a galvanized-iron wainscoting three feet up, and there is simply a 4-inch-high cement ridge forming the back of manger. The manure passage is down the center, the feed alleys at the sides, the cows facing outward for sanitary reasons. The cows have access to a tank outside, under cover, and the water is tempered with a heater in winter, when they are watered twice daily, being out of doors not over an hour at a time. At other seasons they are

King system of ventilation, but this was found insufficient in winter to keep the air pure and dry, and Alonzo S. Cotton, the farm superintendent, last winter put the much-discussed muslin curtains to a test. The lower sash of alternate windows was first raised to the top, and cheese-cloth fitted to a frame substituted therefor, but some moisture was still observed on the walls and ceiling. When the curtain frames covered the place of all the lower glass sashes, the problem was solved, with most gratifying results, moisture disappearing entirely, the air becoming purer, and the general tone of the herd improving. It was also a matter of surprise that the stable did not become too cold, the temperature ranging from 50 to 65 degrees. In severe, driving storms the glass sash can be lowered. So highly pleased was Mr. Cotton with the results that he substituted the glass sashes in his own bedroom windows with the cloth curtains, and they are also used in the farm poultry houses. Mr. H. J. Bostwick, the general business manager, uses them on the windows of his sleeping-room in his home in the town. In summer, the lower-sash space is covered with a coarse wire netting. This system of stabling was adopted some years ago, when the farm herd suffered from an experience with tuberculosis, when housed in a close basement stable, imperfectly ventilated and having water basins before the cows, all of which is now regarded by Mr. Cotton as contributory to ill-health.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Whenever possible, the manure is spread directly from the stable upon the fields. Planing-mill shavings are used for bedding, very little of the farm, which consists of 350 acres (200 tillable, and the rest pasture), being devoted to grain-raising. Some 35 acres are sown to oats, and a small area to winter wheat for chicken feed, the other crops being potatoes, alfalfa, and over 100 acres per year of corn, this year there being 135 acres of grand Western Dent for the ten stone siloes, with walls 20 inches thick, plastered inside, which have been in use for over twenty years, and vary in size from 12 x 12 x 30 feet to 16 x 24 x 30 feet. Corn ensilage has thus, for 20 years, demonstrated its value as the staple food of the farm, but, if the land were better adapted for it, Mr. Cotton would grow more alfalfa, for which, as one of the greatest of foods for milch cows, he is an enthusiast. A 26-inch knife cutting-box, stationary on barn floor, driven by a 20-h.-p. engine, with an arrangement of carriers, fills all the siloes, at the rate of 100 tons per day, five men tramping in the cut corn.

Alfalfa is the main soiling crop from June 1st to September 1st. In the season, three cuttings are taken off. It is seeded after winter wheat, the ground being well plowed, and worked like a garden. Twenty pounds of seed are used, 10 lbs. sown across each way, per acre, with a wheelbarrow seeder, followed by a couple of strokes of the smoothing harrow. No nurse crop is sown. Sometimes one cutting is made the first fall, and left on the ground for protection. The trouble with spring seeding was found to be the weeds, but, on other good farms in the State, where the conditions are different, spring seeding is in favor.

FEEDING METHODS.

The chief purchased stuffs are bran, at about \$26 per ton, and gluten feed, at \$28.50 this season. Practically no hay nor straw is fed. In winter, the first meal is a mixture of ensilage, gluten and bran; cut dry fodder at noon, to the extent of ten pounds, and a repetition of the morning ration at night, with water midway in the forenoon and afternoon. Thirty to forty



Milk Pail and Strainer Cover.

ONE HUNDRED DAIRY COWS.

One by one, like well-drilled soldiers, an even hundred sleek and well-fed cows marched in before the Collie from the tree-shaded pastures that skirt the Lake Canandaigua "Outlet" and its spring-fed tributary brooks. One by one the company file in from the paved yard to their numbered swinging stanchions for the 2 p. m. soiling feed of alfalfa, last year's ensilage, or corn fodder (as available), and the four-o'clock milking in the dairy barn of the farm connected with the famous Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in Ontario Co., N. Y.

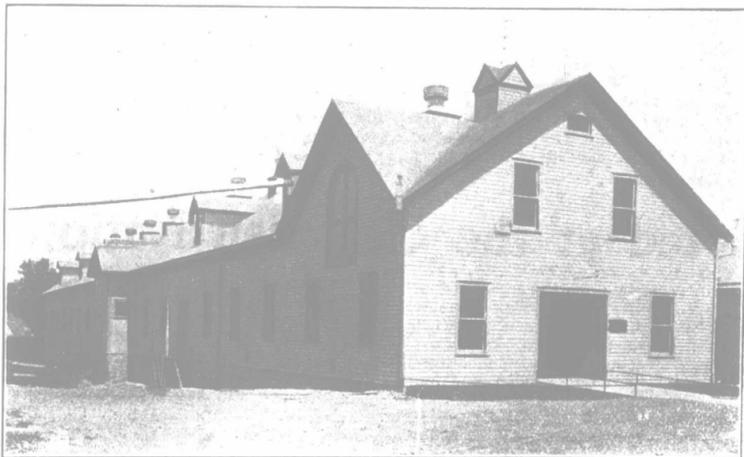
SANITARY MILK PRODUCTION.

Each cow, as she wills, takes a tonic lick at her lump of rock salt; the passageway is swept clean, the udders are all brushed down, the slatted doors are locked to exclude curious strollers, who read on the wall the legend, "All loud talk, laughter, fooling and unnecessary noise forbidden here." Six men do the afternoon feeding and milking, which occupies about two hours, and twelve men at 5 o'clock a. m. They first prepare themselves in the wash and clothes room. Covered pails, with a strainer attachment, as shown in the illustration, are used, and the milk is at once removed to the milk-room, strained three times through cheese-cloths and run over the ice-filled cooler before being placed in cans, to be set in a big, oblong cement tank, through which cold water runs continuously, supplied from a tower-tank fed by steam-pump from a never-failing spring. About half the day's milk supply passes through a De Laval steam-turbine separator for cream, ice-cream and butter making.

BABCOCK AND TUBERCULIN TESTS.

The extra supply of milk required for the institution above that given by the herd is purchased from adjacent farmers, according to the Babcock test, one cent per pound for fat below New York City price per pound of butter being paid. There are no factories or creameries in this locality. Samples of milk are taken every day, and composite tests made twice per month.

The herd yields something over 240 gallons of milk per day the year round, on an average, testing, by the Babcock, from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, butter-fat. A herd test made the last week in August showed 4.6 per cent, fat. The cows are grades of the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Shorthorn breeds, Guernseys being the favorite, because of vigor and size, coupled with a good flow of rich milk. In the weeding-out process, continually going on, new additions by purchase are being made, and from 15 to 20 heifer calves are raised annually, Guernsey and Holstein sires

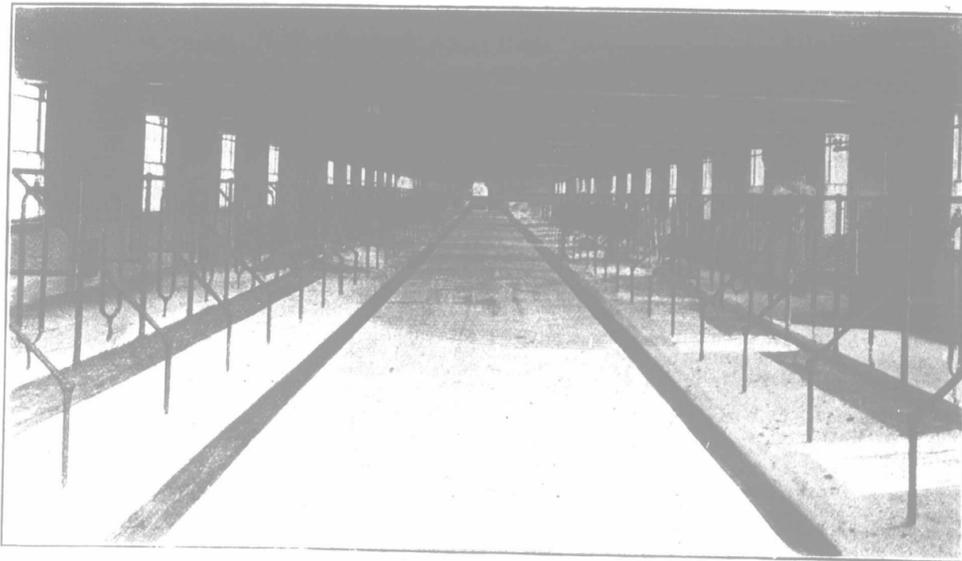


A Sanitary Dairy Stable.

on pasture, except at milking and soiling hours. The dairy barn and other buildings, as well as the farm residence, are beautifully lighted with acetylene gas.

SOLVING THE VENTILATION PROBLEM.

The stable was carefully fitted up with the



Interior Sanitary Dairy Stable.

pounds ensilage, four pounds gluten, and two and a half pounds bran, per day are fed, as a rule. From the silo barn to the dairy stable, feed-carrier trucks convey the fodder right around in front of all the cows. As a point of interest, it may be mentioned that a change in soiling, recently, from old ensilage to freshly-cut corn (with ears) from the field, caused a falling off of ten gallons in the day's milk yield. In the fattening ration, corn meal is substituted for the gluten. As side lines, three or four hundred hogs per year are fed on slops and wheat middlings, a large bunch of sheep are fattened, and several thousand incubator-hatched chicks, ducks and other birds are reared. Taken all together, the farm afford an excellent and instructive example of specialized agriculture.

SEND RICH CREAM.

It pays to send rich cream to the creamery. Cream is not paid for by weight, but according to the amount of butter-fat contained in it, as determined by the Babcock, or, in certain creameries, by the antiquated oil-test churn. All cream is composed of two general substances, butter-fat and milk serum (skim milk). The more butter-fat and the less milk serum a patron can manage to deliver to his creamery, within reasonable limits, the better he is off. He has more skim milk to feed, and there is less weight to haul or ship, as the case may be. It is economical to skim a rich cream. It should never test less than 30 per cent, and 35 or even 40 per cent, is better. Keep as much of the skim milk as possible at home.

The New Zealand Dairyman has an illustration showing a small flat car on a narrow steel track, used, presumably on a large farm, for trucking milk from shed to milk-house. On some farms in America an overhead cable is employed for the same purpose.

POULTRY.

The poultry products of the United States are worth more than the wheat, and perhaps as much as the hay, produced in the Republic.

CHICKENS IN COLD STORAGE.

It is well known that there is an advantage in chilling poultry or meat as soon as possible after killing. These products are actually improved in flavor by being kept for a few days at a temperature a little above the freezing point. But, of late years, the keeping of dressed poultry in cold-storage has increased to such an extent that it seems as if almost every chicken that passes through the hands of dealers was kept in a frozen condition for a shorter or longer time before reaching the consumer. In order to meet the demand for products out of season, and to secure the greatest profit by selling when the market is shortest, a system of refrigeration has been built up, in the United States especially, under which food products are kept for months, and even years, and then offered for sale, without any label to distinguish them from fresh goods.

It is the contention of many that there is practically no alteration in meats or poultry when kept in a solidly-frozen condition, no matter how long the period may be. Others assert that, beyond a certain limit of time, variously estimated at from three months to a year, cold-storage foods are unfit for human consumption.

Investigations into this question have been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, the results of which are published in the Yearbook for 1907, recently issued. Chickens stored for periods varying from a few days to several years were examined. Contrary to the statements generally made by the trade, there have been noted marked differences between fresh and cold-storage chickens, which difference are, apparently, progressively dependent upon the time of storage. Microscopic examination reveals changes in the muscle fibres, even after short periods of storage, while alterations in the color and texture of the chicken are apparent to the ordinary observer after a few months.

In a chicken freshly killed, the skin is of a pale, soft yellow, without any tinge or suggestion of green, and translucent enough to show through it the delicate pink of the muscles underneath. The color of the fat is a light canary yellow, exceedingly transparent, and with no tint of green. A chicken kept for ten months, while the exterior was somewhat dried, and skin less transparent than if fresh looked to be still a good, palatable bird. Closer examination showed that the muscles were soft and easily torn, and had darkened in

color. The fat, also, had turned a deeper yellow, and become more opaque. Some were examined which had been stored for two years, and in these the changes were so marked that even the most casual observer could not fail to notice them. The odor was unpleasant, though not putrefactive until after a few hours' exposure to air. Chickens in storage for three years showed up much worse than those of two years only. The most striking difference between these and the others examined was in the inflexibility and general green tint of the skin. The odor was not that of putrefaction, but was of a sharp, penetrating, biting, unpleasant character. On the inner part of the thigh, the soft salmon pink of the fresh muscle was succeeded by colors varying from a deep brown to bluish-red, and the bands of fat between the muscles were of a deep brown-orange color. The viscera had so softened that even the slightest touch would cause them to seemingly melt, and they had turned many-hued, green predominating.

After the results of this inquiry, the question is not "Do changes take place in poultry in cold-storage?" but whether such changes are not responsible for some of the obscure intestinal disorders which afflict the dwellers in large cities?

THE FARM BULLETIN

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
- Sept. 15th to 17th.—Guelph Central.
- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 21st to 25th.—Sussex, N. B.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Oct. 8th and 9th.—Kilsyth Agricultural Society, Kilsyth.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
- Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

Issues Completed at the Canadian National.

Another page of exhibition history is written full and turned—an important and significant page. It is significant, first of all, as indicating a rallying spirit of industry and commerce, but doubly significant as illustrating how little affected, comparatively speaking, is the agricultural population by the vicissitudes of speculation and finance. The secure prosperity of agriculture was the dominant note throughout. It was manifested in the scale and quality of the agricultural and live-stock exhibits, as well as in the attendance, which exceeded all expectations. Canadian industry has renewed reason for self-congratulation that it is founded on the bed rock of a stable and progressive agriculture.

Last week we reviewed the exhibits of dairy breeds of stock and dairy products. The rest of the story is not less encouraging. It is told with pen and camera by our representatives, who have reviewed the successive departments at first hand on the ground.

THE BEEF BREEDS.

The beef breeds, numerically, were represented quite as strongly as usual at this exhibition. Shorthorns leading largely in numbers, Herefords and Galloways holding about the same relative position as formerly, and the Aberdeen-Angus contingent considerably increased in numbers, while in all the breeds the character of the cattle in type and quality was well up to the standard, and with very few exceptions they were brought out in fine condition.

SHORTHORNS.

The individual entries in the Shorthorn class totalled 166, the largest number in any of the breeds present, and were selections from over twenty herds, including those of Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., the Little Missouri Horse Co., Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the following Ontario breeders: W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; W. R. Elliot & Son, Guelph; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; J. A. Watt and J. Watt & Son, Salem; H. Smith, Exeter; Kyle Bros., Ayr; J. E. Mitchell, Burlington; T. E. and G. C. Pearson & Sons, Elderton; Douglas Brown, Ayr; J. E. Fairman, Maple Lake; Geo. Amos & Son, Meadville; A. Duncan & Son, Carluke; Eastwood Bros., Toronto; Jas. Leask, Greenbank, and others. The quality was first-class throughout, and in the grand class of Mr. W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, the following were selected

his interesting and successful experience in past years in importing, breeding and exhibiting high-class Shorthorns eminently fitting him for the work; and we believe it is safe to say that on no previous occasion at a Toronto exhibition were the awards made with as general satisfaction to exhibitors and onlookers alike, while the promptness and expedition with which the placing was done commanded the admiration of all concerned, and contrasted pleasingly with the tediousness of the old-time two or three judge system. The prizes were more widely distributed than usual, and a pleasing feature was the prominent position attained in the winnings by young breeders or those not formerly venturing into the competition at the large shows. The female classes were particularly strong, relatively more so than the bulls, though there were outstanding animals in all sections, and the average quality was higher than for many years. The aged-bull class, it will be observed, was well filled, when were forward such notable winners as W. C. Edwards & Co.'s Bertie's Hero, and J. A. Watt's Jilt's Victor, while the Little Missouri Co.'s Sidelight, a light roan, three years old, bred by Frank Harding, of Wisconsin, a bull of fine type and quality, made the issue exceedingly interesting, capturing the first award, the other two following in the order named. The two-year-old section brought out the surprise of the class, in the beautiful and bountiful rich roan, Royal Chief, bred by R. A. & J. A. Watt, and owned since he was nine months old by A. Duncan & Son, showing for the first time at a Toronto exhibition, and winning with their grandly-fitted entry, not only first in his class, but also the male junior and grand championship honors; and seldom if ever has been seen here a bull so free from faults in conformation, character and quality; nor had he by any means a walkover in his class or the championship contest, Elliot & Son's red Rose Victor making a very strong competitor in the class, combining character and uniformity of make-up in a high degree, while Sidelight, and Eastwood Bros.' first-prize senior yearling, Gallop Sailor, proved stubborn claimants for premier honors. The junior yearling section furnished a worthy first in Pettit & Son's white Silver Prince, a worthy son of Imp. Prime Favorite, their grand champion at Toronto last year. In a grand class of 19 senior bull calves, perhaps the most uniform, by meritious ever seen here, White Bros. young breeders, won out worthily with the level, low-set, deep-bodied red, Isandford's Clarence, bred by Imp. Bateson, Class No.

In a strong class of cows over three years, first place was taken by the notable champion heifer of former years, Queen Ideal, now in her five-year-old form, and owned by Sir George Drummond, Matured, and after an extended successful showing career, she holds her smoothness, sweetness and superior quality of flesh admirably. Bred by a comparatively obscure young breeder, she and her own sister, Fair Queen, also a champion of the breed, together with the grand champions, male and female, of this great show, furnish fine evidence of the possibility of young breeders holding their own with the veterans in producing the highest class of animals. In a good class of half a dozen cows under four years in milk, dairy qualities to be considered, the dual-purpose cow was shown to considerable advantage, several of the entries carrying well-formed udders of good size, while in conformation, if less highly conditioned, they would fit in with the dairy type very creditably, Elliott & Son, of Guelph, winning with a Cruickshank Cecilia, that speaks well for the dual-purpose claim of the breed. J. A. Watt brought out a surprise in the two-year-old heifer section, in the grand red, Mina Princess, by Whitehall Count, a heifer of remarkable smoothness of form and flesh, practically faultless in her entire make-up, as may be surmised from the fact that she conquered Queen Ideal in the senior championship contest, though she met her Waterloo in the grand championship struggle with Amos & Son's first-prize senior yearling, the red Pleasant Valley Jilt, bred by the exhibitors, and sired by the former Toronto grand champion and matchless heifer-getter, Old Lancaster (imp.); dam Imp. Scottish Queen. Straight-lined, deep-ribbed, wide-smooth, and well-fleshed, she carries herself like a queen, and fits no place but the first in any competition, while her half-sister, by the same sire, the white Lancaster Bud, second in the same class, is close to the same pattern in all but color. After winning first for both exhibitors' and breeders' young herd for best four calves bred by exhibitor, for best two animals produce of one cow, and for best three the progeny of one bull, the set of Old Lancaster, one can heartily sympathize with the pathetic remark of the senior Amos at the close of the contest—"he died too soon"—a fitting epitaph for a monument to departed worth, but he lives and will live in his descendants.

The younger classes, so uniformly meritorious, speak well for the future of the red, white and roan.

The winnings in detail are as follows:

Bull, 3 years and over.—1, Little Missouri Horse Co., on Sidelight; 2, Edwards & Co., on Bertie's Hero; 3, J. A. Watt, on Jilt's Victor; 4, Sir G. Drummond, on Gold Cup. Bull, two years old.—1, A. Duncan & Son, on Royal Chief; 2, W. R. Elliott & Son, on Rose Victor; 3, A. Johnston, on Splendor; 4, W. & S. Auld, on Bud's Emblem. Senior yearling bull.—1, Eastwood Bros., on Gallant Sailor; 2, Gardhouse & Son, on Archer's First; 3, Kerr & Davidson, on Village Hero; 4, Kerr & Davidson, on Village Master. Junior yearling bull.—1, W. G. Pettit & Son, on Silver Prince; 2, H. Smith, on Viscount Vanity; 3, Little Missouri Co., on Pride of Connaught. Senior bull calf.—1, Kyle Bros., on Broadhooks' Chancellor; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., on Prince of Orange; 3, J. F. Mitchell, on Lord Gloster; 4, Edwards & Co., on Duke of Gloster; 5, G. Gier, Grand Valley, on Royal M.; 6, Gier, on Waverly; 7, J. Watt & Son, on Viceroy Salem; 8, J. A. Watt, on Jilt Stamford. Junior bull calf.—1, H. Smith, on Village Bridegroom; 2, G. Amos & Son, on Ben Cecil; 3, J. A. Watt, on Bellona Victor; 4, J. Fairbairn, on Spring Creek Victor 3rd; 5, Drummond, on Prince Ideal; 6, Kyle Bros., on Golden Chancellor. Senior and grand champion bull, A. Duncan & Son, on Royal Chief. Junior champion, Eastwood Bros., on Gallant Sailor.

Cow, 3 years and over.—1, Sir G. Drummond, on Queen Ideal; 2, Edwards & Co., on Pine Grove Clipper; 3, T. E. & G. C. Robson & Sons, on Queenston Bellona; 4, Sir G. Drummond, on Lavender 45th. Cow under 4 years, in milk.—1, W. R. Elliott & Son, on Cecelia 11th; 2, H. Smith, on Mina 9th. Heifer, 2 years old.—1, J. A. Watt, on Mina Princess; 2, Edwards & Co., on Pine Grove Mildred 13th; 3, Robsons, on Gloster Queen 5th; 4, Gardhouse & Son, on Fairy Fame; 5, Amos & Son, on Lady Mysie; 6, Drummond, on Proud Duchess 11th. Senior yearling heifer.—1, Geo. Amos & Son, on Pleasant Valley Jilt; 2, Amos & Son, on Lancaster Bud; 3, W. G. Pettit & Son, on Avenir 13th; 4, Gardhouse & Son, on Rolla's Beauty; 5, Pettit & Son, on Dido 21st; 6, J. Davidson, of Ashburn, on Mina of Ivanhoe 2nd. Junior yearling heifer.—1, Edwards & Co., on Emma 47th; 2, H. Smith, on Village Flossom; 3, J. Watt & Son, on Lady Baroness 3rd; 4, Robsons, on Proud Julia 3rd; 5, J. A. Watt, on Secret Rose. Senior heifer calf.—1, J. A. Watt, on Queen of Dreamland; 2, Duncan & Son, on Roan Queen; 3, Mitchell, on Blythsome 2nd; 4, J. Leask, on Roan Lily; 5, Pettit & Son, on Rosetta 18th; 6, H. Smith, on Diamond Ring; 7, Edwards, on Missie of Pine Grove; 8, Robsons, on Clipper of the Manor 7th. Junior heifer calf.—1, Robsons, on Magdala's Gem; 2, J. A. Watt, on Jilt's Lady; 3, Amos & Son, on Augusta Lily; 4, Mitchell, on Miss Fry 3rd; 5, Edwards, on Lady Butterfly; 6, Amos, on Lombard's Mysie. Female senior championship, J. A. Watt, on Mina Princess. Junior and grand championship, Geo. Amos & Son, on Pleasant Valley Gilt.

Graded herd.—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. A. Watt; 3, Sir G. Drummond; 4, Robsons.

Exhibitor's young herd.—1, Amos & Son; 2, Pettit & Son; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, H. Smith. Breeder's young herd.—1, Amos & Son; 2, Pettit & Son; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, H. Smith.

Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Amos & Son; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Pettit & Son; 4, Gier.

Three animals, the get of one bull.—1, Amos & Son; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Pettit & Son; 4, Smith.

Two animals, produce of one cow.—1, Amos & Son; 2, Pettit & Son; 3, Sir G. Drummond; 4, Robsons.

Steer sired by Shorthorn bull, calved before Sept., 1906, and under 3 years.—1, J. Leask; 2 and 3, J. Brown & Son.

Steer calved on or after Sept., 1906, and under two years.—1 and 2, Leask; 3, Jos. Stone; 4, Kyle Bros.

Steer calf, under 1 year.—1, Jos. Stone; 2, Leask; 3, H. Smith.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

This excellent beef breed was more largely and better represented here this year than for many years past, and the quality of the exhibit, on the average, was well up to the standard of the best of the breed, while animals of outstanding merit were not few. The entries were drawn from the herds of James Bowman, Guelph, John Lowe, Elora, and T. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont. The Elm Park herd of Mr. Bowman, which has led here for several years past, had been doing the credit of Western fairs this summer, with gratifying success, and, notwithstanding the fatigue of long railway runs, and changes of feed, came out in fine condition, capturing the majority of principal prizes, though the awards were well distributed, John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., being the judge. The first award for aged bulls went to Lowe's five-year-old Elm Park Ringleader 6th, in a close contest with Bowman's Elm Park Mikado, of the same age, both being smooth, symmetrical animals of fine quality. The former winning also, the

senior male championship. The junior and grand championship was found in Bowman's first-prize yearling bull, Magnificent, recently imported, winner of third prize at the Royal Show of England this year—a grand representative of the breed, combining size, substance, symmetry and quality in a high degree; one of the most typical of the breed, and promising well for future usefulness as a sire. In a strong class of bull calves, Lowe led with Hundred, a very smooth and likely youngster, in his eleven-months' form. In the class of five cows three years or over, a couple of outstanding entries, Broadfoot's Elm Park Kyma, and Bowman's Elm Park Mayflower 3rd, made it difficult for the judge to decide the question of precedence, the place being finally accorded to the first named. In the two-year-old, yearling, and heifer calf sections, Bowman scored with fine animals, also in the herd competition, Lowe being second in the latter. Awards in full follow:

Bull, 3 years old or over.—1, Lowe, on Elm Park Ringleader; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Mikado; 3, Bowman, on Lord Val 2nd. Bull, yearling.—1, Bowman, on Magnificent; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Mailbag; 3, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Ringleader 6th. Bull calf under 1 year.—1, Lowe, on Hundred; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Belle's Leader; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Leader 7th. Senior champion bull, Lowe's Elm Park Ringleader. Junior champion and grand champion, Bowman's Magnificent.

Cow, 3 years or over.—1, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Kyma 11th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Mayflower 3rd; 3, Lowe, on Elm Park Beauty 2nd. Heifer, 2 years old.—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 3rd; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 4th; 3, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Pride 5th. Heifer, 1 year old.—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 1th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park May-

Lady; 2, Smith, on Amy 4th of Ingleside; 3, Hunter, on Brenda 4th. Cow, 3 years old.—1, Govenlock, on Blossom 2nd; 2, Govenlock, on Pansy; 3, Hunter, on Ruthlin. Heifer, 2 years.—1, Govenlock, on Lattle Beauty 2nd; 2, Hunter, on Lavina; 3, Smith, on Jessie 14th of Ingleside. Yearling heifer.—1, Govenlock, on Forest Gay Lass; 2, Smith, on Rubella 7th; 3, Govenlock, on Rosebud 2nd. Heifer calf.—1, Govenlock, on Lenora; 2, Hunter, on Brenda 9th; 3, Smith, on Rosebud. Senior female champion and grand champion, Govenlock's Forest Lady. Junior champion, Govenlock's Forest Gay Lass. Graded herd.—1, Govenlock; 2, Hunter. Junior herd.—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock. Four calves.—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock.

GALLOWAYS.

The hardy, rustling Galloways were, in numbers, about as usual at this show, and well up to the standard in type and quality, being selections from the well-known herds of Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and R. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., the awards being placed by John Davidson, Ashburn. McCrae secured first awards in the four sections for bulls, and for aged cow, yearling heifer and heifer calf, graded herd, senior, junior and grand champion bull; while Shaw was first for two-year-old heifer, heifer calf, and junior and grand champion female. The females were especially fine throughout the class, and most of the bulls were true to type, and of good quality. Awards:

Bull, 3 years and over.—1, McCrae, on Berwick. Bull, 2 years old.—1, McCrae, on Gilde-roy; 2, Shaw, on Sandy S.; 3, McCrae, on Kaiser. Bull, 1 year old.—1, McCrae, on Black Knight 10th; 2, McCrae, on Bell Boy. Bull calf.—1, 2 and 3, McCrae, on Rajah, Cedric 10th, and Hanna, respectively. Senior and grand champion bull, McCrae, on Berwick. Junior champion, McCrae, on Black Knight.

Cow, 3 years or over.—1, McCrae, on Miss Mary A.; 2, McCrae, on Duchess 17th; 3, Shaw, on Belle B. of H. P. Heifer, 2 years old.—1, Shaw, on Moonflower; 2, Shaw; 3, McCrae, on Caadoo. Heifer, 1 year old.—1, McCrae, on Cally; 2, Shaw, on Heather Bloom; 3, McCrae, on Jane Seton 9th. Heifer calf.—1, Shaw, on Hazel; 2, McCrae, on Semiramis; 3, McCrae, on Cecelia. Senior and grand champion female, Moonflower. Junior champion, Cally. Graded herd.—1, McCrae; 2, Shaw; 3, McCrae.

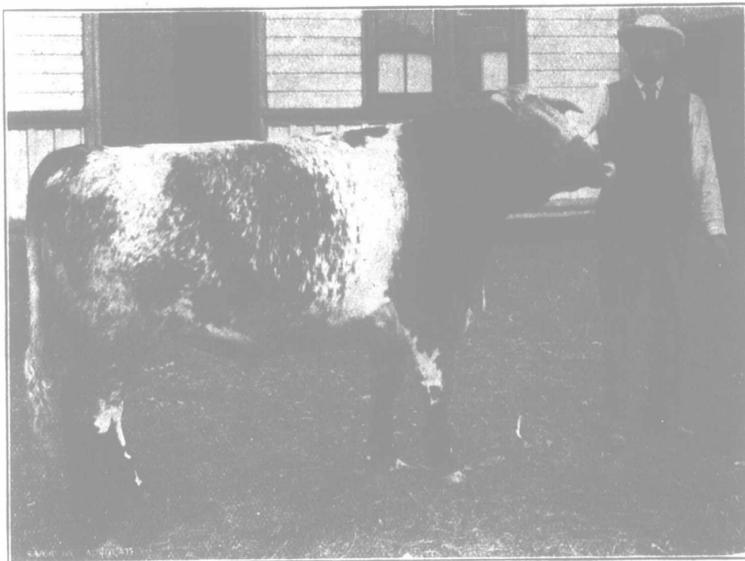
GRADE AND FAT CATTLE.

Grade cow or heifer over two years.—1 and 2, Jas. Leask, Greentank; 3, Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Heifer under 2 years.—1, 2 and 3, Leask. Fat steer, 2 years and under 3.—1 and 2, Leask; 3, Stone. Steer, 1 year and under 2.—1, Leask; 2, Kyle Bros, Ayr; 3, Stone. Steer calf under 1 year.—1, Stone; 2, Leask; 3, H. S. Miller. Two export steers, under 4 years.—1, Stone; 2, Brown & Son, Galt; 3, John Lowe, Elora.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep at Toronto this year in all of the eight breeds represented was one of the best in numbers and character ever seen here, the extensive accommodation for that class of stock being taxed to its utmost capacity, and overflowing, while the quality of the animals, as a rule, was up to a high standard. The increase in numbers shown is doubtless due partly to the growing interest taken in sheep-raising, owing to improved demand and prices for mutton and lamb in the markets, and partly to the United States quarantine regulations, temporarily checking the export trade with that country, many show sheep being withheld which would otherwise have been sold to be shown there, where the demand for breeding sheep is active. It is earnestly hoped that improved arrangements in regard to inspection may be arrived at which will facilitate trade to the mutual advantage of breeders and farmers generally in both countries.

The classification in the department for sheep provides for prizes in twelve sections in each breed given by the exhibition association, while in several cases the breed associations give special prizes for Canadian-bred animals in which home-



First-prize Yearling Steer, Sired by Shorthorn Bull.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Owned, bred and exhibited by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.

lower 8th; 3, Lowe, on Middlebrooke Pride 2nd. Heifer calf.—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Matilda; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 7th; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 6th. Senior and grand champion female, Bowman's Elm Park Beauty 3rd. Junior champion, Elm Park Beauty 4th. Graded herd.—1, Bowman; 2, Lowe; 3, Bowman.

HEREFORDS.

The Whitefaces were out in about the usual number at this show, the three herds represented being those of J. A. Govenlock, Forest; H. D. Smith, Hamilton, and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont. The awards were placed by R. J. Macvic, Oshawa, Ont., and were pretty evenly distributed, Hunter winning first in aged bull, bull calf, junior herd, four calves, junior and grand champion bull, while Govenlock scored first in aged cow, two-year-old and yearling heifer, heifer calf, graded herd, senior, junior and grand champion female; and Smith first on yearling bull and second on aged bull, aged cow and yearling heifer. The leading animals were typical of the breed, well-fleshed and well-fitted, and it were well for the country that such grand beef-makers were more numerous. Awards follow:

Bull, 3 years and over.—1, Hunter, on Improver; 2, Smith, on Bourton Ingleside; 3, Govenlock, on Imperial. Bull, 1 year old.—1, Smith, on Amos 14th of Ingleside. Bull calf.—1, Hunter, on Hesiod; 2, Hunter, on Harold; 3, Govenlock, on Lennox 2nd. Senior champion bull and grand champion, Hunter's Improver. Junior champion, Hunter's Hesiod.

Cow, 3 years or over.—1, Govenlock, on Forest

bred sheep shown in other sections of the class may compete.

COTSWOLDS.

This grand old long-wooled breed was out in larger numbers and in the hands of more exhibitors than usual at Toronto, the class being well filled with typical animals of high-class character and quality, shown by T. Hardy Shore, Gleanworth; J. Rawlings, Forest; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; E. F. Park, Burford. The class was judged by S. J. Lyons, Norval, and the awards were placed as follows: Ram, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Park. Shearing ram—1, Rawlings; 2, Ross; 3, Shore. Ram lamb—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore; 3, Park. Ewe, 2 years or over—1, Shore; 2 and 3, Park. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Ross; 3, Rawlings. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Rawlings. Best ram any age—Champion, Rawlings, on shearing ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Ross, on shearing ewe. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Rawlings; 2, Park. Canadian-bred flock, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Wether under 2 years—1 and 2, Rawlings. Special, 4 lambs, get of one ram—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore.

LEICESTERS.

This fine old long-wooled breed, to which many other breeds owe much for their improvement, still holds its own in the estimation of its friends and in the competition for public favor, being present on this occasion in larger numbers and in the hands of more exhibitors than any of the other breeds, while in character and quality a better showing was probably never seen here, the Border Leicester type prevailing, and style, substance and uniformity of fleece prominent features.

Exhibitors were James Snell, Clinton; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. Kelly, Aylmer; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. J. Woolcott, Kenicott; O. Turnbull, Walton; W. H. Pell, Palermo. The class was judged by James Douglas, Caledonia. The award list follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram, shearing—1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Snell. Ram lamb, 1, John Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Hastings. Ewe, 2 shears or over—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, F. Kelly. Ewe, shearing—1, John Kelly; 2, Snell; 3, Turnbull. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, John Kelly; 3, Turnbull; 4, Pell. Ram, any age—Champion, Whitelaw, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Snell, on aged ewe. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, John Kelly; 2, Hastings. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Canadian-bred flock, bred by exhibitor—1, John Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Wether under 2 years—1, Turnbull; 2, Hastings.

LINCOLNS.

This grand long-wooled breed was represented by the flock of the veteran breeder, John T. Gibson, Denfield, who had the field to himself, and filled it creditably with a splendid entry of well-fitted sheep, full of substance and symmetry, carrying heavy uniform fleeces of fine fibre and lustre, and capturing the prize list holus bolus, the ribbons being distributed by John Gardhouse, Highfield.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the medium-wool breeds the Shropshires were most numerously represented, and shown by the largest number of exhibitors, being next to the Leicesters of all the breeds in these respects, while in regard to type, character, quality of flesh fleece and finish, probably making as good a showing as has ever been seen here, which is saying a good deal. Imported animals were much in evidence, but the Canadian-bred contingent was scarcely less meritorious in make-up, and won a large proportion of the principal prizes. Exhibitors were J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Hamner & Hodgson, Brantford; J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; W. A. Shields, Caistor; Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford; W. E. Wright, Gleanworth. Perhaps the keenest contest was in the shearing-ram section, with the following

entries of Lloyd-Jones and Hamner & Hodgson, both magnificent specimens, the award finally going to the last-named exhibitors, though the rating might well be reversed without doing violence to merit, so close was the competition between the first three winners. The class was judged by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Awards follow:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Oak Park Farm; 4, Shields. Shearing ram—1, Hamner & Hodgson; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Oak Park. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Campbell; 4, Shields. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Campbell; 2, Oak Park; 3, Hamner & Hodgson; 4, Shields. Shearing ewe—1, 3 and 4, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ram, any age—Champion, Hamner & Hodgson, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Hamner & Hodgson, on shearing ewe. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Campbell; 2, Shields. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Canadian-bred flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, J. & D. J. Campbell. Wether under 2 years—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. American Shropshire Association specials: Flock, 1 year old or over, 1 ram, 3 ewes, American-bred—1, Campbell; 2, Shields; 3, Hamner & Hodgson; 4, W. E. Wright. Flock, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs—1, Campbell; 2, Hamner & Hodgson; 3, Shields; 4, Wright. Ram, any age—1, Campbell, on ram lamb. Ewe, any age—Campbell, on shearing ewe.

OXFORD DOWNS.

A strong show was made by this big mutton and medium-wool breed, both of imported and



Barboigh Big Nancy 2nd (imp.)-24749—

Ayrshire cow. First in aged class, senior and grand champion female, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Imported and exhibited by R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ontario.

Canadian-bred animals, showing much refinement of character in combination with substance, and attracting much attention and admiration, the majority of principal prizes going to the Fairham flock of H. Arkell & Son, of Arkell, Ont. Other exhibitors were J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, and A. Simenton, Blackheath. The awards were made by Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and are as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Arkell & Son; 2 and 3, Simenton. Shearing ram—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Simenton. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Son. Ewe, 2 shears or over—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Son. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Lee & Son; 2, Arkell & Son. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Arkell & Son. Canadian-bred pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Simenton. Wether under 2 years—1, Lee & Son; 2, W. E. Wright, Gleanworth. Ram, any age—Champion, Arkell & Son, on shearing. Ewe, any age—Champion, Arkell, on shearing. Special by American Oxford Association: Shearing ram, bred by exhibitor—1, Arkell; 2, Simenton. Shearing ewe—1, Arkell; 2, Lee. Four lambs—1, Lee; 2, Arkell.

SOUTH DOWNS.

This beautiful and complete mutton and medium-wool breed, to which all the other Down breeds owe much for their improvement and refinement, made an excellent showing this year, as usual, displaying grand quality and finish, and holding their own admirably as a mutton

breed. The champion ram and ewe, and the winning lambs, were especially noteworthy as meritorious in make-up, and reflect great credit on the breeders and fitters. The exhibitors were Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; R. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Simenton, Blackheath. These other breeders made entries, but were not present in the competition. H. L. Compton, Kyle, Ohio, placed the awards, which were as follows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Sir Geo. Drummond; 3, Simenton. Shearing ram—1 and 3, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Ram lamb—1, Drummond; 2 and 3, Simenton; 4, McEwen. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Simenton. Shearing ewe—1, Simenton; 2, Drummond; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1, 2, 3, 4, Drummond. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Drummond; 2, Simenton; 3, McEwen. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Pen Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Drummond; 2, Simenton. Wether, under 2 years—1, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Ram, any age—Champion, Drummond's shearing. Ewe, any age—Simenton's shearing.

HAMPSHIRE.

This grand mutton and medium-wool breed has gained favor rapidly in recent years, and made an exceptionally strong showing at Toronto this year, every section of the class being admirably filled with typical animals, combining size and quality of flesh and fleece in a very high degree. The exhibitors were C. Maw, Omagh; Geo. Allan, Paris; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro; Telfer Bros., Paris. The awards were placed by Prof. H. S. Arkell, Ma Donald College, Que., and are as follows: Ram, 2 years and over—1, Allan; 2, Maw. Shearing ram—1 and 2, Maw; 3, Kelly. Ram lamb—1, Maw; 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Biggs. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Allan; 2, Maw; 3, Kelly. Shearing ewe—1, Allan; 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Maw; 4, Kelly. Ram, any age—Champion, Maw's shearing. Ewe, any age—Champion, Maw's ewe lamb. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Biggs. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Maw; 2, Allan. Canadian-bred pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Kelly. Wether under 2 years—1, Allan; 2, Telfer Bros. American special for 4 best lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Biggs; 3, Maw.

DORSETS.

The prolific, early-lambing Dorset-Horn breed made a capital showing this year in numbers and quality, and are evidently gaining in favor as superior mutton-makers and producers of high-selling early lambs. The exhibitors this year were: R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. Robertson & Son, Milton West; H. Bartlett, Kimbo; A. S. Foster, Oakville. The awards were made by John Jackson, Abingdon, and are as follows:

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, Robertson & Son; 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Shearing ram—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ram lamb—1, Robertson; 2, Bartlett; 3, Harding; 4, Foster. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 4, Harding; 2 and 3, Robertson. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Robertson; 3 and 4, Harding. Ewe lamb—1, 3 and 4, Harding; 2, Robertson. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Robertson; 2, Harding. Pen Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Ram, any age—Champion, Robertson, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Harding, on aged ewe. Wether under 2 years—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett.

SWINE EXHIBIT.

If the interest in the swine exhibit, characterized by the largely increased number of visitors to this department this year, is any criterion to judge by, much brighter times are ahead in the very near future for the breeders of pure-bred hogs in Ontario. The expressions of praise and satisfaction at the high-class character of the exhibit heard on all sides, from the members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission, from scores of visitors from across the line, and from our own farmers and others at home, must certainly have been very encouraging to the breeders, to whose credit, be it said, that in every class were brought out before the critical eyes of the judges animals which, for high-class character of their respective breeds, and as typical specimens of the master-fitters' art, could scarcely be duplicated in any showing in the world.

BERKSHIRES. First out for honors were the Berkshires, which this year were particularly strong, both numerically and in quality of exhibit. Several new exhibitors were out, with a lot that proved dangerous competitors, notably, J. J. Wilson, of Milton; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; Wm. Wilson, of Brampton; G. Wood, of Islington; E. T. Chate, of Brampton; and A. W. Shields, of Milton. These, with the old reliable firms of T. Teasdale, of Concord; P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; and Cooper & Nephews, of Toronto, made up probably the strongest Berkshire exhibit ever seen at Toronto, the first two named, J. J. Wilson and T. A. Cox, getting a

little the best of it with wonderfully choice stuff, wonderfully well fitted. In the section for boars two years old and over, six responded to the call. A royal lot they were, each having his usual coterie of admirers, but the deciding tribunal of the occasion, Messrs. S. Douson, of Alloa, and R. Vance, of Ida, finally placed the red on the exhibit of T. A. Cox, which hog finally landed the championship, second going to Wm. Wilson, and third to Cooper & Nephews. In boars over 18 months and under 2 years, first went to T. Teasdale, second to P. W. Boynton, and third to Cooper & Nephews. Boar over 12 and under 18 months—First, J. J. Wilson; second, T. Teasdale; third, Cooper & Nephews. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—First, T. A. Cox; second, G. Wood; third to same pen. Boar under six months.—First, E. T. Choate; second, P. W. Boynton & Son; third, Cooper & Nephews. Sow, two years and over.—First went to the grand entry of J. J. Wilson, as did also the female championship; second to Cooper & Nephews; third to P. W. Boynton. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—First, T. A. Cox; second, T. Teasdale; third, Cooper & Nephews. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—First, J. J. Wilson; second, Cooper & Nephews; third, T. A. Cox. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—First, J. J. Wilson; second, T. Teasdale; third, T. A. Cox. Sow under 6 months.—First, T. Teasdale; second, E. T. Choate; third, T. A. Cox. Best boar and two sows, any age.—First, T. A. Cox; second, J. J. Wilson. Four pigs, under 6 months, the get of one boar.—First, E. T. Choate; second, Cooper & Nephews. The same, the produce of one sow, went to the same pens.

YORKSHIRES.—That Canada is the breeding-ground of the world's choicest Yorkshires was again demonstrated in this year's entry from the three far-famed herds of D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, and James Wilson & Sons, of Fergus. The surprise of several members of the Scottish Commission on looking over the Yorkshire exhibit was expressed in the words, "Best in the world," and certainly, with their eight and ten hundred-weight of avoirdupois, their beautiful contour, and ideal bacon type, one wonders how any improvement could be made. As usual for several years past, the Millgrove herd was awarded the lion's share of awards. Boar, 2 years and over.—Flatt first and third; Featherston second, Wilson fourth. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Wilson fourth. Boar over 12 and under 18 months.—Flatt first, Wilson second, Featherston third and fourth. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third and fourth. Boar under 6 months.—Flatt first, second and fourth; Wilson third. Sow over 2 years.—Flatt first, second and fourth; Wilson third. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—Flatt first, Featherston second and third, Wilson fourth. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third and fourth. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Wilson fourth. Sow under six months.—Flatt first, second and third; Featherston fourth. Best boar and two sows.—Flatt first, second and third; Featherston fourth. Both young herds went to Flatt, one, two, three, as did both the championships. The judges were Wm. Jones, of Zenda, and R. J. Garbutt, of Belleville.

TAMWORTHS.—This select breed of large bacon hogs were represented by the well-known herds of R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; H. German, St. George, and C. Currie, Morrison. It was generally conceded that never before were the Tamworths out so strong, nor in better fit, many of them approaching the one-thousand-pound mark, while the type left nothing to be desired. Boar 2 years and over.—Douglas first, Morrow second. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years.—Douglas first, Morrow second, and Currie third. Boar over 12 months and under 18 months.—Morrow first, Currie second, Douglas third, German fourth. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—Douglas first and second, Currie third, German fourth. Boar under 6 months.—Douglas first, third and fourth; Currie second. Sow 2 years and over.—This class brought out a royal lot, which taxed the skill of the judge, Mr. J. C. Nicoll, of Hubrey, Ont., to pick the winner. Honors finally fell on Imp. Cholderton May, the property of Mr. Morrow, second and third going to the Mitchell herd on a pair of smooth 900-lb. sows, and fourth to H. German. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—Douglas first and second, German third, Currie fourth. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—Douglas first and second, Currie third and fourth. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—Douglas first, second and fourth; Currie third. Sow under 6 months.—Douglas first and fourth, Currie second and third. Best boar and two sows.—Douglas first, second and fourth; Morrow third. The young herd went, Douglas first, Currie second. Douglas won championship on boar; Morrow on sow.

Other distinct breeds were represented by Chester Whites, Essex, White-belted, Duroc-Jersey and Poland-Chinas, and were shown by D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth,

with Chester Whites; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, with White-belted; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, with Essex; and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., with Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jersey. Boar 2 years and over.—DeCoursey first, Smith second, Hastings Bros. third. Boar over 1 year and under 2.—DeCoursey first, Wright second, Featherston third. Boar over 6 months and under 12 months.—DeCoursey first, Hastings Bros. second and third. Boar under 6 months.—DeCoursey first, Featherston second, Smith third. Sow 2 years and over.—Wright first, DeCoursey second, Featherston third. Sow over 1 year and under 2.—Hastings Bros. first, Featherston second, DeCoursey third. Sow over 1 year and under 18 months.—DeCoursey first, Featherston second. Sow over six and under 12 months.—DeCoursey first and third, Hastings Bros. second. Sow under 6 months.—DeCoursey first and second, Wright third. Best boar and two sows. DeCoursey first and second, Wright third.

Export Bacon Hogs.—Best pen of four.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Douglas fourth and fifth, on Tamworths.

HORSES.

Seldom, if ever, have the stables in the exhibition grounds at Toronto been filled with horses in greater numbers or higher class. From the tiny pony to the great massive Clydesdales, animals of quality were the rule. Most of the harness and fancy classes were shown in front of the grand-stand, the usual interest being manifested. But to the average citizen, and particularly to the agricultural class, the various breeds of heavy horses and the Hackneys were of greatest importance. These latter were judged in the small ring south of the Manufacturers' Building, before the covered stand erected a few years ago for the accommodation of an interested public, which at most times overcrowded it, and demonstrated to the fair management that a structure more substantial and of greater seating capacity is required. A further necessity also is a covered stand for members of the press. While courteous treatment was accorded, and the reporters were given reasonable privileges during the second week of the fair, it would greatly improve matters if a stand were provided and equipped with chairs and tables, so that notes could be completed on each class immediately after awards had been made. It would, at least, lessen the danger of errors creeping into the report.

Competition was keen in the light-horse classes. Strings from the stables of George Pepper, of Toronto; Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; A. Yeager, of Simcoe, Ennis-claire Stables, of Toronto; Crow & Murray, of Toronto; Dr. W. A. Young, of Toronto; Miller & Millan, of Brantford, along with fine animals belonging to A. G. Bain, of Hamilton; John Watson, of Listowel; Montgomery Bros., of Brantford; Robinson & South, of Erindale; C. D. Woolley, of Port Ryerse; W. E. Wellington, of Toronto; Oak Park Stock Farm, of Brantford, and Willis Bros., of Pine Grove, combined to furnish all that lovers of horseflesh for riding or driving purposes could desire.

In heavy horses the sections were well filled with Clydesdales. Other breeds, however, were not sufficiently numerous to shake the faith of the Clydesdale men in the future of their chosen breed. Percherons, brought in by Crouch and others, attracted considerable attention, but it will be many years before this French breed does much in Ontario to displace the noble Clydesdale.

A very commendable feature of the horse-judging was the punctuality with which the classes were disposed of. In almost every instance the judges were able to get to work promptly on the time given in the official catalogue. For this Thos. Graham, the director in charge, and his assistants, deserve every praise.

CLYDESDALES.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether or not this year's Clydesdales were the best ever seen at a Toronto exhibition, but all will agree that the interest, from the standpoint of exhibitor and onlooker, never was greater. The judge, Mr. James Weir, of Sandilands, Scotland, kept everyone guessing. As a rule, the large, strong-boned animals were his choice, and the casual observer was led to believe such specimens were the type desired by the judge. But now and again an animal of neater, finer and more compact form was given the preference, and, in fact, sometimes placed between two of the more massive representatives on the award sheet, so that before the judging was over some not very complimentary remarks on the consistency of the rating were passed.

The Canadian, rightly or wrongly, likes to see uniformity of type in the list of winners, if it can be found in the class competing, and unless some positive reason exists it is exceptional to follow the first choice with any but an animal of similar stamp, if available. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, for instance, few judges, we surmise, would have separated Sir Marcus and President Roosevelt, by Rowallan. Possibly some would have placed the latter at

the top, though it is, we believe, generally conceded that Sir Marcus was given his proper place. Then, although Rowallan may have a slightly better pair of feet in front, it seemed a rather far jump to so break the type as was done in the placing. The same feature was noticeable in the ruling in the two-year-old filly section. In the championships, however, genuine surprises were coming. The choice of Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd as grand champion was evidence of a return to the popular type. But when it came to the stallion championships, and Sir Marcus was passed over for his two-year-old opponent, Lansdowne, a fine colt, of the larger and more rugged build, with exceptional scale for his age, with strong, well-set legs and honest feet, the enthusiasts again were nonplussed. If Lansdowne was entitled to beat Sir Marcus, then why not Ness' two-year-old, Bouquet, for supreme female honors?

The list of exhibitors included such well-known breeders as Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Graham Bros., of Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton; Dalgety Bros., of London; T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton. J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, also had a fine string. Other competitors were: W. J. Cowan, of Cannington; John A. Boag, of Queensville; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; Robt. Young, of Mono Mills; John Davidson, of Ashburn; W. A. Shields & Son, of Milton; Neil Blair, of Brooke; Wm. Woodley, of Dundas, and John Brown & Sons, of Galt.

Although Baron's Pride blood predominated in the list of winners, only one of the nine that appeared before the judge in the class for stallions four years old and upwards was a direct descendant of this worthily popular sire. This one, Baron Alister, although clean-boned and a good goer, showed signs of having seen better days, and was not in the money. Sir Marcus, sired by Sir Simon, and out of Bowfield, last year's grand champion, was a popular winner. Highly conditioned, and Hackney-stylish, he carried his massive form proudly before judges and spectators. He is just the type that the average Clydesdale man admires. Thick-set, deep-bodied, and low down on excellent legs and feet, he is sure to please the alert judge with his arched neck, fine head and keen eye. In him Graham-Renfrew Co. have a dandy. Mercer's Rowallan, by Lord Fauntleroy, and out of Miss Noranbank, a fine horse of entirely different type, was second. He is much higher off the ground than Sir Marcus, and not so thick-set, but he has style and quality, and an excellent set of feet. At Glasgow he won honors as a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, and was brought to Canada last spring. The third award went to Smith & Richardson on President Roosevelt, by Marcellus, and out of Young Swallow. He was in fine show condition, as round as a barrel, and with bone and muscle that warranted him to second award, in keeping with the selection of Sir Marcus for first. Dalgety's importation of ten days previous to the show, Marchfield Baron, sired by Prince Shapely, and out of Marchfield Dora, was fourth.

In the stallion class for four-year-olds and upwards, with importers excluded, Hodgkinson & Tisdale got premier position on Royal Baron, that famous son of Baron's Pride which has done so much to improve Ontario Clydesdales. He was a worthy winner, but Cowan's Buteman, a fine animal, sired by Pride of Blacon, and only four years old, could have been placed at the top without any misjudgment. Young had third on Sir Mark, sired by Fortune Still, and Davidson fourth on Baron Montague, sired by Drumflower. Almost all the entries, with the exception of Cowan's, were up in years.

The call for three-year-old stallions brought out ten, most of which were no discredit to the breed. The pair placed at the top were recent importations, having come to Canada on the same boat. Graham Bros.' Baron Laird, a Baron's Pride colt, out of Trilby of Girstingwood, a stylish, plump, well-set stallion of the finer type, was placed first, while Baron Lomond, sired by Baron Ruby, a horse of more rugged build, with strong bone and body, and owned by Dalgety Bros., was second. Larkin secured third with Fairlawn, sired by Baron's Chief. He is much similar in type to Baron Laird, with good legs, but travels a little close at the hocks. Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Craignair, sired by Lothian Again, is a thick-set horse, with plenty of substance.

Twelve two-year-olds faced the judge. Although many admired Graham Bros.' Lansdowne, on account of his size and substance, very few had counted on him standing first in his class, to say nothing about winning the grand championship. This huge son of Everlasting and Gloaming has a white face and four white feet. Alongside of others of his class the conclusion was that he was a big rough colt. A careful scrutiny, however, removed the impression of roughness. His wide, full heel and strong bone were in keeping with his growthiness. When in motion he travelled tight and close, but had not the gait that attracts the average Clydesdale man. Gartley

Bred sheep shown in other sections of the class may compete.

COTSWOLDS.

This grand old long-wooled breed was out in larger numbers and in the hands of more exhibitors than usual at Toronto, the class being well filled with typical animals of high-class character and quality, shown by T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; J. Rawlings, Forest; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; E. F. Park, Burford. The class was judged by S. J. Lyons, Norval, and the awards were placed as follows: Ram, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Park. Shearling ram—1, Rawlings; 2, Ross; 3, Shore. Ram lamb—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore; 3, Park. Ewe, 2 years or over—1, Shore; 2 and 3, Park. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Ross; 3, Rawlings. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Rawlings. Best ram any age—Champion, Rawlings, on shearling ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Ross, on shearling ewe. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Rawlings; 2, Park. Canadian-bred flock, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Wether under 2 years—1 and 2, Rawlings. Special, 4 lambs, get of one ram—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore.

LEICESTERS.

This fine old long-wooled breed, to which many other breeds owe much for their improvement, still holds its own in the estimation of its friends and in the competition for public favor, being present on this occasion in larger numbers and in the hands of more exhibitors than any of the other breeds, while in character and quality a better showing was probably never seen here, the Border Leicester type prevailing, and style, substance and uniformity of fleece prominent features. Exhibitors were James Snell, Clinton; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. Kelly, Aylmer; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. J. Woolacott, Kennicott; O. Turnbull, Walton; W. H. Pell, Palermo. The class was judged by James Douglas, Caledonia. The award list follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram, shearling—1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Snell. Ram lamb, 1, John Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Hastings. Ewe, 2 shears or over—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, F. Kelly. Ewe, shearling—1, John Kelly; 2, Snell; 3, Turnbull. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, John Kelly; 3, Turnbull; 4, Pell. Ram, any age—Champion, Whitelaw, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Snell, on aged ewe. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, John Kelly; 2, Hastings. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Canadian-bred flock, bred by exhibitor—1, John Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Wether under 2 years—1, Turnbull; 2, Hastings.

LINCOLNS.

This grand long-wooled breed was represented by the flock of the veteran breeder, John T. Gibson, Denfield, who had the field to himself, and filled it creditably with a splendid entry of well-fitted sheep, full of substance and symmetry, carrying heavy uniform fleeces of fine fibre and lustre, and capturing the prize list hands-on, the ribbons being distributed by John Gardhouse, Highfield.

SHROPSHIRE.

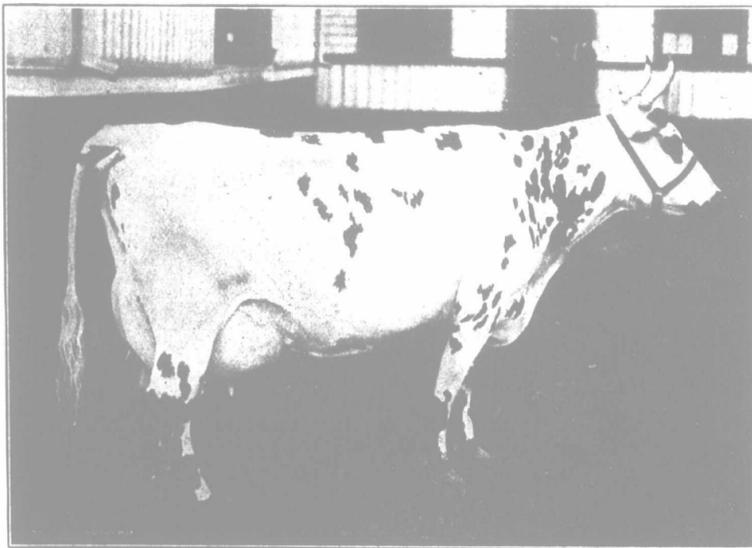
In the medium-wool breeds the Shropshires were most numerous represented, and shown by the largest number of exhibitors, being next to the Leicesters of all the breeds in these respects, while in regard to type, character, quality of flesh, fleece and finish, probably making as good a showing as has ever been seen here, which is saying a good deal. Imported animals were much in evidence, but the Canadian-bred contingent was scarcely less meritorious in make-up, and won a large proportion of the principal prizes. Exhibitors were J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford; J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; W. A. Shields, Castorville; Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford; W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Perhaps the keenest contest in the class was that in the shearing contest, in which the imported

entries of Lloyd-Jones and Hammer & Hodgson, both magnificent specimens, the award finally going to the last-named exhibitors, though the rating might well be reversed without doing violence to merit, so close was the competition between the first three winners. The class was judged by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Awards follow:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hammer & Hodgson; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Oak Park Farm; 4, Shields. Shearling ram—1, Hammer & Hodgson; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Oak Park. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Campbell; 4, Shields. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Campbell; 2, Oak Park; 3, Hammer & Hodgson; 4, Shields. Shearling ewe—1, 3 and 4, Hammer & Hodgson; 2, Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Hammer & Hodgson; 2, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ram, any age—Champion, Hammer & Hodgson, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Hammer & Hodgson, on shearling ewe. Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Campbell; 2, Shields. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hammer & Hodgson; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Canadian-bred flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, J. & D. J. Campbell. Wether under 2 years—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. American Shropshire Association specials: Flock, 1 year old or over, 1 ram, 3 ewes, American-bred—1, Campbell; 2, Shields; 3, Hammer & Hodgson; 4, W. E. Wright. Flock, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs—1, Campbell; 2, Hammer; 3, Shields; 4, Wright. Ram, any age—1, Campbell, on ram lamb. Ewe, any age—Campbell, on shearling ewe.

OXFORD DOWNS.

A strong show was made by this big mutton and medium-wool breed, both of imported and



Barboigh Big Nancy 2nd (imp.)-24749—

Ayrshire cow. First in aged class, senior and grand champion female, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Imported and exhibited by R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ontario.

Canadian-bred animals, showing much refinement of character in combination with substance, and attracting much attention and admiration, the majority of principal prizes going to the Farnham flock of H. Arkell & Son, of Arkell, Ont. Other exhibitors were J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, and A. Simenton, Blackheath. The awards were made by Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and are as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Arkell & Son; 2 and 3, Simenton. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Simenton. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Arkell & Son; 2, Lee & Son; 1, Simenton. Ewe, 2 shears or over—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Son. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Lee & Son; 2, Arkell & Son. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Arkell & Son. Canadian-bred pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Simenton. Wether under 2 years—1, Lee & Son; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Ram, any age—Champion, Arkell & Son, on shearling. Ewe, any age—Champion, Arkell, on shearling. Special by American Oxford Association: Shearling ram, bred by exhibitor—1, Arkell; 2, Simenton. Shearling ewe—1, Arkell; 2, Lee. Four lambs—1, Lee; 2, Arkell.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

This beautiful and complete mutton and medium-wool breed, to which all the other Down breeds owe much for their improvement and refinement, made an excellent showing this year, as usual, displaying grand quality and finish, and holding their own admirably as a model mutton

breed. The champion ram and ewe, and the winning lambs, were especially noteworthy as meritorious in make-up, and reflect great credit on the breeders and bidders. The exhibitors were Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; R. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Simenton, Blackheath. Three other breeders made entries, but were not present in the competition. H. L. Compton, Kyle, Ohio, placed the awards, which were as follows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Sir Geo. Drummond; 3, Simenton. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Ram lamb—1, Drummond; 2 and 3, Simenton; 1, McEwen. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Simenton. Shearling ewe—1, Simenton; 2, Drummond; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1, 2, 3, 4, Drummond. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Drummond; 2, Simenton; 3, McEwen. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Pen Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Drummond; 2, Simenton. Wether, under 2 years—1, Drummond; 2, McEwen. Ram, any age—Champion, Drummond's shearling. Ewe, any age—Simenton's shearling.

HAMPSHIRE.

This grand mutton and medium-wool breed has gained favor rapidly in recent years, and made an exceptionally strong showing at Toronto this year, every section of the class being admirably filled with typical animals, combining size and quality of flesh and fleece in a very high degree. The exhibitors were C. Maw, Omagh; Geo. Allan, Paris; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro; Telfer Bros., Paris. The awards were placed by Prof. H. S. Arkell, MacDonald College, Que., and are as follows: Ram, 2 years and over—1, Allan; 2, Maw. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Maw; 3, Kelly. Ram lamb—1, Maw; 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Biggs. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Allan; 2, Maw; 3, Kelly. Shearling ewe—1, Allan; 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Maw; 4, Kelly. Ram, any age—Champion, Maw's shearling. Ewe, any age—Champion, Maw's ewe lamb. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Biggs. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Maw; 2, Allan. Canadian-bred pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Kelly. Wether under 2 years—1, Allan; 2, Telfer Bros. American special for 4 best lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Biggs; 3, Maw.

DORSETS.

The prolific, early-lambing Dorset-Horn breed made a capital showing this year in numbers and quality, and are evidently gaining in favor as superior mutton-makers and producers of high-selling early lambs. The exhibitors this year were: R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. Robertson & Son, Milton West; H. Bartlett, Kimbo; A. S. Foster, Oakville. The awards were made by John Jackson, Abingdon, and are as follows:

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, Robertson & Son; 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ram lamb—1, Robertson; 2, Bartlett; 3, Harding; 4, Foster. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 4, Harding; 2 and 3, Robertson. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Robertson; 3 and 4, Harding. Ewe lamb—1, 3 and 4, Harding; 2, Robertson. Pen, 1 ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Robertson; 2, Harding. Pen Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Ram, any age—Champion, Robertson, on aged ram. Ewe, any age—Champion, Harding, on aged ewe. Wether under 2 years—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett.

SWINE EXHIBIT.

If the interest in the swine exhibit, characterized by the largely-increased number of visitors to this department this year, is any criterion to judge by, much brighter times are ahead in the very near future for the breeders of pure-bred hogs in Ontario. The expressions of praise and satisfaction at the high-class character of the exhibit heard on all sides, from the members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission, from scores of visitors from across the line, and from our own farmers and others at home, must certainly have been very encouraging to the breeders, to whose credit, be it said, that in every class were brought out before the critical eyes of the judges animals which, for high-class character of their respective breeds, and as typical specimens of the master-breeders' art, could scarcely be duplicated in any showing in the world.

BERKSHIRES—First out for honors were the Berkshires, which this year were particularly strong, both numerically and in quality of exhibit. Several new exhibitors were out, with a lot that proved dangerous competitors, notably, J. J. Wilson, of Milton; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; Wm. Wilson, of Frampton; G. Wood, of Islington; E. T. Chate, of Brampton, and A. W. Shields, of Milton. These, with the old reliable firms of T. Teasdale, of Concord; P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar, and Cooper & Nephews, of Toronto, made up probably the strongest Berkshire exhibit ever seen at Toronto, the first two named, J. J. Wilson and T. A. Cox, getting a

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little the best of it with wonderfully choice stuff, wonderfully well fitted. In the section for boars two years old and over, six responded to the call. A royal lot they were, each having his usual coterie of admirers, but the deciding tribunal of the occasion, Messrs. S. Doison, of Alloa, and R. Vance, of Ida, finally placed the red on the exhibit of T. A. Cox, which had finally landed the championship, second going to Wm. Wilson, and third to Cooper & Nephews. In boars over 18 months and under 2 years, first went to T. Teasdale, second to P. W. Boynton, and third to Cooper & Nephews. Boar over 12 and under 18 months.—First, J. J. Wilson; second, T. Teasdale; third, Cooper & Nephews. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—First, T. A. Cox; second, G. Wood; third to same pen. Boar under six months.—First, E. T. Choate; second, P. W. Boynton & Son; third, Cooper & Nephews. Sow, two years and over.—First went to the grand entry of J. J. Wilson, as did also the female championship; second to Cooper & Nephews; third to P. W. Boynton. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—First, T. A. Cox; second, T. Teasdale; third, Cooper & Nephews. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—First, J. J. Wilson; second, Cooper & Nephews; third, T. A. Cox. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—First, J. J. Wilson; second, T. Teasdale; third, T. A. Cox. Sow under 6 months.—First, T. Teasdale; second, E. T. Choate; third, T. A. Cox. Best boar and two sows, any age.—First, T. A. Cox; second, J. J. Wilson. Four pigs, under 6 months, the get of one boar.—First, E. T. Choate; second, Cooper & Nephews. The same, the produce of one sow, went to the same pens.

YORKSHIRES.—That Canada is the breeding-ground of the world's choicest Yorkshires was again demonstrated in this year's entry from the three far-famed herds of D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, and James Wilson & Sons, of Fergus. The surprise of several members of the Scottish Commission on looking over the Yorkshire exhibit was expressed in the words, "Best in the world," and certainly, with their eight and ten hundred-weight of avoirdupois, their beautiful contour, and ideal bacon type, one wonders how any improvement could be made. As usual for several years past, the Millgrove herd was awarded the lion's share of awards. Boar, 2 years and over.—Flatt first and third; Featherston second, Wilson fourth. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Wilson fourth. Boar over 12 and under 18 months.—Flatt first, Wilson second, Featherston third and fourth. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third and fourth. Boar under 6 months.—Flatt first, second and fourth; Wilson third. Sow over 2 years.—Flatt first, second and fourth; Wilson third. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—Flatt first, Featherston second and third, Wilson fourth. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third and fourth. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Wilson fourth. Sow under six months.—Flatt first, second and third; Featherston fourth. Best boar and two sows.—Flatt first, second and third; Featherston fourth. Both young herds went to Flatt, one, two, three, as did both the championships. The judges were Wm. Jones, of Zenda, and R. J. Garbutt, of Belleville.

TAMWORTHES.—This select breed of large bacon hogs were represented by the well-known herds of R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; H. German, St. George, and C. Currie, Morriston. It was generally conceded that never before were the Tamworths out so strong, nor in better fit, many of them approaching the one-thousand-pound mark, while the type left nothing to be desired. Boar 2 years and over.—Douglas first, Morrow second. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years.—Douglas first, Morrow second, and Currie third. Boar over 12 months and under 18 months.—Morrow first, Currie second, Douglas third, German fourth. Boar over 6 and under 12 months.—Douglas first and second, Currie third, German fourth. Boar under 6 months.—Douglas first, third and fourth; Currie second. Sow 2 years and over.—This class brought out a royal lot, which taxed the skill of the judge, Mr. J. C. Nicoll, of Hubrey, Ont., to pick the winner. Honors finally fell on Imp. Cholderton May, the property of Mr. Morrow, second and third going to the Mitchell herd on a pair of smooth 900-lb. sows, and fourth to H. German. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years.—Douglas first and second, German third, Currie fourth. Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—Douglas first and second, Currie third and fourth. Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—Douglas first, second and fourth; Currie third. Sow under 6 months.—Douglas first and fourth, Currie second and third. Best boar and two sows.—Douglas first, second and fourth; Morrow third. The young herd went, Douglas first, Currie second. Douglas won championship on boar; Morrow on sow.

Other distinct breeds were represented by Chester Whites, Essex, White-belted, Duroc-Jersey and Poland-Chinas, and were shown by D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth,

with Chester Whites; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, with White-belted; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, with Essex; and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., with Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jersey. Boar 2 years and over.—DeCoursey first, Smith second, Hastings Bros. third. Boar over 1 year and under 2.—DeCoursey first, Wright second, Featherston third. Boar over 6 months and under 12 months.—DeCoursey first, Hastings Bros. second and third. Boar under 6 months.—DeCoursey first, Featherston second, Smith third. Sow 2 years and over.—Wright first, DeCoursey second, Featherston third. Sow over 1 year and under 2.—Hastings Bros. first, Featherston second, DeCoursey third. Sow over 1 year and under 18 months.—DeCoursey first, Featherston second. Sow over six and under 12 months.—DeCoursey first and third, Hastings Bros. second. Sow under 6 months.—DeCoursey first and second, Wright third. Best boar and two sows. DeCoursey first and second, Wright third.

Export Bacon Hogs.—Best pen of four.—Flatt first and second, Featherston third, Douglas fourth and fifth, on Tamworths.

HORSES.

Seldom, if ever, have the stables in the exhibition grounds at Toronto been filled with horses in greater numbers or higher class. From the tiny pony to the great massive Clydesdales, animals of quality were the rule. Most of the harness and fancy classes were shown in front of the grand-stand, the usual interest being manifested. But to the average citizen, and particularly to the agricultural class, the various breeds of heavy horses and the Hackneys were of greatest importance. These latter were judged in the small ring south of the Manufacturers' Building, before the covered stand erected a few years ago for the accommodation of an interested public, which at most times overcrowded it, and demonstrated to the fair management that a structure more substantial and of greater seating capacity is required. A further necessity also is a covered stand for members of the press. While courteous treatment was accorded, and the reporters were given reasonable privileges during the second week of the fair, it would greatly improve matters if a stand were provided and equipped with chairs and tables, so that notes could be completed on each class immediately after awards had been made. It would, at least, lessen the danger of errors creeping into the report.

Competition was keen in the light-horse classes. Strings from the stables of George Pepper, of Toronto; Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; A. Yeager, of Simcoe, Ennis-claire Stables, of Toronto; Crow & Murray, of Toronto; Dr. W. A. Young, of Toronto; Miller & Millan, of Brantford, along with fine animals belonging to A. G. Bain, of Hamilton; John Watson, of Listowel; Montgomery Bros., of Brantford; Robinson & South, of Erindale; C. D. Woolley, of Port Ryerse; W. E. Wellington, of Toronto; Oak Park Stock Farm, of Brantford, and Willis Bros., of Pine Grove, combined to furnish all that lovers of horseflesh for riding or driving purposes could desire.

In heavy horses the sections were well filled with Clydesdales. Other breeds, however, were not sufficiently numerous to shake the faith of the Clydesdale men in the future of their chosen breed. Percherons, brought in by Crouch and others, attracted considerable attention, but it will be many years before this French breed does much in Ontario to displace the noble Clydesdale.

A very commendable feature of the horse-judging was the punctuality with which the classes were disposed of. In almost every instance the judges were able to get to work promptly on the time given in the official catalogue. For this Thos. Graham, the director in charge, and his assistants, deserve every praise.

CLYDESDALES.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether or not this year's Clydesdales were the best ever seen at a Toronto exhibition, but all will agree that the interest, from the standpoint of exhibitor and onlooker, never was greater. The judge, Mr. James Weir, of Sandilands, Scotland, kept everyone guessing. As a rule, the large, strong-boned animals were his choice, and the casual observer was led to believe such specimens were the type desired by the judge. But now and again an animal of neater, finer and more compact form was given the preference, and, in fact, sometimes placed between two of the more massive representatives on the award sheet, so that before the judging was over some not very complimentary remarks on the consistency of the rating were passed.

The Canadian, rightly or wrongly, likes to see uniformity of type in the list of winners, if it can be found in the class competing, and unless some positive reason exists it is exceptionable to follow the first choice with any but an animal of similar stamp, if available. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, for instance, few judges, we surmise, would have separated Sir Marcus and President Roosevelt, by Rowallan. Possibly some would have placed the latter at

the top, though it is, we believe, generally conceded that Sir Marcus was given his proper place. Then, although Rowallan may have a slightly better pair of feet in front, it seemed a rather far jump to so break the type as was done in the placing. The same feature was noticeable in the ruling in the two-year-old filly section. In the championships, however, genuine surprises were coming. The choice of Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd as grand champion was evidence of a return to the popular type. But when it came to the stallion championships, and Sir Marcus was passed over for his two-year-old opponent, Lansdowne, a fine colt, of the larger and more rugged build, with exceptional scale for his age, with strong, well-set legs and honest feet, the enthusiasts again were nonplussed. If Lansdowne was entitled to beat Sir Marcus, then why not Ness' two-year-old, Bouquet, for supreme female honors?

The list of exhibitors included such well-known breeders as Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Graham Bros., of Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton; Dalgety Bros., of London; T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton. J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, also had a fine string. Other competitors were: W. J. Cowan, of Cannington; John A. Boag, of Queensville; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; Robt. Young, of Mono Mills; John Davidson, of Ashburn; W. A. Shields & Son, of Milton; Neil Blair, of Brooke; Wm. Woodley, of Dundas, and John Brown & Sons, of Galt.

Although Baron's Pride blood predominated in the list of winners, only one of the nine that appeared before the judge in the class for stallions four years old and upwards was a direct descendant of this worthily popular sire. This one, Baron Alister, although clean-boned and a good goer, showed signs of having seen better days, and was not in the money. Sir Marcus, sired by Sir Simon, and out of Bowfield, last year's grand champion, was a popular winner. Highly conditioned, and Hackney-stylish, he carried his massive form proudly before judges and spectators. He is just the type that the average Clydesdale man admires. Thick-set, deep-bodied, and low down on excellent legs and feet, he is sure to please the alert judge with his arched neck, fine head and keen eye. In him Graham-Renfrew Co. have a dandy. Mercer's Rowallan, by Lord Fauntleroy, and out of Miss Noranbank, a fine horse of entirely different type, was second. He is much higher off the ground than Sir Marcus, and not so thick-set, but he has style and quality, and an excellent set of feet. At Glasgow he won honors as a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, and was brought to Canada last spring. The third award went to Smith & Richardson on President Roosevelt, by Marcellus, and out of Young Swallow. He was in fine show condition, as round as a barrel, and with bone and muscle that warranted him to second award, in keeping with the selection of Sir Marcus previous for first. Dalgety's importation of ten days previous to the show, Marchfield Baron, sired by Prince Shapely, and out of Marchfield Dora, was fourth.

In the stallion class for four-year-olds and upwards, with importers excluded, Hodgkinson & Tisdale got premier position on Royal Baron, that famous son of Baron's Pride which has done so much to improve Ontario Clydesdales. He was a worthy winner, but Cowan's Buteman, a fine animal, sired by Pride of Blacon, and only four years old, could have been placed at the top without any misjudgment. Young had third on Sir Mark, sired by Fortune Still, and Davidson fourth on Baron Montague, sired by Drumflower. Almost all the entries, with the exception of Cowan's, were up in years.

The call for three-year-old stallions brought out ten, most of which were no discredit to the breed. The pair placed at the top were recent importations, having come to Canada on the same boat. Graham Bros.' Baron Laird, a Baron's Pride colt, out of Trilby of Girstingwood, a stylish, plump, well-set stallion of the finer type, was placed first, while Baron Lomond, sired by Baron Ruby, a horse of more rugged build, with strong bone and body, and owned by Dalgety Bros., was second. Larkin secured third with Fairlawn, sired by Baron's Chief. He is much similar in type to Baron Laird, with good legs, but travels a little close at the hocks. Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Craignair, sired by Lothian Again, is a thick-set horse, with plenty of substance.

Twelve two-year-olds faced the judge. Although many admired Graham Bros.' Lansdowne, on account of his size and substance, very few had counted on him standing first in his class, to say nothing about winning the grand championship. This huge son of Everlasting and Gloaming has a white face and four white feet. Alongside of others of his class the conclusion was that he was a big rough colt. A careful scrutiny, however, removed the impression of roughness. His wide, full heel and strong bone were in keeping with his growthiness. When in motion he travelled tight and close, but had not the gait that attracts the average Clydesdale man. Gartley

Forever, also sired by Everlasting, Ness' winner of second honors, had well-set fore legs and a magnificent shoulder. Top Spot, sired by Baron hood, and owned by Graham-Renfrew Co., an animal of the compact type, with heaps of quality, was counted on as a winner, but did not come in the money.

Graham Bros. again scored in the yearlings. This time Baron Sceptre, a son of Baron's Pride and Lady Dorothy, a roan, with good bone, but rather leggy, was given preference over Smith & Richardson's Huntly Pride, sired by Ruby Pride, and out of Rosabella, a growthy colt, with fine legs, but perhaps not in best show condition. Gardhouse's Lord Banchory, sired by Netherlee, the winner of third money, is a neat, stylish colt.

In the yield-mare class only three animals competed. Graham-Renfrew Co. got first on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, sired by Lyon McGregor, and out of Princess Belle, a matronly-looking beast, with massive form and good limbs, later winner of the female grand championship. Gunn's Dunrobin Mabel made a good second.

The new exhibitor, J. D. Larkin, won first and second in three-year-old fillies. Both were sired by Baron's Pride. The better one of the pair, Baron's Rose, out of Roseleaf, is round as a barrel, and has an almost ideal shoulder, neck and head.

Of the seven entries in the two-year-old class, five were good. Ness' Bouquet, sired by Netherlee, was an easy winner, with her strong constitution and superior development in every particular. Well-turned pasterns were the features of a good set of limbs. Many would have given second to Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Bishopton Queen, sired by Prince Sturdy, because of a type similarity to Bouquet, but the judge preferred to go to Graham Bros.' Queen of the Waves, a smooth mare, by the same sire as Bouquet. Strange to note, also, the fourth-prize filly is from the same sire as Bishopton Queen, while Ness' Amulet, the one held in reserve, also is from Prince Sturdy.

In yearling fillies, Graham Bros.' winner, Choir Bell, sired by Pride of Blacon, and out of Bess of Boreland, has superior quality, but somewhat faulty gait. Gunn's Dunrobin Doris, daughter of Baron's Voucher, is a neat filly, with good promise. Ness' Fiona, winner of third, is sired by Pride of Blacon, and has more size and substance than her half-sister, winner of first place.

When brood mares with foal at side were called, the wise ones in the stand soon picked their choice, but they had been treated to so many surprises that they expected almost any placing. This time the surprise was that they were of the same opinion as the judge. Smith & Richardson's Floschnd Princess, sired by Prince Tom, and out of Till of Flosch, was a certain winner under ordinary conditions, but for several classes previous Mr. Weir had placed the red ribbon on animals similar in conformation to others in this class. But the placing of second ribbon was a disappointment. It went to Brown & Sons' Maggie Ross, sired by Royal Ross, a rather plain mare, not in good show condition, in preference to Gunn & Son's Pearl, sired by Gold Mine, a large mare, with Clydesdale character and quality.

The evidence that Gunn's mare is a producer of high-class stock was found in the foal class, when Dunrobin Pearl, sired by Dunrobin, and out of Pearl, carried off the red ribbon. Larkin's second-prize winner had good limbs, and what the Scotch call ivory bone.

When the winners of the stallion classes came together, many of those who were supposed to know, had it all settled that Sir Marcus, last year's champion at Toronto and Chicago, would repeat his triumph. The feeling of the hundreds of Clydesdale men when Leodowns was crowned as the grand champion was shown to be one of disgust. Not one clap of approval was heard, but when Sir Marcus pranced in front of the stand the crowd showed their preference in claps and cheers. A mighty good colt carried off the championship, but a wonderful horse, fully matured, took second place.

In the female championship, also, the calculations of competent Clydesdale men were set at naught. Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, although a great mare, of high quality, could not be expected to stand over such animals as Bonora and Baron's Rose, after Sir Marcus had beaten out Leodowns. However, the yield mare got the championship ribbon, and the individual Clydesdales ended without interested parties knowing what type was considered by Judge Weir to be preferable.

Following are the awards in full: Stallions, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Sir Marcus; 2, Mercer, on Rowallan; 3, Smith & Richardson, on President Roosevelt; 4, Brown & Sons, on Marchfield Baron; 5, Stallions, 3 years and upwards (importers excluded)—1, Brown & Sons, on Royal Baron; 2, Cowan, on Baron; 3, Young, on Sir Mark; 4, Brown & Sons, on Baron Montague; 5, Stallions, 2 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Craignair; 2, Brown & Sons, on Baron Laird; 3, Larkin, on Fairlaw; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Craignair; 5, Stallions, 1 year—1, Graham Bros., on Lansdowne; 2, Brown & Sons, on Gartly Forever; 3, Graham Bros.,

General Favorite; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Pebble. Stallion, 1 year—1, Graham Bros., on Baron Sceptre; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Huntly Pride; 3, Gardhouse, on Lord Banchory; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Wallace. Yield mare, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd; 2, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Mabel; 3, Gormley, on Beauty; 4, Filly, 3 years—1, Larkin, on Baron's Rose; 2, Larkin, on Blythe Baroness; 3, Cowan, on Crosby Gem; 4, Gunn & Son, on Margherita. Filly, 2 years—1, Ness & Son, on Bouquet; 2, Graham Bros., on Queen of the Waves; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Bishopton Queen; 4, Graham Bros., on Bourness Belle. Filly, 1 year—1, Graham Bros., on Choir Bell; 2, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Doris; 3, Ness & Son, on Fiona; 4, Mercer, on Rose Albane. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, Smith & Richardson, on Floschnd Princess; 2, Brown & Sons, on Maggie Ross; 3, Gunn & Son, on Pearl; 4, Larkin, on Darling of Kelton. Foal of 1908—1, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Pearl; 2, Larkin; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Attractive Tom. Best stallion, any age—Graham Bros., on Lansdowne. Best mare, any age—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd.

SHIRES.

The Shire classes were deplorably low in numbers, but in most cases the deficiency was made up in quality. Very fine specimens were exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; George Allen, of Paris; and A. G. Clark, of Alloa. In the championship for stallions, Gardhouse & Sons' well-muscled, true mover, Royal King 3rd, sired by Royal Warrior, and out of Sedate, won over Mercer's Mona's Rocket, sired by Creslow Rocket, and out of Edegen Col. The latter previously had been conqueror three times, but is not in high condition, and showed a bit slack behind the withers. He is, however, a strong, blocky animal. The former had been awarded first in the class for four years and upwards, and the latter as three-year-old. Prior's Lee Harold, sired by Harbling Harold, and imported by Allen, was given the red ribbon in the two-year-old class, while Clark's Solitaire, a good big colt, by Nately King 3rd, was best yearling. Gardhouse & Sons were first with yield mare, Tuttlebrook Fuchsia, sired by Rock's Hero, and Clark second with Black Jewel, sired by Tartar 2nd. J. M. Gardhouse's three-year-old filly, Holdenby Cheerful, sired by Rokeby Egbert stood first. Gardhouse & Sons won the remainder of the prizes, and the grand championship for females went to Tuttlebrook Fuchsia. The awards were made by Wm. Smith, of Columbus.

PERCHERONS.

The Little Missouri Horse Co., of Meadville, Penn., had some fine entries in the Percheron class, and won all the prizes except in the four-year-old stallions, where T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, obtained highest honors, and Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, second.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., brought twelve animals across the line simply as an exhibit. They consisted equally of French Percherons, German Coach and Belgians, the object being to acquaint Canadians more fully with the breeds. The two American firms expect good prizes offered for Percherons at Toronto in 1909, and have the promise of a judge who knows the fine points of the breed.

CANADIAN BRED HEAVY DRAFT.

Fine specimens of heavy horses were exhibited in the Canadian bred heavy draft classes by such noted breeders as Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton; Graham Bros., of Claremont; George Davidson & Son, of Cherrywood; Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton; Kerr & Davidson, of Balsam; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; and Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, while competition was made keener by entries from W. F. Batty, of Brooklin; John Graham, of Berry West; William Kidd, of Exbridge; J. G. Eckford, of Claremont; Geo. Garbutt, of Tillamook; W. J. Church, of Arthur; T. A. Wood, of Bradford; and A. Grady, of Castlemore. General satisfaction was given in the placing by R. S. Starr, of Port Williams, N. S., although in one or two classes some judges would have made changes. A notable feature in summing up the awards, is the propensity with which the offspring of Macqueen and Royal Baron stood at or near the top. No more substantial tribute to the breed, even a single sire has in improving the stock in a community could be found.

Complimentary remarks were heard on all sides regarding the generally high quality of the entries. Scarcely a prize was taken by an animal that would be said to be unworthy of a place among the winners at Toronto Exhibition. Particularly in the display creditable among the younger animals.

Macqueen, the red-charger in the senior class, was given preference as a three-year-old. Three-year-old Royal Baron, who stood first this year, was a fine animal, with excellent shoulders.

Eight fine colts answered the call for stallions two years old, and although Dunrobin Baron, the winner, is a strongly-built animal, of good promise, it was the opinion of many that Wood's Sandy Montgomery, a colt of similar conformation, and perhaps more substance, could have been placed first, instead of fourth. However, the three that were placed above him had substance and quality, and the judge's award was accepted as correct. Royal Albane, Mercer's first-prize yearling, and also grand champion, has substance and quality, and exceptionally good bone. Future exhibitions will find him in the running. Superior Quality, also, was true to his name.

May Macqueen, the best three-year-old filly, is a high-class animal, with excellent bone and proper feet. Her second, from the same sire, also is a plump specimen, with strong bone, but slightly below the standard at the ground. Baron's Queen has all the quality and style of her noble sire, Royal Baron, and was properly placed at the head of the two-year-old fillies. Queen Bess, from Davidson & Son's stable, is one of the broody-looking type, with good underpinning, and was a comparatively easy winner in the broodmare class, while Fair Queen, from the same stable, repeated her feat of a year ago in drawing the red ribbon for mare and two of her progeny.

The championships went to young animals. Royal Albane winning out in the stallions, and Baron's Queen in the females. Both will probably be heard from at future exhibitions. The awards were:

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Davidson & Sons, on MacArchie, sired by Macqueen; 2, Graham Bros., on Macqueen's Pride, sired by Young Macqueen; 3, Grady, on Wild America, sired by Ratepayer. Stallion, 3 years—1, Gormley, on Independence, sired by Fullarton; 2, Graham Bros., on Primrose King, sired by Baron Primrose; 3, Davidson & Sons, on MacRobbie, sired by Macqueen; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Highland James, sired by Bucephalus. Stallion, 2 years—1, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Baron, sired by Royal Baron; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron Laird, sired by Royal Baron; 3, Graham Bros., on Royal Macqueen, sired by Macqueen; 4, Wood, on Sandy Montgomery, sired by Harmony. Stallion, 1 year—1, Mercer, on Royal Albane, sired by Breadalbane; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Superior Quality, sired by Macqueen; 3, Church, on Handsome Prince, sired by Prince Orla; 4, Mercer, on Lou Albane, sired by Breadalbane.

Filly, 3 years—1, Graham Bros., on May Macqueen, sired by Macqueen; 2, Garbutt, on Mono Minnie, sired by Macqueen; 3, Gormley, on Burdennot Beauty, sired by Hopewell. Filly, 2 years—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron's Queen, sired by Royal Baron; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Mapledale Daisy, sired by Royal Baron; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Lady Glenlivet, sired by Glenlivet; 4, Garbutt, on Loretto Pearl, sired by Sir Gilbert. Filly, 1 year—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Queen of Quality; 2, Davidson & Son, on Macqueen's Flower; 3, Morgan, on Morgan's Queen; 4, Graham, on May Queen; 5, Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, Davidson & Sons, on Queen Bess, sired by Macqueen; 2, Borland, on Village Rose, sired by Prince of Currah; 3, Batty, on Brooklin Tidy, sired by Lawer's Baron Gordon. Foal of 1908—1, Davidson & Sons, on Right Again, sired by Right Forward; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Royal Rose, sired by Royal Baron; 3, Borland, on Village Queen, sired by Macqueen. Mare with two of her progeny—1, Davidson & Sons, on Fair Queen, sired by Queen's Own; 2, Graham, on Nancy Hurworth; 3, Batty, on Brooklin Tidy. Best stallion, any age—Mercer, on Royal Albane. Best female, any age—Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron's Queen.

HACKNEYS.

Hackneys of both sexes and all ages were admired for substance, combined with action. Animals of higher quality never have appeared at the Canadian National. The entry list included Graham Bros., of Claremont; T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton; Galkins & Angsburg, of Paris, Mich.; J. D. Larkin, of Niagara on the Lake; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; A. Yeager, of Simcoe; Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Oak Park Stock Farm, of Brantford; Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, of Carlisle; John A. Pong & Son, of Queensville; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; B. Gallop, of Milton West; and Cessford Thomson, of Malvern. Awards were made by Richard Gibson, of Delaware.

Some stallions four years and upwards, standing fifteen hands two inches and over, lined up. Graham Bros.' Colorado, a nice actor, but with middle not as stout as could be desired, was given first place over Crayke Mikado, a capital mover, though not showing to best advantage. Wood-lawn Bear, winner of third, had excellent front action and a good body, while Atwick Astonishment was of the rangy type, standing almost sixteen hands.

In the class for stallions, four years and over, under fifteen hands two inches, there was close

going between Brigham Radiant and King's Chocolate. The former was well proportioned, with plenty of substance and approved Hackney action, but not as long reach as his opponent, who also had a neater neck and head. The Graham-Renfrew horse got the red ribbon, thus reversing the decision at the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition last spring. In the three-year-old stallion class there were four chestnuts, and premier honors went to Bennett & Sons' Admaston Nuggett, on fine action and thorough training. Graham Bros.' Shagwill Duke, the two-year-old champion, is one of the best ever imported.

The female classes were equally strong. In making the awards great importance was attached to style. Saxon's Queen and Carmen were popular winners in the three-year-old fillies and brood mares, respectively. Hodgkinson & Tisdale have an admirable foal in Dainty Fashion.

Graham-Renfrew Co. carried off both championships, Brigham Radiant being pronounced the best stallion, and Carmen the best female. The Oak Park Stock Farm won the English Hackney Horse Society special for stallion registered with the English Hackney Society in London, Eng.

Following are awards in full:—

Stallion, four years and upwards, 15 hands 2 in. and over.—1, Graham Bros., on Colorito, by Rosador. 2, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on Woodlawn Beau, by Sir Augustus; 4, Hassard, on Atwick Astonishment, by Atwick Jubilee. Stallions, four years and upwards, under 15 hands 2 in.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 2, Yeager, on King's Chocolate, by Chocolate Jr.; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on General Carboy, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Copmanthorpe Swell, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Stallion, 3 years.—1, Bennet & Sons, on Admaston Nuggett, by Goldfinder 6th; 2, Calkins & Augsbury, on Ossington Grand, by Lord Ossington, and 3, on Blanch Sportsman, by Rosador. Stallion, 2 years.—1, Graham Bros., on Shagwill Duke, by Polonius; 2, Cox, on Langton's Colonel. Stallion, 1 year.—1, Graham Bros., on Toggery, by Royal Oak; 2, Gallop, on Model Performer, by Warwick Paragon; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Dictator, by Storm King.

Filly, 3 years old.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Saxon's Queen, by Saxon; 2, Hassard, on Salford Nebulla, by Dainty Duke; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Gingerbread, by Storm King. Filly, 2 years.—1, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Oak Park Daisy, by Warwick Premier, and 2, on Fylde Beauty, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Brood mare, with foal at side.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen, by Romantic; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Wild Cherry, by Squire Rickell; 3, Thomson, on Lady Clendrie, by Chocolate Junior. Foal of 1908.—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Dainty Fashion, by Linden Renown; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Bedford Radiant, by Brighton Radiant; 3, Thomson, on Lady Polonius, by Polonius.

Best stallion, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant.

Best female, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.

The usual difficulty, from the view of a spectator, was experienced in distinguishing between general-purpose and carriage horses, without referring to numbers and a catalogue. W. N. Scott, of Milton, secured first for team on his fine grays, while another team of the same color, owned by John Denholme, of Strabane, one of which was a fine general-purpose beast, with plenty of style, stood second. Third went to another Milton team, owned by C. H. Cairns. J. & J. Harrison, of Esquesing, won fourth. Scott also got first prize for mare or gelding four years or upwards. Denholme had second, Cairns third, and Allen Beteridge, of Highfield, fourth. In three-year-old fillies, Scott won first over J. L. Reid & Sons, of Derry West, whose animal was more of the carriage type. The judges were, Wm. Smith, of Columbus, and John Boag, of Queensville.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

In the carriage classes were found many specimens with style and substance. A vast range in sizes was noticeable. The judges were, R. Gibson, Delaware, and R. S. Starr, of Port Williams, N. S. First ribbon in the mare or gelding four-years-and-upward class went to Elam McIntyre, of Brantford, on a rangy mare, with arched neck, fine legs, and sloping pasterns. Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, secured second on a strong, well-put-up gelding. Third went to G. A. Bennett & Sons, of Carlisle, and fourth to McIntyre. Other winners were: Geo. Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood; J. L. Reid & Sons, of Derry West; R. H. Boyes, of Woodhill; C. D. Woolley, of Port Rverse; A. G. Bain, of Hamilton, and Wm. Carnegie, of Jarvis.

ROADSTERS.

The roadster classes, also, were well filled with high-class horses. Wm. Bishop, of New Hamburg, was an acceptable judge. Awards went to Tilt & Ross, of Derry West; Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; F. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; A. Cunningham, of

Toronto; Fuller Bros., of Norval; Thos. Little, of Mono Road; J. L. Reid & Sons, of Derry West; Geo. T. Elder, of Elder's Mills; and John Montgomery, of Toronto.

STANDARD-BREDS.

The true quality of the stock bred by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, was found in the classes of Standard-breds. In the stallions, four years and up, her horse, Mograzia, sired by Moko, winner at the Horse Show at Toronto, is of special merit. Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, stood second with King's Counsel, sired by Mambrino King; S. E. Turner, of Barrie, third, with The Reprobate; and Tilt & Ross, of Derry West, fourth, with Jud Posey. These exhibitors also won in other classes. Among other successful competitors were, J. J. Wolfe, of Cooksville; Wm. J. Martin, of Binbrook; and Paterson Bros., of East Toronto.

THOROUGHBREDS.

The classes of Thoroughbreds were not well filled, but the animals were to the taste of the ring-lover. Paterson Bros., of East Toronto, had the best stallion, in Halfing. Wm. McKay, of Todmorden, stood second with Procession; and Messrs. Harbour, of Toronto, third with Billeneer. In three-year-old stallions, James Bovaird, of Brampton, was first with St. Basset, and Barbour second with Longboat.

BEST TEN HORSES.

An imposing array of horseflesh came before the judges, Messrs. Weir, Starr and Bishop, on Thursday, when five groups of ten each entered the ring. The competitors were, Graham Bros., Graham-Renfrew Co., Smith & Richardson, Miss K. L. Wilks, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Each group comprised many ribbon-wearers of superior quality. The choice fell on Graham Bros., whose seven Clydesdale and three Hackney stallions are hard to beat. Graham-Renfrew Co. also had a good string, but, although four were champions in their classes, one was a gelding, and three mares, five of the group being Clydesdales and five Hackneys. Smith & Richardson had ten Clydesdales, only one of which was a female. The winning group comprised Baron Alister, Baron Laird, Bonnie Doon, Boreland Chief, Lansdowne, General Favorite, Baron Sceptre, Colorito, Cuddington, and Shagwill Duke.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Canadian National is not a great exhibition because only one of its many departments is good, and the rest of second-rate import. No, every branch of the great exhibition this year is of remarkable excellence, and the whole the most magnificent success it has ever attained.

Last year the poultrymen had genuine grievances. As a result, there was a falling off in the number of birds entered. This year the causes of dissatisfaction were removed. The poultry show was left to practical poultrymen to manage, and the result was a better-arranged prize list and five hundred more entries. This is genuine matter for congratulation to the management who had the magnanimity and common sense to accept and adopt suggestions, and to the practical men who pointed out and agitated to have the causes of dissatisfaction removed. More room for the poultry show proper was afforded by the wise removal of the apparatus and poultry-appliance exhibits to the handsome process building. It now remains for the directors to displace the present inconvenient and cramped building with an up-to-date structure. That it will come, is almost certain. Perhaps next year; at any rate, the year after. It is safe to say that the poultry show will then be greater than ever.

THE SHOW OF BIRDS.

On the whole, the show of birds was good. The young birds were on the small side, giving evidence of late hatching. Early eggs this year certainly did not hatch well. In many instances the old stock were moulting heavily. There seemed to be many promising youngsters among the number which received no prizes. These, if properly cared for, are likely to give good account of themselves at the coming winter shows. It does not follow that because a bird wins a prize to-day that it must do so at the winter shows. Indeed, it seemed to the writer that, at the present show, some birds received honors that will never be theirs again, particularly where the competition is at all keen.

THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Among the best class of general-purpose varieties—good for eggs and flesh—were White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons, and a few Dorkings. Of the Mediterranean varieties, Leghorns, Andalusians and Minorcas were fairly well represented. There was the usual large showing of Games, Game Bantams, and Bantams of other varieties—some of undoubted excellence. Some of the older Game cocks looked as if they were getting bow-legged, as well as farther away from the ground. There were only a few Houdans, but of fairly good quality. D. C. Trew, of Lindsay, should take up these fowls again.

White Wyandottes were a large and good class. If the excellent showing made by these birds is due to the energy of the members of the White Wyandotte Club, then the praiseworthy efforts of this club cannot too soon be imitated by the Barred Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington Clubs. There were several special prizes given by the White Wyandotte Club, which were conspicuous for their neat appearance; stimulating influence they could not fail to have. This Club is evidently doing something. What are the others doing? Among the prize-winners in this class were the Russell Farm, of Toronto, who carried off numerous first and second prizes, besides White Wyandotte Club specials. Second prize for cock went to S. A. Bedford, Toronto. This bird is likely to be heard of at later shows. Mrs. Dawson, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, took many seconds. Second prize for a very nice cockerel was won by Kemp & Waterman, of London, Ont., and deservedly so. We are mistaken if this bird does not win further honors.

Black Orpingtons are mentioned first, because they were better than either the Buff or White varieties. Some of the birds were moulting heavily, which certainly militated against their appearance. Kemp & Waterman, of London, Ont., were winners in this class of several prizes. T. Traplin, of Hespeler, won second for cock bird.

Buff Orpingtons were a fairly large class, but, with the exception of some pullets shown by Mrs. Barnes, did not seem to be of the quality of last year. This is to be regretted. Doubtless, breeders are holding back, for there are many fine birds of this variety throughout the country. Among the winners in this class were Mrs. Barnes, of Toronto, who also won a special; H. A. Hoffman, of Toronto; P. E. Aird, of Montreal, and R. Kerr, Toronto. This variety must not be allowed to retrograde.

White Orpingtons did not seem to be in the best shape. This variety should certainly make headway, for among breeders in the Old Country they have an excellent reputation as layers of eggs and as table fowls. Among winners in this class were G. P. Overend, of Toronto, and Moore Bros., of Hamilton. We look for a better showing of this variety at the later shows.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were a fairly good class, but by no means what they should have been. This standard variety must not be neglected by breeders. No bird is more popular throughout the country than the Barred Rock, and it is no friend of the variety who will not give alarm at the least sign of decadence. Perhaps the situation does not warrant such a harsh expression as the last, but there were several instances of careless breeding. The first-prize hen was rather disappointing in appearance, but she may have hidden virtues. I. K. Millard, Dundas Ont., won the B. P. R. Cup for the third time, and it is now his for good. He won several prizes besides. The first prize for cock was won by Newton Cosh, of Auburn, N. Y., formerly of Port Dover, Ont. He also won, among other prizes, first for pullet. But several noted breeders of this variety did not put in their birds for competition, and this is to be regretted. Keen competition in a popular breed, or one of its varieties, is always desirable.

White Plymouth Rocks, as already said, appeared of better quality and type than their barred confreres. F. A. Anderson, of London, Ont., took a number of prizes in this class. By the way, there is a White Plymouth Rock Club, somewhere.

S.-G. Dorkings.—There was a small showing, but the birds were fairly good. A visitor, on coming to these birds, exclaimed, "Ah! here is an ideal table fowl. It is to be regretted there are not more of them throughout the country." And he was not far out. We want more of the Dorking type in our table poultry.

Leghorns, Minorcas and Andalusians made a good class. In the Black Minorca exhibit, the first-prize cockerel had an ugly-looking comb; the second-prize cockerel was much more admired. He was not so large, but will make a name for himself later. Both birds belonged to the same owner. F. J. Minshall, of Brantford, took the majority of prizes.

There were well-filled classes in other breeds and varieties, in which the London, Ont., breeders took a large share of prizes. This they usually do in any part of the continent.

The show was well arranged and managed, and veteran breeders who have been exhibitors for many years were loud in their expressions of satisfaction.

The pet stock, consisting of pigeons, birds, rabbits, etc., were a most interesting feature of the show.

The Bantam class was very large, and unusually attractive.

The following are the list of entries: Poultry, 1,985; pigeons, 825; pet stock, 340.

The judges were, Messrs. Wm. McNeill and Richard Oke, of London, Ont.; A. Bennett, W. Wolfe, J. Barton, C. Wagner, and Messrs. Muir and Scott, of Toronto; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor,

Ont., and L. G. Jarvis, Winona, Ont.—all well-known and capable men.

The largest poultry exhibit was made by Richard Oke, of London, Ont.; the largest pet-stock show by A. & T. Readwin, of Guelph.

DRESSED-POULTRY EXHIBIT.

The exhibition of dressed poultry was extremely miserable in the great majority of cases. Some of the birds were really not worth the prize-money. The most of them were thin and scraggy-looking, carelessly plucked, and of bad color. The exhibit was not worthy of the occasion, and it should either be cut out or made a better one. The most unfavorable comments as to the display, which was made in the Dairy Building, could be heard on every hand.

Apart from this feature and some others noted, the poultry show of 1908 at the Canadian National Exhibition may be recorded as the best yet. Congratulations are extended to all concerned.

A. G. G.

AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY.

Products of great economic value and artistic banks of plants and flowers pleased all who visited the grand new building erected for the display of products of the field, garden and greenhouse. The exhibition management will have no regrets at the expenditure on such a building last season. Every department told the story of prosperity. Perhaps the Provincial displays were of greatest interest. The Ontario array of fruits, fungous and insect pests, and weeds, were educational as well as attractive. P. W. Hodgetts, T. B. Rivett and R. W. Bartmann, of the Department of Agriculture, and T. D. Jarvis, of Ontario Agricultural College, were responsible for the work, and imparted valuable information to interested visitors. An excellent collection of minerals helped impress outsiders with the lavishness with which nature had endowed the Province. Alberta's exhibit of natural products was in charge of E. L. Richardson, while John Bracken looked after the interests of Saskatchewan.

There was a fair collection of grains, clovers and grasses. Many of the lots were of superior quality. Among the winners were Stephen Sellers, of Zephyr; Michael Brethour, of Woodham; G. B. Mitchell, of Waterloo; Walt Hartman, of Clarksburg; R. P. Wilson, of Sheridan; F. Lansdell, of Humber; Carruthers Bros., of Downsview; Thos. W. Stephens, of Aurora; Geo. Baker, of Simcoe; Uriah Young, of Mount Joy, and John Doyle, of Paris Station, with barley, oats, wheat, peas and buckwheat, and Stephen Sellers, T. W. Stephens, Geo. Baker, C. E. Smith (of Scotland), R. P. Wilson, Michael Brethour and Walt Hartman with clovers and grasses.

Field roots were of enormous size and quality in keeping with the season. Among the prize-winners in turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots were Chas. Plunkett, of Woodbridge; Jas. Dandridge, of Mimico; Ed. Brown, of Wychwood Park; Brown Bros., of Humber Bay; Uriah Young, of Mount Joy; W. Harris, of Humber Bay, Wm. Naismith, of Falkenburg; Stephen Sellers, of Zephyr; J. E. Gilbert, of Falkenburg, and Chas. Scott, of Melville Cross. Plunkett had first and Dandridge second on collection of field roots.

In garden truck many of the winners in field roots were prominent among those who stood at the top. The list included Naismith, Brown Bros., Harris, Gilbert, Dandridge and Plunkett, as well as J. B. Guthrey, of Dixie; C. B. Schnurr, of Walkerton; Thos. Dellworth, of Weston, and R. Houston, of Dixie. Ed. Brown had first on collection of tomatoes, with J. B. Guthrey, second. For tomatoes of various varieties the prizes went to Dellworth, Guthrey, Brown Bros., Plunkett, Dandridge, L. C. Gray, of St. Catharines; C. Rose, of St. Catharines; Jas. Steele, of East Toronto, and S. D. Furninger, of St. Catharines. The red ticket for collection of garden vegetables went to Brown Bros., with Wm. Harris second.

Fruits of all kinds were luscious and tempting, and exceptionally free from damage by fungous or insect pests, giving ample evidence of the good effects of spraying. The apple display has not been better in quantity or quality for many years. The specimens, too, were large. For the twelfth time in succession, Harry Dempsey, of Rednersville, Prince Edward Co., captured the prize for collection of forty varieties. S. P. Peck, of Albury, won the honors for best twenty varieties. Other winners of prizes were Marshall Bros., of Hamilton; S. D. Furninger, of St. Catharines; W. E. Weese, of Albury; G. Wild, of Hamilton; W. M. Robson, of Lindsay; R. Houston, of Dixie; L. C. Gray, of St. Catharines; F. Dempsey, of Albury, and P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton.

Pears and plums, also, were up to the standard. Most of the prize lots came from St. Catharines district. The winners were T. G. Bunting, of St. Catharines; J. L. Haines, of St. Catharines; R. H. Dewar, of Fruitland; S. D. Furninger, of St. Catharines; Harry Dempsey, of Albury; G. Wild, of Hamilton, and N. Brown, of London. Grapes in all colors and all sizes and shapes of bunches were there. Prizewinners were Harry Prest, of Stamford; F. G. Stewart, of Albury; R. H. Dewar, of Fruitland; Jos. B. ...

Catharines; Jas. Harniwell, of St. David's; J. H. Smith, of St. Catharines, and Messrs. Furninger and Haines.

Peaches were not as numerous as was expected, but the quality was high. The prizes went to T. G. Bunting, Jos. Harniwell, of St. David's; J. B. Dalby, of St. David's, and G. N. Black, of St. Catharines. Mr. Bunting won the red card for collections comprising five, ten and fifteen varieties.

First prize for collection of fruit by individual farmers went to Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, and second to L. G. Jarvis, of Grimsby. For general fruit collection by societies, T. G. Bunting captured the red card for St. Catharines Horticultural Society, and the blue went to A. D. Broderick, for St. Catharines Cold-storage and Forwarding Company.

Among the fruits, a most educative feature was the display of boxes and packages. For boxed tender fruits, the awards went to T. G. Bunting, F. G. Stewart, S. D. Furninger, and Stanley Prest. Pears and apples in boxes showed to good advantage. The tickets were well distributed among St. Catharines Cold-storage Co., J. B. Guthrey, T. G. Bunting, Harry Dempsey, Marshall Bros., F. G. Stewart, W. E. Weese, and F. Dempsey.

Honey was of first quality, and large sales on the grounds were reported by each of the exhibitors. The prizes went to Geo. Laing, of Milton; D. Anguish, of Lambeth; E. Grainger & Co., of Deer Park, and Arthur Laing, of Ash.

HORSE - BREEDERS MEET.

The directors of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, at a meeting in the Walker House, during Toronto Exhibition, elected officers as follows: President, Wm. Smith, of Columbus; Vice-President, John A. Boag, of Queensville. Executive—J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; John Bright, of Myrtle, and James Henderson, of Belton. Other members present were, Fred Richardson, E. C. H. Tisdale, John Gardhouse, R. E. Gunn, A. G. Gormley, Peter Christie, Secretary A. P. Westervelt, and T. D. Elderkin.

The question of individuals of firms or stock companies being members of the Horse-breeders' Association was first dealt with. A letter from the Minister of Agriculture suggested that the matter be let stand for this year, but that necessary changes in the constitution be made to meet such cases in future. The executive was authorized to prepare amendments to that effect.

The date and place of holding the spring stallion show proved to be the most interesting topic. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that, for seasons past, the time was too late, and January was suggested as being more opportune, as the men had more time to prepare for it, and deals could be closed to better advantage. As to place, some suggested the stock-yards at Toronto Junction, while others favored holding it in the arena at the market. Guelph was considered out of the question for the present. Realizing the fact that it was now time to make preparations, the executive was instructed to consult the management of the stock-yards, and also the Toronto City Council, and report to the directors.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE CONVENTION.

Prosperous and enthusiastic agriculturists from all parts of the Province attended the Farmers' Institute Convention, during Tuesday and Wednesday of the second week at the Canadian National Exhibition, and discussed various important problems that these organizations are called upon to deal with. At Tuesday's meeting, President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, occupied the chair, while G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Institutes, was in charge on Wednesday. A very successful year in Institute work, with many interesting and helpful meetings in every county, was reported.

A proposal to change the date of annual meeting from June to some time in December or January, found almost an even split, and no definite action was taken, the matter being referred to the Superintendent, and to be further considered at a later date. Considerable interest was manifested in a discussion on the organization of Farmers' Clubs in connection with the Institutes, the general feeling being that this would be an excellent move.

That local speakers should be used more frequently at Institute meetings, was the opinion of C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. By an interchange of ideas and experiences in the immediate locality, the greatest good would be accomplished. F. M. Lewis, of Burford, assured the delegates that it was not difficult to secure the services of local men. Prominent and successful farmers always are to be found who are recognized authorities on one or more branches of farming. These should be paid for time taken in attending meetings, in preference to outsiders.

A passing reference to judging live stock brought up the question of dissatisfaction in connection with the awards at recent live-stock ex-

hibitions. It was agreed that something had to be done to assure uniformity in the placing. A suggestion to have Professor G. E. Day, of Ontario Agricultural College, hold an examination for those who were liable to be called upon to judge live stock, was received with favor.

Matters pertaining to summer excursions to the Agricultural College provoked lengthy discussion. Success with a new feature, whereby arrangements were made to have the senior scholars of the public schools, accompanied by the teacher, go in a body, and be shown through the various departments at the College by a member of the staff, especially adapted to explaining matters to school children, was reported by F. M. Lewis, of Burford. He had induced three sections in his district to go last June, and the feature was of great benefit to scholars and teacher. All were bubbling over with enthusiasm on their return. Animals, minerals, weeds and other things mentioned in school work were examined closely for the first time. The pupils had enlarged ideas on subjects dealt with, and new topics for composition were suggested. The College, also, was benefited, because, through the children, parents were interested in the work taken up there. Mr. Lewis said that if he had time to see teachers and trustees, he could take 500 scholars from within the limits of the Brant Institute. There was a great future for this work in benefiting the community, and in financial support to the local Institute.

The question of excursions to Guelph from Eastern Ontario was brought up by F. R. Mallory, who pointed out that an excursion rate could not be arranged for a distance exceeding two hundred miles. This, it was pointed out, was an injustice to the Eastern counties, as the Agricultural College was erected and supported for the benefit of the whole Province.

Superintendent Putnam said that the Department of Agriculture would do all that could be done to have matters remedied. Anything that would bring every farmer to Guelph who wanted to come, was the assurance of President Creelman. The President would, if necessary, take the matter to the Railway Commission, but he considered that if the railways were approached in the proper way satisfactory arrangements could be made.

A note of warning in regard to guarantee bonds to railway companies on excursion arrangements was sounded by Wm. Collins, of Peterborough, who claimed that their Society was out over \$50 last year because of him signing separate guarantees for the trip going and coming. A sufficient number of excursionists went to Guelph, but several stopped off at Toronto on the return trip, and the company counted only those who had come straight through to Peterborough. Delegates from South Huron and East Simcoe claimed that if a change were not made in the guarantee, they would be compelled to cease running excursions.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMME.

The executive of the Ontario Horticultural Association met during exhibition week and laid plans for the annual convention during the second week in November. Arrangements were made for an attractive programme, dealing with all lines of gardening, from the care of a small garden to ornamental plants for large grounds.

Some of the speakers and their subjects are: Prof. H. L. Hutt, of Ontario Agricultural College, on Civic Improvement Movement in Ontario; R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, on Old Country Gardens, and new varieties of Peonies; Wm. Hunt, of Ontario Agricultural College, on Window Boxes and Rustic Stands; W. T. Macoun, on Perennial Borders; Roderick Cameron, Assistant Park Commissioner, Toronto, on Laying Out and Planting Small Grounds, and Care of Half-hardy Tub Plants.

A resolution was passed congratulating Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Fairs, on the very excellent report issued this year. Mr. Wilson and his assistant, G. de W. Green, spared no pains in making this one of the finest reports ever put out by the Department, and a standard has been set which the Horticultural Association wish to see maintained.

VEGETABLE - GROWERS' PROGRAMME.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association executive, at a meeting in the Department of Agriculture tent, at Toronto Exhibition, decided on a one-day convention on Thursday, Nov. 12th. There was a full attendance, with R. H. Lewis, of Hamilton, President of the organization, in the chair. The programme for the annual convention includes such well-known speakers as W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa; T. D. Jarvis, of Guelph; A. McMeans, of Guelph, and members of some of the High-school teaching staff where agricultural men have taken up work in vegetable-growing. A. McKenny, B. S. A., will report on experiments conducted with fertilizers, and the results as far as onion-growing in Essex County goes, while J. H. Hare, B. S. A., will deal with various phases of the tomato industry in Prince Edward County.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, which was held at the City Hall, Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1908, was a most enthusiastic gathering, and was attended by a goodly number of delegates.

President, Dr. J. F. Demers, called the convention to order, and introduced Alderman Keeler, Chairman of the Reception Committee of Toronto, who gave an address of welcome. President Demers addressed the meeting, reviewing the work of the past year, and expressed his satisfaction over the growth and development of the independent movement in Canada during that time.

F. Page Wilson, the Secretary, then gave the annual report, which was listened to with interest. It showed the association to be in a very satisfactory financial condition. The rest of the morning session was given up to formation of committees, and meetings of the same.

Upon the resumption of the afternoon session, the reports of committees were called for. The nomination committee made the following recommendations for officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected: President, Dr. J. F. Demers, Lewis, Que.; Vice-President, W. Doan, M.D., Harrietsville, Ont.; Sec.-Treasurer, F. Page Wilson, 405-406 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont. Executive Committee—F. Duggan, Regina, Sask.; A. Ochs, M.D., Preston, Ont.; C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; A. Hoover, Green River, Ont.; G. W. Jones, Clark, Ont.; E. Hart, M.D., Brantford, Ont.; Levi Moyer, Beamsville, Ont.; A. D. Bruce, Gormley, Ont. Auditors—C. B. Adams, Harrietsville, Ont.; F. A. Doles, M.D., Stouffville, Ont.

The Resolutions Committee reported several, of which the more important were as follows:

That, whereas, the granting of exclusive franchises is detrimental to the progress of cheaper and better telephony, by excluding towns and cities from the benefit of telephone competition and outside connection; be it resolved, that no municipality should have power to grant exclusive franchises to any company; and that this association petition the Legislature to rescind all legislation which makes such possible.—Carried.

Whereas, it is not in the interests of independent telephone companies in Canada to contribute to the Bell campaign funds by purchasing equipment and supplies from Bell affiliated companies; therefore, be it resolved, that the members of this association refrain from purchasing equipment and supplies from the Northern Electric Mfg. Co., of Montreal, or the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., of Chicago, providing that companies at present using the apparatus manufactured by the aforesaid companies may continue to do so, without prejudice, until such time as it may be practicable to adopt other equipment.—Carried.

Whereas, the Bell Telephone Company is proposing long-distance connection to local independent telephone companies in various parts of Canada, and offering in consideration to abandon the local field in certain sections; and, whereas, it is the opinion of this convention that any such connection is bound to injure the independent telephone cause as a whole; therefore, be it resolved, that this association frowns upon and denounces any such affiliation or connection of independent telephone companies with the Bell Company anywhere in Canada as being injurious to the people as a whole; and that this association endorses the action of the International Telephone Association, held in Chicago on June 4th, 1907.—Carried.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up in the reading of papers, and discussing the same, in which nearly all present joined. Probably the most interesting address of the afternoon was by Dr. Doan, on the subject of "Bell Connections." The subject matter of his paper met with general approval of the delegates.

The sentiment was often expressed that this convention was the best that has been held by the association; and the bringing out of experiences had in the daily routine of business demonstrates that the companies can well afford to encourage these meetings.

P. E. ISLAND.

At this writing the harvest is cut, and all the earlier grain housed. The grain crop will be a good average one. The straw is not so heavy as last year, and the earlier-sown grain that was maturing during the dry spell is not quite as well filled as last year, but the later sowings are plump in the berry, and also much stronger in the straw, and will thresh out well. Harvest is fully two weeks earlier than last year, and so far the weather has been favorable for saving the grain in good condition. Clover has made a fairly good start on most fields that were seeded out, and the moist weather prevailing will give it a good top before frost. Pasturage keeps good for this time of the year, and all stock are in good condition. Corn has done extra well this season, and if frost keeps off two weeks more many of the ears will be sufficiently matured for seed. If all our seasons were as favorable for corn-growing, silos would soon be more in evidence here. As it is, it is one of our best green-bodder crops for dairy cows in September and October. If we could get a Variety a little earlier than the Longfellow we might have better success in corn-growing.

The milk flow is keeping up well at the dairy stations. The fine fields of second-growth clover, everywhere in evidence, will keep up the milk flow all through September. Patrons of cheese factories are looking for about \$1.00 per hundred pounds of milk for the cheese season. Potatoes and root crops are doing fine, and promise to be well over an average crop. The large supply of stock feed available will give a great stimulus to winter dairying, which is sure to pay well, as butter is likely to be scarce and dear. Farmers should aim to keep up the milk flow all through the fall and winter months. Cheap feed and high-priced cheese and butter ought to be a good winning team. Exhibitions are now and will be the order of the day for the next few weeks. Many of our best stockmen are now winning good prizes at Halifax, and later they will get well in on the prize-list at St. John. Here we have two county shows, and our Provincial Exhibition. All promise to be very successful. The attendance will be much larger than last year, on account of the harvest being all over.

The apple crop is under the average in quantity, but in quality is A1, and we look for a grand display on the fruit tables at all our shows. Go to the shows, brother farmers, and see for yourselves what wide-awake stockmen and farmers are doing to improve the productions of the country. Give the side-shows a wide berth. Life is too short and important to waste on fakes and fakers, when there is so much that we can learn to our profit from the exhibits placed before us.

W. S.

TORONTO MILK AND CREAM PRODUCERS.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Milk-producers' Association was held in Victoria Hall, Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 7th. The attendance was large, and the meeting enthusiastic, and the business transacted with spirit and unanimity. The constitution was amended in order to include cream-shippers. The number of directors was increased from five to six, thus giving one director as representative of cream-shippers. The date of the annual meeting was changed from the second Saturday in September to the first Monday in September. There were also a few other minor changes. The officers elected were: J. G. Cornell, Scarborough, President; W. C. Grubbe, Thistletown, Vice-President; A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough, Sec.-Treasurer; Wm. Watson, Pine Grove; F. E. Shaver, Islington; Jno. Newhouse, Snelgrove. The latter was elected as representative of cream-shippers.

The prices of milk and cream were decided upon as follows: For milk—\$1.55 per can from October 1st to May 1st; \$1.35 per can from May 1st to October 1st. For cream—40c. per lb. butter-fat, October 1st to May 1st; 35c. per lb. butter-fat, May 1st to October 1st. These prices to be paid for milk and cream delivered in Toronto.

THE POSITION OF THE DOMINION GRANGE.

To All Subordinate Granges:

The Executive of the Dominion Grange respectfully directs the attention of all members of Subordinate Granges to the opportunity which the pending Dominion election affords for pressing forward certain demands to which the Grange has on more than one occasion committed itself. We do not ask that any member of a Subordinate Grange shall abandon the party with which he is allied. What we do ask is that all those who are connected with either one of the great party organizations shall endeavor to make use of that organization to advance the reforms which the Grange has been steadily urging for years. This can be done by endeavoring, where nominations have not yet been made, to secure the nomination of candidates in sympathy with our views; by pressing, by letter or personal interview, those view on candidates already in the field; by making the questions in which we are so keenly interested, subjects of discussion at meetings to be held during the campaign about to open.

Chief among the subjects on which the Grange has pronounced, so far as Federal questions are concerned, are the following:

- (1) The salary grab.
- (2) Military expansion.
- (3) Bounties to private interests.
- (4) Railway subsidies.
- (5) Increasing expenditure.
- (6) The tariff.

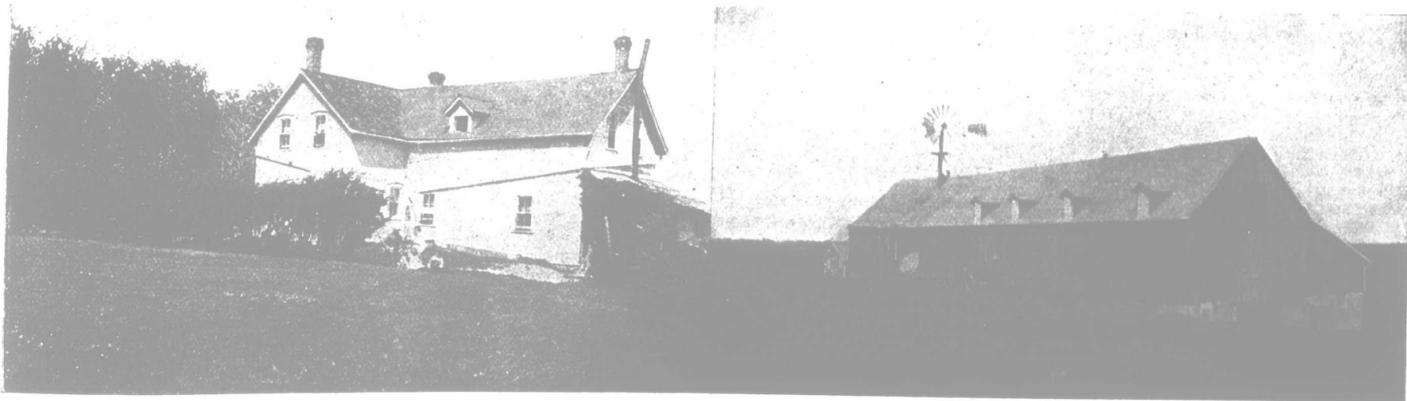
We believe an increase in the sessional indemnity of Members of Parliament to \$2,500 was wholly uncalled for, and has been one of the chief causes of the waste of time in useless discussion at Ottawa, with all this involves in adding to the general cost of legislation. We believe \$1,500 an ample allowance for all the time that the members of a business Parliament really need to spend at Ottawa. We also disapprove of the annual vote of \$7,000 to the Leader of the Opposition.

Eighteen years ago our expenditure on militia and mounted police, aside from cost of armories, was a little over \$2,000,000. In 1906, the last full year for which official figures are available, the cost of the same services was \$6,600,000. In the expenditure on armories, which is carried out under the Public Works Department, a proportionate increase has taken place. It is now proposed to go still further in this same direction, and make military training a compulsory part of the Public School System. Against this tendency to emulate the military madness of Europe, farmers, on whom the chief burden of all this falls, should make vigorous protest.

According to the Canadian Yearbook, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, there was paid out in bounties to iron and steel manufacturers, by the Dominion Government, in the thirteen years from 1895 to 1907, inclusive, over nine and one-half million dollars. This money was not paid for goods bought by and delivered to the Government. It was an absolutely free gift by the Government to this favored interest.

Nor is the iron and steel industry the only beneficiary of this bounty system. From 1882 to 1907, inclusive, over \$4,000,000 was paid in bounties to the fishermen of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In the nine years ending with 1907, the sum of \$772,843 was paid in lead bounties, and in three years, ending with 1907, petroleum producers received \$907,757 in the same way. Farmers, on whom the chief burden of meeting these exactions falls, should unite in demanding a discontinuance of the whole system.

Between the beginning of the fiscal year of 1884 and the end of the short fiscal year of 1907, a period subsequent to the \$25,000,000 donation to the Canadian Pacific, almost the even thirty-five and a half million dollars was paid out of the Federal treasury in railway subsidies. In addition to this, millions of acres of land have been granted by the Dominion and the various Provinces. Many of these subsidies were granted for lines in parts of Ontario settled for 100 years. These lines pay a little more than nominal taxation, while in adjoining States railways, built without subsidy, pay \$400 per mile and more in taxation. Surely the time has come for farmers to insist that, no matter which party may succeed in the coming



Homestead of S. Benson, Neepawa, Man.

owner of the highest-scoring farm in the Manitoba Good-farms Competitions.

election, this particular form of misappropriating the people's funds shall absolutely cease and determine.

Eighteen years ago the total disbursements of the Dominion Government, under all heads, was less than \$12,000,000. In 1906, the last full year for which we have official figures, the total was over eighty-three and one-quarter millions. The appropriations for the current fiscal year, aside from the railway subsidy voted, amount to over \$130,000,000. True, the country has expanded and population has increased, but expenditure has run far ahead of development, and it is up to farmers, who stay on the ground, whose capital is in a sense fixed and immovable, to demand that a check shall be put upon this rapid increase in an annual burden which rests mainly on their shoulders.

In 1906, the last full year for which we have the official figures, \$173,000,000 worth of goods subject to duty were imported into Canada, and the amount paid in duties on these imports was \$46,671,000. This was at the rate of nearly 27%. In other words, the first cost of a dollar's worth of goods was increased to \$1.27 by the tariff. By the time the profits of the wholesale and retail merchants were added on, the cost was at least \$1.40. And this is not all. By reason of the protection afforded home manufacturers, the latter were put in a position to add a proportionate amount to the selling price of \$718,000,000 worth of manufactured goods produced in this country. Still, in the face of all this, manufacturers are seeking to secure an addition to the protection now enjoyed by them. They are endeavoring to obtain this by working through both great political parties. It is up to farmers to use the same means to compel a reduction rather than an increase in the burdens imposed.

Our brethren in Michigan some years ago carried on a similar campaign in the matter of railway taxation. They made use of their connection with both political parties in that State to urge the fair taxation of rail-

ways, and as a result railways in Michigan today pay about \$400 per mile in taxation, as against \$100 here. By following the example so well set, we may secure the reforms herein advocated.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Master,
W. F. W. FISHER, Secretary.
Toronto, Sept. 3th, 1908.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Great interest was manifested in the butter-making competition, in which sweet cream was supplied to competitors and butter made into pound prints and wrapped in parchment paper. The points taken into consideration in making the awards were, quality and quantity of butter, method of making, cleanliness and care of utensils on finishing each day's work.

In the professional class the competition was keen. The result stood: 1, Miss Elsie Valens, Valens, Ont., 96.3; 2, Miss Maggie Johnson, Bowwood, Ont., 93.1; 3, Miss L. Jayne, Cobourg, Ont., 92.7; 4, Mr. M. J. Iwanami, Pronte, Ont., 91.7; 5, Mr. W. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont., 91.2; 6, Miss A. Green, Loyal, Ont., 89.2.

GALLOWAY - CATTLE BREEDERS.

At the annual meeting of the North American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Toronto during Exhibition week, officers were elected as follows: President, R. Shaw, Brantford; Vice-President, N. Boyd, Carberry, Man.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. McCrae, Guelph. Directors.—W. Duff, Rockwood; H. D. Irwin, Markdale; J. Tee, Tees, Alta.; T. H. Timney, Medicine Hat, Alta.

CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.

Haying, except on the marshes, is now finished, and has been a very good crop, and although the season has been showery, there have been no long storms, and nearly all of the hay has been saved in good condition.

Grain is now (Sept. 5th) being cut as rapidly as possible, and by another week will be nearly all harvested. In most cases grain is above an average crop, but quite a large proportion was sown late, and may yet get caught with frost. Owing to the lateness of the spring there is a smaller area sown to wheat and a much greater area to buckwheat.

The growth of clover aftermath is immense; we have not seen its equal for many years.

Butter, eggs and nearly all other farm products are in demand. Butter is worth 22c. to 25c.; butchers' cattle, 4c. to 4½c. live weight. Lambs are not as high as last year. Cattle and sheep are in prime condition. Most of our best herds are now at the exhibitions, and some of them will probably make the circuit—Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown. C. H. BLACK.

MORE FRUIT INSPECTORS.

The staff of Dominion Fruit Inspectors has been substantially increased for this season by the appointment of additional inspectors. An inspector will be stationed at Port Arthur and Fort William, who will watch shipments to other points between the Soo and Winnipeg. It is intended to give particular attention to shipments in bond, via the Niagara River. Shippers using this route are warned that it may be necessary to obtain cars at the frontier in order to make a proper inspection. J. A. RUDDICK,
Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., Commissioner.

GOSSIP.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Reduced railway rates will afford a fine opportunity for a trip to the Capital City and the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa. The dates are Sept. 18th to 26th. The best days will be Tuesday to Thursday, Sept. 22nd to 24th, when the stock show and entertainment programme will be in full swing. A visit to the Capital is an education to a young man or woman, and none who can afford it should miss the opportunity. The Ottawa Exhibition is admirably managed, and is always full of interest and instruction.

Attention is again called to the auction sale to take place on October 1st, of the entire herd of richly-bred and well-fleshed Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. Joseph Akitt, at his South Hill stock farm, two miles from Inglewood Junction station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., about 40 miles north-west of Toronto, and about 10 miles from Brampton or Georgetown. Included in the sale is the choicely-bred stock bull, Choice Korral 50926, imported in dam, a proved sire of first-class character. The terms of sale are eight months' credit, with 3 per cent. per annum off for cash, on pure-bred cattle, not six months, as stated in advertisement. On horses and ordinary cattle, 12 months' credit. The sale will be unreserved, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows: The condition of corn on September 1st was 79.4 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 82.5 last month; 80.2 on September 1st, 1907; 90.2 on September 1st, 1906, and a ten-year average on September 1st of 81.0 per cent. The average condition of spring wheat when harvested was 77.6 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 80.7 last month; 77.1 when harvested in 1907; 83.4 in 1906, and a ten-year average when harvested of 77.9. The average condition of barley when harvested was 81.2, against 83.1 last month; 78.5 when harvested in 1907; 89.4 in 1906, and a ten-year average when harvested of 83.5.

TRADE TOPICS.

DISKING VS. PLOWING.—In many localities the ground is so dry and hard that farmers have had to give up plowing and wait for rain. Those who have a "Bissell" disk harrow are able to pulverize the top of the hard ground with the disk and start the aftergrowth. The "Bissell" harrow, advertised in this issue, is especially adapted for this severe

work, and the company are careful to answer all inquiries with promptness. Disking early and plowing later is regarded as the most advanced method of autumn cultivating, and will assist to clean the land and keep it in good condition.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS.—Among the displays that proved to be most interesting to the agricultural element at the exhibition were those by the Garton Seed Co. and the Potash Syndicate. Garton had samples of oats that weighed fifty-two pounds to the measured bushel. As a surprise to the Ontario farmer, the representatives of the firm recommended sowing these at the rate of five bushels to the acre. Regenerated oats grown on their farm in England, and also at Qu'Appelle, Sask., were very attractive. Photos of actual scenes on the plant-breeding, selection and testing plots, and thorough explanations that show these men are masters of plant-breeding, made it a very instructive part of Toronto Exhibition.

The object of the Dominion Agricultural Offices of The Potash Syndicate is to increase the interest in fertilizers, and to this end various crops grown without fertilizers, with nitrogen and phosphoric acid as fertilizers, and with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as fertilizers, were displayed. Potatoes yielded 145 bushels without fertilizer, 211 bushels with incomplete fertilizer, and 282 with complete fertilizer. Oats returned 32 bushels without fertilizer, 67 bushels with incomplete fertilizer, and 82 bushels with complete fertilizer. The results were from tests conducted in various parts of Canada.

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 printed, 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 prevent advertising or local enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

FERTILIZER QUESTIONS.

1. In your paper, date Sept. 3rd, you give amount per acre fertilizer you give to your corn and phosphate. Do I understand that is ground bone? If not, what is the amount of ground bone to be used with the phosphate? Do you use any other fertilizer besides phosphate better than you use with the phosphate? What is the best phosphate to use with the phosphate?

3. At rate you quote, what percentage of ammonia, potash and acid phosphate would that test?

I am pleased with your paper.

REV.

Ans.—1. Bone meal contains about 22 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent. of nitrogen. It is, however, a slow-acting fertilizer, especially if the particles be large, and its benefit is distributed over quite a number of years. Its phosphorus is yielded up gradually, as it decomposes in the soil. Acid phosphate contains only about 13 to 18 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, but it is easily the most soluble and most readily available of all phosphatic fertilizers. While it contains no nitrogen and a somewhat smaller percentage of phosphoric acid than the bone meal, its special value lies in its greater availability. Acid phosphate is particularly beneficial to turnips. Acid sulphate is obtained by treating ground mineral phosphate of lime (tri-calcic phosphate) with sulphuric acid, when part of the lime is displaced by water, which change renders a great part of the phosphate soluble and readily available to plants.

2. Muriate of potash is rather cheaper than the sulphate, though, for tobacco, potatoes and sugar beets, the chlorine content of the muriate sometimes has a detrimental effect on the quality of these crops, hence for them the sulphate is preferred.

3. The formula was 350 pounds of acid phosphate, 120 pounds muriate of potash, and 120 pounds nitrate of soda, making a total of 590 pounds. The 350 pounds of acid phosphate will contain about 52 pounds of phosphoric acid, or between 8 and 9 per cent. of the total weight of the complete fertilizer. The 120 pounds of muriate of potash will contain about 60 pounds of pure potash, or a little more than 10 per cent. of the whole fertilizer. The 120 pounds of nitrate of soda contains about 19 pounds of pure nitrogen, or, say a little over 3 per cent. of the whole. In other words the fertilizer will contain approximately 3 per cent. nitrogen, 8½ per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash. In this fertilizer the percentage of potash is unusually high, and the percentage of nitrogen is rather low, but as nitrogen is a very expensive element to buy, and can be economically added to the soil by legumes, such as clover, alfalfa, peas, etc., it is good agricultural practice to feed the soil with the less expensive mineral elements, and use the legumes to supply nitrogen from the atmosphere, of 2½ per cent. or more, about 80 per cent.

HOLIDAYS AND HOURS.

Man or girl is hired by the month for a certain number of months. Both parties have the privilege of stopping any time they are dissatisfied with each other.

1. Should they count Thanksgiving Day, or any other holiday, two days, if they work on it, instead of one?

2. What would be the lawful hours on a farm? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—1. Not unless it has been so agreed.

2. There are none. That is to say, there are no legally fixed hours. They must, however, be reasonable. It is mainly a matter for arrangement.

HOLIDAYS—DURATION OF CONTRACT.

1. Man is hired to work on farm, at \$8.00 per month for six months, beginning in spring, and takes holidays, such as 24th of May, Dominion Day, etc. Is he entitled to his pay for these last days, or should he lose his time?

2. We think man should work six calendar months, or 26 days for month.

Ans.—1 and 2. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the man is legally entitled to the holidays mentioned, subject to the doing of customary chores, and he is entitled to full pay, reckoning his time by the months as they occur in the calendar.

CEMENT ENQUIRIES.

1. Is the Battle's Thorold cement, Thorold, Ont., formerly advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," still in business? If so, I would like to obtain their price per barrel, in car lots.

2. Is there an established standard weight per barrel of cement and the amount, or does each company have their own weight per barrel?

3. Give, if possible, the weight or number of pounds per barrel, and the number of sacks per barrel previously sold by the Thorold Cement Co., Algoma Dis. W. J. N.

Ans.—1. The Estate of John Battle, of Thorold, is not manufacturing the Thorold cement continuously as in former days when they were advertising with us, and there was a big demand for it. At intervals, when they see a possibility of a special call for it, they make up a few thousand barrels, and then close down the works until it is sold.

2 and 3. Cement differs very much in weight, and there is no standard weight per barrel. The barrels, however, used by the various cement companies, are practically of the same size, and contain about four cubic feet. While the barrel is the term used in quoting prices, cement is usually put up in paper or cotton sacks, four to the barrel.

Harvest Time

should be a season of plentiful money for our farmers, and much of this should find its way into the Bank. We wish to remind all of the facilities of the

Bank of Toronto

for conducting the banking business of farmers. Surplus money should be deposited in our Savings Department, where it will earn interest, and where it will be

Safe

until required for use. Small or large amounts may be deposited or withdrawn at any time.

Assets, \$37,000,000

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Total live stock receipts at the two markets for last week were 248 carloads, consisting of 3,683 cattle, 2,726 hogs, 4,824 sheep and lambs, 296 calves and 77 horses.

There were not as many finished cattle, but more of the common class, as is customary at this season of the year.

Trade was dull at both markets, with prices lower for all classes, with the exception of prime butchers' cattle, of which there was a scarcity.

At West Toronto, on Monday, September 14th, receipts of cattle were 1,200 head; quality fair; trade slow; prices easier; some drovers refused to sell exporters at prices offered and are shipping their cattle; export steers, \$4.80 to \$5.25, bulk selling from \$5 to \$5.25; two choice loads, \$5.37 1/2; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; prime butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.90; loads of good, \$1.40 to \$1.50; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60; milch cows, \$35 to \$65; calves \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.90, fed and watered, and \$6.65 f. o. b. cars, country points.

Exporters—Export steers sold last week from \$4.75 to \$5.25, with two extra well-finished loads at \$5.40. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Butchers'—Prime picked lots, of which there were few, sold at \$4.75 to \$5; good, \$1.25 to \$1.50; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.15; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80, cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Feeders and Stockers—Feeders and stockers were offering more freely, but the bulk were of common quality, and were selling at low prices. Feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.40 to \$3.

Milkers and Springers—During the week over 100 milkers and springers changed hands, the bulk of which were bought by Montreal and Quebec dealers. Strictly choice cows are quoted up to \$60, but there are not many selling above \$50 to \$55, and the bulk of the business was done at \$19 to \$45 each, with inferior down to \$25, and even as low as \$20.

Calves—Receipts have not been large, but prices remained steady at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., the bulk selling around \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were moderate, with prices steady, at last week's decline. Export ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., although a few selected lots of ewes and wethers brought \$5.15 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Receipts light and prices higher, at \$6.75 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.50 f. o. b. cars, at country points.

Horses—J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports trade quiet, about 75 horses having changed hands during the week. Horses are hard to buy from the farmers; that is, at prices that will allow a fair margin to

the dealer for expenses. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$225, wagon horses, \$160 to \$190; drivers, \$160 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—The market has been much stronger. No. 2 white, 88c. to 89c.; No. 2 mixed, 88 1/2c., outside points. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.12 to \$1.13, at Georgian Bay ports.

Rye—77c. to 75c.
Peas—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.
Oats—No. 2 white, new, 40c.; No. 2 mixed, new, 38c.

Barley—No. 2, buyers at 60c.; No. 3X, 56c.; No. 3, buyers at 54c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 88c.
Bran—\$20 to \$22.
Shorts—\$22 to \$24.

Flour—Ontario patents, 90 per cent., \$3.30; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$6, second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market steady at unchanged quotations. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c., separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese—Market firm. Large, 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.; twins, 13 1/2c. to 14c.

Honey—Extracted, 9c. to 10c.; combs, in dozen sections, \$1.50 to \$2.

Eggs—Market steady, at 20c. to 21c.

Poultry—Market easier. Spring chickens, alive, 11c. to 13c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c.; tows, 8c. to 9c.

Potatoes—Deliveries large, prices easier. Car lots of New Brunswick "Irish Cobblers" on track, at Toronto, sold at 70c. to 75c. per bag.

Beans—Market steady. Primes, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.15.

Hay—Market firm, at \$9 to \$10 per ton for car lots of baled, on track at Toronto.

Straw—Market easy for car lots of baled, at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

HIDES AND WOOL.

The E. T. Carter Co., 85 East Front street, Toronto, wholesale dealers, report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 8 1/2c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 28c.; tallow, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; sheep skins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8 1/2c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 40c.; pelts, 30c. to 40c. each.

SEED MARKET.

The Rennie Seed Company report a still further decline for Alsike. They also report that prospects are bright for a full crop of red clover seed, and that prices for it are quoted in the United States markets at the present time at less than half of last year's rates. Alsike, fancy, re-cleaned, \$7.40 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; alsike, No. 2 quality, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit during exhibition time were very large. The quality of the peaches was a great deal better generally. Prices in many classes were easy, especially for tomatoes, which sold down to 10c. per large basket. Quotations are as follows: Apples, 10c. to 30c. per basket; pears, 25c. to 40c.; plums, 25c. to 35c.; peaches, 30c. to \$1.15; blueberries, 70c. to 80c.; Lawton berries, 6c. to 8c.; grapes, 20c. to 25c. per small basket, and 30c. to 40c. for large; corn, 6c. to 7c. per dozen, cantaloupes, 25c. to 50c. per case; gherkins, 50c. to \$1 per basket; red peppers, 20c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Steers, \$4.75 to \$7.80, cows, \$3.25 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$1.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$4.10. Hogs touched a new high-record mark for the year; choice heavy shipping, \$7.10 to \$7.22; butchers', \$7.05 to \$7.20; light mixed, \$6.65 to \$6.85; choice light, \$6.90 to \$7.10; packing, \$6.65 to \$7.05; pigs, \$3.75 to \$6; bulk of sales at \$6.85 to \$7.15. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle at 11 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10 1/2c. to 11c. per pound.

MONTREAL.

Shipments of cattle during the first week of September amounted to 5,708 head, those of sheep being 1,118, against 3,379 cattle and 299 sheep the previous week. Ocean freight rates for cattle and sheep continued easy last week, the demand being but moderate; foreign markets favorable. Liverpool space for September has been let at 35s. per space up to 37s. 6d., some October having also been taken at 35s. Glasgow and Manchester being also available at the same figure, and London at as low as 30s.

On the local market, the offerings were mostly of common stock, and prices showed a slight decline, although there was a fair demand from Quebec. Local butchers were well stocked and were not eager. Best stock sold at 5c., good at 4c. to 4 1/2c., medium at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c., common at 2 1/2c. to 3c., and inferior at 2c. The offerings of lambs have increased and prices were slightly easier, at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per lb. for best, choice sheep being steady at 4c., and culls at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb. Calves were in limited supply and good demand, prices being firm at 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. for choice and 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. for grass-fed, per lb. Hogs were rather firmer in tone, but prices held practically steady, at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb.

Horses—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down horses, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs—9 1/2c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed selects.

Potatoes—Some dealers were quoting \$1.20 per 90 lbs., bagged and delivered, in small lots or in single bags, for Cobblers (N.B.). Some claimed they could buy at 75c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track.

Eggs—Dealers last week were quoting 19c., country points, for straight-gathered stock, and 21c. for the same stock here. No. 1 candled 20c. to 21c., selects at 24c. to 25c., and boilers at 27c. to 28c. per dozen. On Monday, September 14th, prices eased a shade.

Honey—Demand has been fairly good of late, the stock offering being now all new and of good quality. One-pound sections of white clover comb, 13c. to 14c. each, buckwheat being 11c. to 12c. each. Strained, 11c. per lb. for white and 9c. for dark.

Butter—On the whole, the market is fairly steady. The local demand is excellent, and the stock now being made is of fine quality. Dealers last week were paying from 24c. to 24 1/2c. in the country for finest Townships and selling the same here as high as 25c., some good butter being available at 24 1/2c. Ontario dairy butter was selling at 21c. to 22c. per lb., and Manitoba dairy might be had at 20c. to 21c.

Cheese—There has been an improved demand from the other side for cheese, and the market showed the effects last week by advancing gradually. Quebec makes were being delivered here at around 12 1/2c., at the boat. Holders of Ontarios were asking 12 1/2c. here, and not disposed to accept less. Townships were held around 12c., and a few might be had at 12 1/2c., while Quebecs were quoted at 12c. to 12 1/2c., according to quality.

Oats—Old oats were selling at 48c. for No. 2 Manitobas, now being 46c., carloads, in store, Montreal. Old No. 3, 46c., and rejected 45c., new stock being a cent less. Demand fair.

Hay—The tone of the hay market was easy, deliveries being fully equal to demand; \$12 per ton for old or new, carloads, track, Montreal; \$11 for No. 2 extra, \$10 for No. 2 ordinary, \$9.50 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Flour—Demand is quite light and prices no more than steady, being \$6 to \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba spring patents and \$5.50 for seconds, Ontario winter wheat patents being \$5, and straight rollers \$4.30 to \$4.50.

Mill Feed—Stocks very light, demand good and prices strong Manitoba bran \$22 to \$23 per ton, shorts \$25 Ontario bran \$21 to \$22 and shorts \$26, in bags.

Hides—The market was unchanged last week. Dealers paid 7 1/2c., 8 1/2c. and 9 1/2c., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, and 11c. and 13c., respectively, for Nos. 2

and 1 calf skins, sheep skins being 30c. each.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Woodstock, Ont., 12 1/2c. bid; no sales. Belleville, Ont., 12 5-16c. to 12 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., 12c. bid; no sales. Van-kleek Hill, Ont., 12 5-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 12 1/2c. Winchester, Ont., 12 1/2c. Kingston, Ont., 12 1/2c. Napanee, Ont., 12 5-16c. Listowel, Ont., 12 5-16c.; no sales. Picton, Ont., 12 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que., 11 1/2c. Ottawa, Ont., 12 1/2c. London, no sales; bidding 12c. to 12 5-16c. Cornwall, 801 white and 275 colored; all sold at 12 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12 3-16c. Iroquois, 12 7-16c.

BUFFALO.

Veals—\$6 to \$9.50. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$7.40; pigs, \$3.50 to \$6.25; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; dairies, \$6.25 to \$7.10. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$4 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.25.

GOSSIP.

The advertisement in this paper of an auction sale of 80 pure-bred registered Hackneys and Hackney Ponies, the property of Alex. Morton, J. P., to take place at the farm at Darvel, Ayrshire, Scotland, on September 25th, should attract the attention of Canadian horse-breeders and fanciers. See the advertisement and send for catalogue.

Volume 17 of the American Aberdeen-Angus herdbook, recently issued, has been received at this office, thanks to the courtesy of the secretary and editor, Mr. Charles Gray, Chicago. This volume, which is extra well printed, bound and indexed, and contains pedigree records of over 12,000 animals, numbering from 100,501 to 112,500, is a model of concentrated registry, and the number of entries speaks volumes for the popularity of the breed on this continent.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this paper of the auction sale on September 26th, of 40 head of imported and home-bred Berkshire sows and boars of breeding age, and younger pigs, the property of Mr. Wm. Wilson, at Brampton, Ont., a station on G. T. R., and C. P. R., 20 miles west of Toronto. This sale will afford a rare opportunity to secure pure-bred pigs of the best type at the buyers' own price, and on easy terms.

Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont., write: The young Shorthorn bulls we are offering are a pair of right good dark roans, from imported sire and dam, and should go to head some good herds. Their breeding is the very best. They are as good as their breeding. The ten one and two year old heifers we are offering are a nice lot, and all of breeding age are in calf to Good Morning (imp.), our present stock bull. He is also for sale; is five years old, a good, smooth, even-fleshed bull, and as prompt and sure as a yearling. Anyone in need of a good bull, at a reasonable price, will find it will pay them to call and see our stock. All are in nice breeding condition. Farn near both stations, M. C. R. and P. M.

Mr. R. S. Rider, Manager of the Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., is making an auto tour through Western Ontario in the interests of "American" and "Ellwood" Woven Wire Fencing. The auto as an accessory to the "drumming" trade is a new idea, but one that will readily commend itself to houses whose patronage is drawn largely from the rural districts. By means of the modern "runabout," territory that has heretofore been inaccessible, except by long, tedious drives, that made the work unprofitable, can now be covered quickly, and business landed at comparatively small expense. While the innovation is a new one in Canada, it is much in keeping with the progressive ideas that seem to dominate the Canadian Steel & Wire Co., who are known from one end of the Dominion to the other for the quality of the woven farm fencing they manufacture.



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lord Cromer has stated in a public speech that war with Germany is reasonably sure within six years.

Dr. J. M. Reade, recently appointed Professor of Botany in the University of Georgia, is an Ontario B. S. A. He was for some time a Fellow in Botany in Cornell University.

An effort is being made to consolidate "O Canada," the air which was played, sung and whistled everywhere in Quebec during the Tercentenary, as a true national air. The melody was composed some years ago by Dr. Lavalee; the words were composed by Judge Routhier.

The old men are endeavoring, it would seem, to set at naught Dr. Osler's "past use at sixty" theory. It is not long since Joseph De Morgan's fine first novel, written at almost seventy years of age, electrified the world; now Carl Goldmark, at the age of seventy-eight, has brought out a new opera, "A Winter's Tale," with text from Shakespeare, which has been meeting with marked success in Europe.

Count Tolstoy celebrated his 80th birthday on September 10th.

The president of Saskatchewan's new university, Mr. Walter C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, is the third Nova Scotian to fill the presidential chair in Canadian universities, Queen's and "Toronto" already being presided over by men from the Bluenose Province.

Professor Harold Wager, the eminent botanist, declares that plants possess an organism corresponding to a brain; also that, through certain organisms in the outer skins of the leaves, they are capable of vision.

Within a few months, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be celebrated in the United States. As a memorial of the occasion, it is proposed to construct a beautiful roadway, similar to the Appian Way at Rome, from the White House to Gettysburg. If the suggestion is adopted, the width of the road will be two hundred feet, with a green sward down the middle forty or fifty feet wide, the road at one side to be reserved for carriages and wagons, the other for automobiles. Flower gardens, trees and fountains will further embellish this unique highway, which will be known as the "Lincoln Road."

BRING THE PROVINCES CLOSER

At the Directors' Luncheon, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Principal Cummings, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, expressed the wish that special excursions, at low rates, be run from the Maritime Provinces to Toronto at the time of the exhibition each autumn. "I find that a great deal of ignorance prevails among our people down there,"

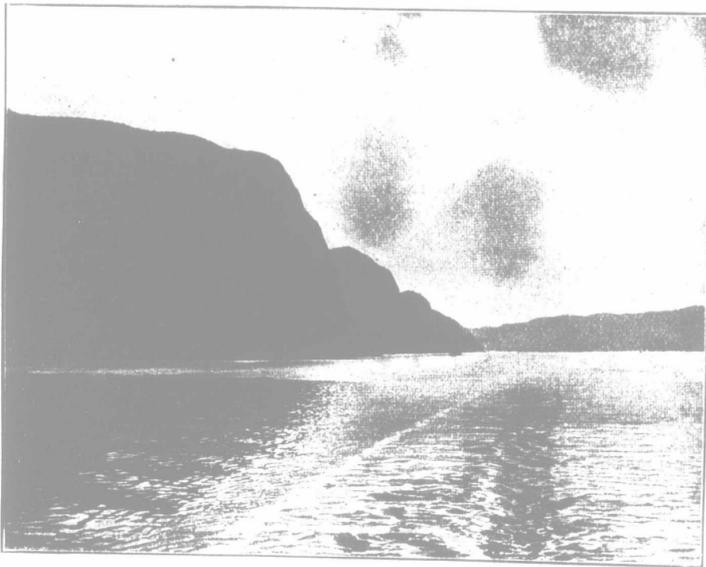
he said, "when you approach them on Dominion agricultural topics. . . . The people in Nova Scotia are really brought into closer touch with the United States agricultural interests than with those of our own Dominion." It is to be hoped that this good suggestion may be speedily acted upon. The bonds between the Provinces cannot be too greatly strengthened. We of the East and West should be one in interest, in sentiment, in loyalty, in mutual knowledge, and friendliness. So only can the Dominion be as great as she may be.

THE FAR-FAMED SAGUENAY.

The morning upon which I left Quebec for the Saguenay was beautiful, clear, crisp and cool, and the fact that I then happened to be in one of the places where they "did" people during the Tercentenary (I left it later), and had been thrown a waiterless breakfast consisting of two slabs of cold toast, one cold sausage and a cup of cold coffee—this at more than ordinary hotel rates—deducted from my happiness nothing at all. Except during its very occasional hot days, there is something about the

summit, except where, here and there, the bare rocks break through. At the eastern end of Orleans, Mount Ste. Anne looms up 2,700 feet above the river; and a little lower, Cape Tourmente juts out, almost to an equal height, the introduction to a series of similar capes and elevations which, with ever-increasing magnitude, hold way until the famous Trinity and Eternity are reached.

There is, of course, but little land cultivated towards the river along these precipitous shores, but summer resorts are numerous: Eboulements, with its great mountain, 2,157 feet in height; Baie St. Paul; St. Iracee, a very beautiful spot; the noted Murray Bay; Cap a l'Aigle; and quaint and interesting Tadousac. These towns all have certain points of similarity. They all straggle up the cliffs from the shore, their picturesque summer cottages peeping out from a mass of green trees, and they all have a big hotel, abundantly supplied with double or triple "deck" verandas, and all the devices and comforts which can add to the happiness of the lucky beggars who have money enough to sojourn in them during the hot weather, which often makes inland life so nearly unbearable.



Capes Eternity and Trinity, Saguenay River.

The nearest of these is 1,900 feet in height above the water.

Quebec air which braces, and makes one feel fit for anything; besides, there was the anticipation of seeing the wonderful Saguenay, the Mecca of so many tourists in America.

Promptly at 7:30 a. m., the St. Iracee swung slowly out past the steamers, the men-of-war, the yachts and launches which did so much to add to Quebec's air of festivity during the celebration; and in a short time, under full steam, we were speeding rapidly down the mighty St. Lawrence, the Isle of Orleans on our left, the queer little habitant house soon appearing along the edge of the cliffs as the distance from the city lengthened. But ere long even these disappeared; the cliffs became more bold and merged, wooded to the

able. . . . As a natural result, of course, they all have their quota of pretty summer girls, who come flocking down to meet the steamers, and who do not seem to mind in the least the array of field glasses and kodaks levelled at them, or the too evident fire of comments made in regard to them by the crowd above. Everyone, it goes without saying, rushes on deck, and to the wharveside, when a stop is made; in fact, it is the grand opportunity for "rubbing" which is never neglected.

At Murray Bay (this for our fair readers) one of the most fashionable of these resorts, we first noticed the creosote coats which are so great a nuisance for outfits on the "other side" this year. They are usually

in light colors, tan or cream, all flecked over with pins or crimson flowers, and made long, open in front, and with a cut and dash all of their own. Very pretty and picturesque they looked, too, when topped by a felt yachting hat, or a Panama, especially when worn by some of the elite French girls, probably from Montreal, whom you can tell at a glance. We fell completely in love with these girls—in fact, with all the French girls, whether habitant or urban. Their figures are graceful, their faces are animated, and how they talk!—with what inimitable gestures!—with what native grace in every movement from head to toe! And then they always seem so cheerful, and friendly, and ready to be amused. Many of them have pretty faces, too—very pretty. As a frisky old gentleman who got on the boat at Murray Bay said, "We have plenty of fine-looking women in New York—when they're fixed up! But here, good Lord, you get the real thing! There are waitresses up at the Manoir Richeieu who could knock out the best of 'em in New York for looks."

At Murray Bay you begin to realize that you are practically having an ocean trip, but much better, for you are all the way in touch with the beautiful shore. The river is here fifteen miles wide, and those who are used to the ocean declare that the smell of the air is that of the sea. In fact, for some distance you have been apprised of the fact that the water is salt by the bounding of porpoises all about the vessel.

We reached Tadousac, which proved the most interesting part of the trip, just at nightfall. It is a straggling town, made up of summer cottages, interspersed with a few habitant abodes and possesses a beautiful cove, towering cliffs, a Government fish hatchery, a fine hotel, and several churches, among which is one little, old, quaint, interesting edifice, the objective point of the long river of tourists which, during the stop of the boat at this point, whether night or day, winds around the tortuous streets in quest of it. It was almost with a feeling of awe that we approached this little old church, the oldest in America save one, in Florida, somewhere. The graveyard surrounding it, with its curious crosses, spoke of antiquity; the diminutive size of the church itself, a mere dot beneath the blaze of the brilliantly-lighted Hotel Tadousac, spoke of antiquity; but our first impression, on attaining a closer view, was one of disappointment. The building is neatly cross-boarded outside, and plastered papered, also, if I remember rightly—inside, the boards and the plaster and the paper all seeming a glaring anachronism on history. We were reconciled, however, on finding that these appendages merely cover up the stout, old log walls which, in their naked simplicity, looked down upon the motley congregation of Montagnais and Hurons who once used to gather here for the Sunday mass, crouching—is it "squatting"?—one should say?—probably, upon the bare clay floor, now covered by boards, and surmounted by the coarsest, little, narrow, crowded, straight-backed seats you

ever saw, and which must have inspired many a worshipper to throw in an interjulatory prayer that the priest might hurry with his orisons.

There are also the queerest little Stations of the Cross in this church, ancient, not more than five inches by four in size, and encased in little old black wooden frames; and, nearer the front, a curious old altar; a case containing curios and relics; a large tablet to the memory of one Father Brousse, who died in 1781; and a figure of the infant Jesus, sent to the Indians here by Louis XIV. The statuette wears a magnificent robe, embroidered in gold thread by Queen Anne of Austria.

Before going out, you are requested to write your name in a big book kept for the purpose; and here we found out the cosmopolitanism of our party on board the St. Irénée, for there were registrations by people from New York, St. Louis, California, England, New South Wales, and half a hundred other places scattered over the face of the globe.

Upon leaving the church, also, everyone rings the bell for good luck—the little, cracked old bell which hung in the original church burnt over 200 years ago, and which was removed to this. I forgot the important ceremony, but a member of the party declared he gave an extra ding for me, so I hope to keep my head above water yet a while.

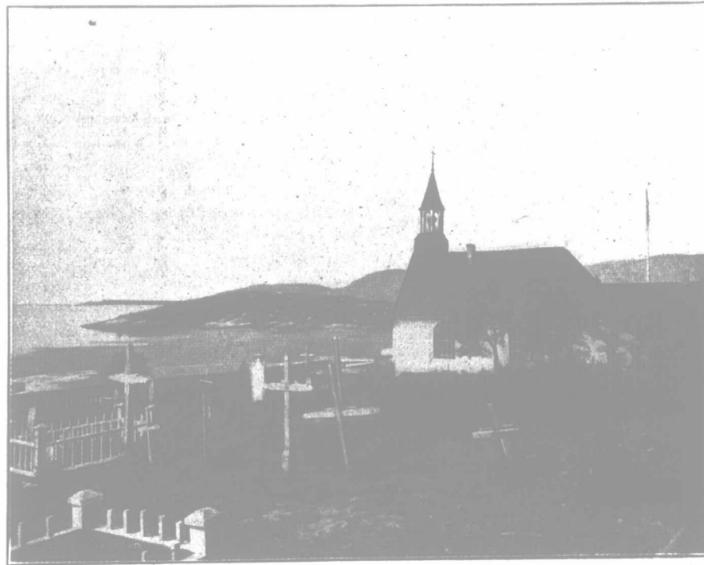
And now I must tell you the legend connected with this spot. As the story goes, Pere Labrosse, a good priest of the long ago, whose name is still spoken by the habitants of the district with reverential awe, informed his little group of parishioners one evening at vespers that he would die at midnight, and that the bell would toll for his soul. They were not to touch his body, but to go for the priest at Isle aux Coudres, who would prepare it for burial. Sure enough, at midnight the bell tolled, and the priest was found dead at the altar. A terrific storm was raging, but a few hardy boatmen set out, and found the priest at Aux Coudres already dressed and awaiting them, for he, too, had been awakened by the supernatural tolling of his own chapel bell.

At Tadousac, you turn northward into the Saguenay. . . . To tell the truth, this river was a surprise. I had heard of its "dark, mysterious flood," and of its stupendous cliffs; and had imagined an awe-inspiring voyage up a semi-subterranean passage—still, black water below, sheer walls of rock on either side. I found nothing of the kind. To be honest, the whole route seemed different only in a few details from that of the lower St. Lawrence. The water doesn't look any blacker, and the same old porpoises splash about almost all the way up—perhaps an unusual phenomenon so far inland, for rivers aren't usually salt to so great a distance, nor so deep; when you think of the depth here you almost shudder. . . . Then, the river is narrower, and the cliffs higher, as would be expected on plunging deeper into the Laurentians. But inky, awesome, "the river of death"? No. Nevertheless, it is wonderful what notions people sometimes get into their heads, and how their imaginations cheat them, simply for want of a little investigation. The Saguenay has been called "dark"—so it is, at eventide, when the shadows fall long—but dark it must be to some folk, night or noon. On the way back the St. Lawrence I overheard a man telling a guileless fellow-passenger that "the water up there was black, black as ink." . . . "Mineral influence," he supposed. I didn't arise and tell him he was a "liar," as a French girl whose English was rather shaky told one of our party when merely wishing to assure her that she was mistaken (our friend, by the way, nearly collapsed at the first shock, before the humor of the situation dawned upon her); but I sat wise in my consciousness of knowing better, for the steward of

the boat had assured us, away up near Chicoutimi, that the water all along the route is exceptionally clear.

No, I was not disappointed in the Saguenay trip. It was "different," that was all, and I was very glad I had gone, especially when we came to the wonderful precipices, Trinity and Eternity. The latter of these is 1,800 feet high, and is in three ascending divisions, upon the lower of which has been erected a statue of the Virgin, from the steamer apparently only about life-size, but in reality 32 feet in height. The former stretches up in a sheer precipice 1,900 feet above the water, and straight down below the surface, you are told, to a distance of 1,000 feet—some of the guide-books say 2,000. The rock is granite—hard, grim, stupendous, majestic, eternal, so forbidding that it seemed almost pathetic to see some little white flowers shining out of the gloom away down near the water, on its dark, weather-beaten side. We could not, of course, get any of them to see what they were, but we wondered much if they were the offspring of the same fragile wayside blossoms that inspired Louis Frechette's little poem

The forest has spells to enchant me,
The mountain has power to enthral,
Yet the grace of a wayside blossom
Can stir my heart deeper than all.



Indian Church, Tadousac.

The oldest church in Canada, and the oldest in America, save one at Ste. Augustine, Florida.

O towering steps that are mirrored
On Saguenay's darkening breast,
O grim, rocky heights, sternly frowning,
The thunders have smitten your crest.

O sentinels, piercing the cloud-land,
Stand forth in stupendous array!
My brow by your shadows enshrouded,
Is humble before you to-day.

But, peaks that are gilded by Heaven,
Defiant you stand in your pride!
From glories too distant above me,
I turn to the friend by my side.

At this point the steamer stops for a while, baskets of stones are passed round, and the unending diversion is to try to hit the cliff. On pulling out, the whistle is sounded, in order that the passengers may hear the eerie echo, which resounds again and again, until it finally dies in a faint, mellow whisper; and a little further on the word is passed along to watch out for the Indian's face on the cliff. Soon it appears, the scalp lock, the forehead, the aquiline nose, the stern mouth and chin—gigantic, yet perfect in every detail—a serene, calm face, looking out upon these confiscated realms of the redman forever. In looking at it, one finds it hard to believe that Nature's hand alone has been the sculptor.

The rocks here, as noted above, are

all granite, the hard old primary rock of the Laurentians, among the oldest in the world, which has endured from the endless ages; which was "born," possibly, long ere the first germ of the Eozoic era set out on its long eternity of evolution. . . . We were very fortunate, when going up this river, in sitting beside a geologist from Boston—a professor from Harvard, we were told, but did not like to ask personally—who made the way very interesting indeed with his remarks and explanations. The thing that impressed him most, he said, was the thought of the vast volumes of water which must one time have passed down this great channel, rushing in everywhere through the huge chasms which at short intervals intersect the mighty cliffs along the shore.

There are practically no habitants living, within sight, at least, along the Saguenay, and but very few villages—none of any consequence save L'Anse St. Jean, St. Alphonse, and Ha! Ha! Bay, which derives its name from the fact that the French who first landed here, and who imagined they were following the main course of the river, burst out laughing on discovering their mistake.

Chicoutimi, the last point of call northward in the Saguenay, is a pretty little town of about 3,000 inhabitants. It contains some fine

different indeed from the Ontario buckboards. To us they suggested nothing but a long narrow stone-boat, mounted on wheels, and ornamented in the middle by the box and top of a fine "covered buggy." What the projection fore and aft could be for, unless to pile stuff on on market days, was more than we could imagine, but we were told afterwards that the idea was to give "spring" to the vehicle. This sounds to us mightily like a joke, but perhaps it is all right.

The steamer usually stays an hour or so at Chicoutimi, then retraces its way to Quebec.

I cannot close this part of our trip without telling you of one little incident which proved interesting to us at least. We chanced to be thrown in company, for some time, with an elderly couple, who entertained us much by their stories of travel here and there all over the world, especially in Mexico and the Yellowstone, which they visited last year. Presently the old gentleman, a portly, well-fed-looking old specimen he was, too, began talking of the Chateau Frontenac, and the rates he had paid there during the Tercentenary. "I didn't tell them who I was, either," he added, drawing back his coat to display what appeared to be a gold star fastened to his waistcoat—a tacit invitation for inquiry as to what it was, of which we did not fail to take advantage. "It simply means," he said, that I have charge of the construction of the tallest building in the world, the Metropolitan Life, of New York—fifty stories high, and seven hundred feet from the pavement."

"I tell him," added the old lady, "that he wants to see across to London."

I wish I could give you (the feminine element of you, of course) a glimpse of the same old lady's jewelry. I hope you, and the dear old lady, too, if she ever happens to see this—which is not likely—will pardon me for the personal digression. There was any amount of jewelry on board, diamond rings and pins flashing at every turn, for the steamer was simply swarming with wealthy Americans, but this was unique. It consisted of a set of green owl waistpins, with diamond eyes; and a brooch of gold, a queer, dangling thing, surmounted by an Egyptian head. I simply couldn't help expressing interest in those owls—even at the risk of being overcurious—but the old lady took it very kindly, for she at once told me that they were made of malachite, taken from their own mines in southern England, that she had a belt-buckle and necklace clasps to match, and that the "dangle" at her throat was a forty-third degree Mystic Shriner's emblem. With it she could travel all over the world without a sou, and still be taken care of; but it had cost a lot of money for her husband to work up so far in the Shriners. . . . "Be nice to her," whispered the wife of a railway man from St. Louis, who was also commenting aside on the green owls, "Perhaps she'll give you one of them." But, alas, I couldn't summon the requisite diplomacy.

Now, forgive me, will you not, for telling you this bit of gossip. After all, the little things, as well as the big, are necessary to round out a trip and invest it with full enjoyment. . . . As a last word, I may say that I did like the Americans on board. Most of them had been about almost everywhere, and they were so ready to talk and tell about their experiences. As a rule, I think we Canadians are too stiff. We are so likely to be reserved and to keep to ourselves, especially when we travel. But bless our dear little timid, conservative souls, we don't know how much we lose by our prudence, or prudery, is it? . . . After all, it is very easy to know to whom one may talk with impunity, and one gains so much both in information and pleasure by a little expansiveness.

Now, not a word more this time.

DAME DURDEN.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR INDIAN WARDS.

There seems to be but one opinion in regard to the Indian of the future, and that is that, to become what we all hope to see him, he must have education and training in his earlier years.

This train of thought has grown out of some old-time memories, re-awakened by some pictures of "Indian Mothers and Their Babies," and "Shingwauk Boys and Their Dog Team," and also from the reading of some excellent "Reports on the Indians of Canada," which have come into my hands within the last few days.

Apart from the religious aspect of their education, infinite pains have been taken to turn our Indian wards into self-supporting men and women, some of the boys having already made their mark as farmers and professional men, and some as ministers of the Gospel; whilst, of the girls, much that is excellent is recorded.

The principal of the Battleford school writes: "Many of the Indian women have become true, loving, loyal followers of Christ, as they have shown by their lives. Many have learned to play nicely and sing well. A year ago one of our girls was married to one of our ex-pupils, on Red Pheasant's Reserve, her home being the picture of cleanliness, neatness and brightness; it did one good to go there. She was the organist in their church, gladly took her turn for the holding in her house of the cottage prayer-meeting, and was ready to help the missionary in charge in every way. Alas! she has passed away, but not so the influence of her beautiful life."

The Reverend J. L. Strong, of the Indian Reserves, near Brantford, reports, amongst the results of mission work there: "Three young women are trained nurses, one is in the Government Civil Service at Ottawa, three or four are typewriters in offices, two men are doctors, another a civil engineer, one a dentist, four or five are clerks in offices, and two have taken up homesteads in the Northwest. Young women have gone into domestic service, some to factories, stores and dressmaking establishments. At present, five Indians teach school. Several pupils wrote for the High-school examinations, and four are attending the High School at Caledonia, one at Hagersville, one at Brantford, and one at Hamilton. The before-mentioned are paying their own expenses. Three more pupils are attending Toronto University, and one the Woodstock College."

When we add that Dr. Oronhyatekha was born on that reserve, and that the poetess and author, Pauline Johnson, is the daughter of the late Mohawk Chief, have we not, indeed, strong testimonies to the possibilities of the Indian race?

At nearly all of the already established Indian schools there is attached a farm and garden, which not only contribute towards their support, but serve to train the boys to be farmers, fruit-growers, cattletenders, blacksmiths, and carpenters; and the girls to be dairymaids, poultry-raisers, and to be good housekeepers and home-makers generally. The matron of one of these schools says: "Our girls in service are doing well, and we receive constant ap-

plications from ladies wishing to engage maids, especially as nurses for their children."

Perhaps one of the saddest comments which occur in the reports is one upon the already too-well-established fact that the influence of the undesirable class of white people, where such intercourse cannot be avoided, is the greatest drawback to the civilizing and Christianizing of the Indian, for the advent of the white man brought with it the advent of rum and whiskey. As one way of circumventing the law made for the protection of the redman, a well-to-do Indian has been known to get himself "naturalized," that he may drink "like the white men."

The writer of the report from which I quote, Mrs. Tilley, of London, Convener of the Committee on Indian Work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, thus concludes: "The work is still in its infancy, but there is hope for the Indian so long as he is not contaminated, so long as the good seed is sown with no unsparing hand; for, as the Scripture says, 'Behold these shall come from the North and from the West, and these from the land of Sinim.'—Isaiah 49: 125."

H. A. B.

Current Events.

Hon. J. M. Gibson has been appointed as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

The United States battleship fleet has sailed on a cruise to Australia.

A railway from Damascus to Medina, one of the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, was opened recently.

Terrific forest fires have devastated many portions of Northern Minnesota during the past fortnight.

An enormous quantity of valuable timber has been destroyed by forest fires in the Thunder Bay District, Northern Ontario.

The Great Northern Railway will spend about half a million dollars in improving the wharfs at Burrard Inlet, where its Vancouver terminals will be.

The Minas Geræes, the most powerful warship ever built, was launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on September 10th. She was built for Brazil.

C. O. Jones, inventor of the "June Bug," and associate of Dr. A. Graham Bell, in his experiments in aerial navigation, was killed recently by an accident to his dirigible balloon at Waterville, Me.

There are 25,000 unemployed men, a great majority of whom are shipbuilders, walking the streets in Glasgow. Overproduction in ships, and the financial crisis in America, are looked upon as the cause of the situation.

Leon Delagrèze, President of the Aviation Club of France, recently made the longest aeroplane flight on record, circling round and round the military parade ground at Lezay, Moulinsaux, and a distance of 47 miles had been covered. Delagrèze is confident that, by concentrating upon an era of aerial navigation. Subsequently, on November 9th, Orville Wright broke previous aeroplane records by flying in the air 62 minutes and 23 miles.

The Quiet Hour.

THE GLORY OF SERVICE.

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.—S. Matt. xx. 26, 27.

"All His are thine to serve; Christ's brethren here

Are needing aid; in them thou servest Him.

The least of all is still His member dear,

The weakest cost his life-blood to redeem.

Yield to no party what He rightly claims,

Who in His heart bears all His people's names."

Our Lord's ideal of "greatness," as shown in His life of service, and declared in such texts as the one given above, has at last convinced the world of its truth. In past ages men have tried to achieve greatness by elevating themselves above their fellows; now the voice of public opinion declares that a great man is one who devotes all that he is and all that he has to uplift his fellows.

But example is always stronger than precept—is not that the reason the Bible is so full of history?—so I should like to-day to show you a picture of a life poured out in consecrated service. Miss Merriam is a lady who has set herself to fulfil the prophecy of her name, which is of Saxon origin. "Merry" (myrig) means "Pleasant," and "Ham" not only signifies a "house," but it describes the secret and sacred enclosure which we call "Home."

The chronicles of the Merriam family define the name as "Happy Home," and says, "It would of course be a great satisfaction to find out where the original 'Happy Home' was." I can tell where one "Merriam Happy Home" is, and that is—Here. Miss Elizabeth Merriam has, for the last six years, opened her large and beautiful home to many tired city women, and I have the privilege of being one of them just now. The house is fitted with city conveniences, and the electric cars run past the door, and yet the woods are close beside it, while a lovely little lake, in a rich setting of beautiful trees, is only two minutes' walk away.

The hostess charges a small sum, which is not enough to cover the expenses of the guests, but helps to preserve their feeling of self-respect, and there is no distinction of class or creed. Last week we had several young girls in the party, this week a larger proportion is made up of older women. It is wonderful to see how harmoniously Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestants of various denominations can live together in this "happy home."

No one is invited to stay for more than two weeks, and some can only get away from their work in the hot city for one week of restful leisure in this cool paradise. As the house is full all summer, that means a lightening of life's burden for many saddened lives. And you must not fancy that Miss Merriam merely gives her money to help her poorer sisters. She knows that "The gift without the giver is bare," and she lives in the midst of her guests, always ready with bright smile or cheery word, and finding a continual spring of happiness for herself while she is generously pouring out fresh supplies for other people. And anyone must be hard to please who fails to be happy here. There are hammocks and rocking-chairs under the trees and on the veranda; there is a boat on the lake, and a horse and carriage for country drives. There are hundreds of books and charts of maps and maps. But in the corner of our house, where the hostess has her own dearest treasures, is a little table with a lamp.

through Russia, Norway, Greece, etc. We look at the lantern views and listen to her vivid description until we almost feel that we have been in Europe too. These "travel classes" are carried on during the winter months for the benefit of the young people in the neighborhood. It is easy to imagine how delighted the boys and girls are with the pictures and models; with the carefully-selected library; with the comfortable cosy corners and sofas, and last—not least—with the big fireplace, built of rough stones, in the picturesque "cottage," some distance from the large house, where these winter classes are held.

Now, why have I written all this in our weekly Sunday Corner? Let us carry our Lord's comment on the parable of the Good Samaritan and say: "Is she not a neighbor to many who are almost ready to 'fall by the way' because they are denied the common blessings of quiet and fresh air? Will it not be possible for some of you to 'do likewise'? You may not be able to devote much time or money to this work, but could you not open your home for a time to one or two weary city people who cannot afford to board—and board need not cost much on a farm. Plenty of farmers take in rich summer boarders because it is an easy way of making money, but the path of true greatness—the glory of service—does not lie that way. It is too late for this summer, but could you not think about it and arrange your plans for next year? Why don't you cut out this "Quiet Hour" and put it where you will be sure to see it when you clean house next spring?"

I want to draw your attention to some lines "On Life," which were written by one of Miss Merriam's ancestors, who was born in 1779.

"Our life is somewhat like a winter's day;

Some only stop for breakfast, then away,

Others wait dinner, and depart full fed;

The longest age but sups and goes to bed.

Large is his debt who lingers out the day;

Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

Only God knows how long our day on earth may be, but while we are here let us pay our debt of service, for that is the way to make life glorious. You certainly need not wait until next summer before beginning to tread the path of greatness. God rejoices when He sees any of us making commonplace lives great by willing service, and He is surely disappointed when He sees men work only for the poor pay of the praise of men. "All His are thine to serve," and those who count it a real pleasure to be the "servants" of anyone they can help are really the "greatest," the most important people in the world—and they will never feel inclined to say that life is not worth living.

I wrote the foregoing yesterday, and in the evening our hostess took us on a tour through Palestine. We realized better, perhaps, than ever before that the Son of God really walked on this world of ours, really worked in the carpenter shop of Nazareth, fought and won a great battle beneath the olive trees of Gethsemane, and conquered our great enemy outside the walls of Jerusalem.

Miss Merriam "passes on" her privileges of travel with generous willingness, as she "passes on" her other privileges. She gives away thousands of copies of St. John's Gospel, feeling sure that those inspired words will work their own great miracles in human souls. Some people have many opportunities of service, but all of us have some. Van Dyke says: "For this is the nature of God's kingdom, that a selfish religion absolutely audits a man for entering or enjoying it. Its gate is so strangely straight that a man cannot pass through it if he desires and tries to come alone; but if he will bring others with him, it is wide enough and to spare."

We shall not pass this way again.

The path lies on before us;

Oh, let us do some generous act,

To mark the way we travel."

HOPE

The Ingle Nook.

A FEW MORE EXHIBITION NOTES.

It was not without reason that I left describing the "furnished rooms" at the exhibition for this week. In the first place, I knew, by the many letters we receive asking questions about house furnishing, that this is a favorite subject with the Chatterers. In the second, signs have not been lacking, either within the city or without, in the stores and in the homes, that it is one which is every year arousing increased interest everywhere. People are anxious to show "good taste," to create about them artistic surroundings which shall be a sign manual of refinement, and an inspiration thereto—and this is as it should be.

Incidentally, perhaps fundamentally with some folk, the question comes up, "How can I have a beautiful home at little expense?" . . . And yet there is comfort in knowing that good taste depends no more than good health, or good air, or many other good things, upon lavish expenditure of money. . . . To be sure the "rooms" at the exhibition were expensive, one and all—the object of their existence was, in fact, to show the best of everything, whether in taste or quality—but that is not the point. Perhaps there was not a single "idea" shown which could not be copied—exactly so far as color and general effect is concerned, and with but little loss in attractiveness—in cheaper materials. It is not hard, especially in a country home, to make art denim take the place of velours, and cretonne that of brocaded satin and silk. So it is with many other things, if people will only take the trouble to spend some time in thought, and in finding the right substitutes.

I suppose those of you who were "there" did not wholly admire everything shown. No more did I. I didn't like that cream-flowered drawing-room a bit; cream-flowered carpet, paper ditto, furniture ditto, were too much for my sense of restfulness. Nevertheless, I suppose many other folk simply raved over those blossom-besprinkled surfaces; and, after all, one can hardly expect that there shall be one standard, and one standard only, of taste. Each of us feels that her own is right, and for her it is. After all, we can only sing our own little songs, live our own little lives, suit our own little tastes. And when we go to the exhibition with furnished rooms in view, we must just watch out for those things which especially appeal to us, and from which we may pick up suggestions, one here, one there, which we may afterwards carry out in our own way, in our own homes, and as our own pocket-books may dictate.

Now I will tell you about the apartments which I thought especially pretty. Did you visit that row of bedrooms at the western end of the Manufacturers' Hall? And did you see one in particular furnished in old rose and cream—plain old rose rug; rose paper of a lighter shade; a brass bed with figured cream and rose material set in at top and bottom; and inside curtains of the same material on the windows? I thought it very pretty, for a guest room; it was rather too dainty for everyday use, for everyday people, who have to come in sometimes with signs of toil on their clothing.

Another very pretty and somewhat more serviceable bedroom was all in green; plain green rug; lighter green rose-trellised paper; green casement cloth inside curtains, with cream net next the glass. Someone said it looked "too green," but it did not strike me that way, perhaps because a soft quiet green is one of my favorite colors. And then I did like the old-fashioned furniture so much; the four-poster bed; the oval mirrors on the dresser and bureau; and, above all, the long crosswise windows, with their sash curtains. If I had a house instead of just an office "one flight up," I think I should have a great many of these crosswise windows in it; they seem to give one such a view of the "out of doors."

Pink seems to be pre-eminently popular just now for bedrooms. It appeared again in the Eaton suite, where the paper was ivory white, with a stripe of pink roses; the drop ceiling of ivory

white, and the inside curtains cream, with a surrounding border to match the stripe in the paper. The rug in this room was a soft pretty green, that helped to give the room the appearance of a green garden blossoming with roses.

The Eaton drawing-room, in a color scheme of gray-blue and tan, was exceptionally attractive; the wall paper tan, with panels outlined in the blue; the curtains blue and tan; cushions to match, and rug of plain gray-blue. The furniture in this room was mahogany, while that in the dining-room was Circassian walnut, the chairs with leather seats. In the latter room the color scheme was soft green; the wall paper in a self-toned figure below the plate rail; plain green, with a grape frieze above; the inside curtains green figured material, resembling cretonne, with a touch of reddish rose; the rug to match; also the dishes, which had just a narrow conventionalized design in green, with touches of reddish rose.

Now I must stop, but I will just pause to say that if any of you are thinking of buying a pianola, I would advise you to look at some of the "player pianos" before making a decision. The pianola always looked clumsy and in the way, but in these instruments the entire mechanism is confined within the ordinary piano case, leaving the keys free to be played on at will when the use of the pianola part is not required.

Some of you may have something interesting to tell about the exhibition which I have not referred to. If so, will you please write? And will you, one and all, write us about any exceptionally pretty or useful Christmas presents which you received last year? It will soon be time to set about making gifts again, and we can help one another so very much in this way, if we try. Don't you think so? D. D.

Painting Walls and Ceilings.

Could any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" tell me how to mix paint, what proportions to use of oil, turpentine, etc.?

I have a dining-room, and thought I would like to paint the ceiling and walls, and put a border on. Would like the paint to match the border, so thought it would be the best to mix it, as the mixed paints do not always turn out exact. Would a moulding around the bottom look all right?

The floor is a lovely hard maple. I have a square of linoleum on it, and thought I would like to varnish around it, but one time it was oiled. Do you think it would be all right to do so?

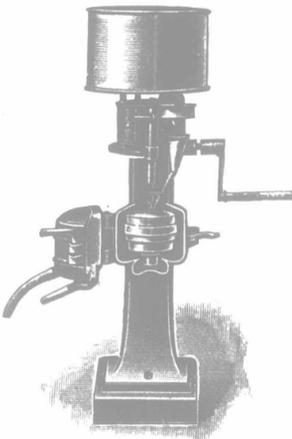
A YOUNG WIFE.

Scientific American, one of the best authorities, gives the following directions for painting walls: "For walls the first coat should be as dark in shade and as thin as practicable, the object being to stain the plaster as much as possible. . . . Plaster mixed with glue size—which prevents its setting too rapidly—is the best material for stopping walls preparatory to painting, and each coat of paint should be carefully rubbed with worn sandpaper before the succeeding coat is put on. For preparing walls a small pocket trowel will be found a most serviceable tool, or a trowel-shaped putty knife.

"When work is to be finished in two coats, the putty used for stopping indentations should be made of white lead worked up with common whiting to the proper consistency, and the filling should be done after the first coat shall have become well dried. When more than two coats are to be applied the filling should be done between the first and second coats, with ordinary pure linseed-oil putty.

"It should be adopted as a rule never to apply pure white as a priming coat; no matter whether the work is to be finished with one or four coats, the result will always be more satisfactory if the first coat be stained. . . . The only way to produce solid, uniform work is by making every succeeding coat lighter than the one which preceded it. No matter what the finish is to be, the first coat should always be darker than the one which succeeds it. If the work is to be finished with black, prime with black. If with green, let that be the color of all the preceding coats. If with blue, let that be the color of the ground-work.

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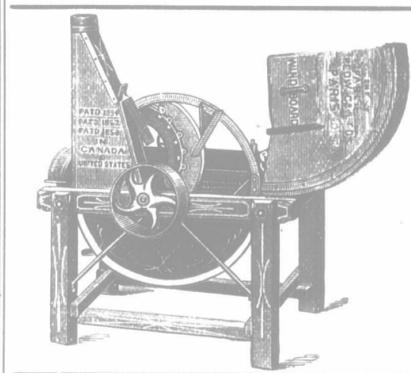
It is almost frictionless, and, therefore, there is very little wear to it.

It is the only separator with a free hanging bowl, suspended from a ball-bearing socket. In other machines the bowl is set on top of the spindle, and, as it is top-heavy, requires a number of bushings and bearings to keep it in its place. These bushings and bearings increase the friction; that is, they make the machine harder to turn and easier to wear out. The suspended bowl, therefore, gives the Melotte a great advantage over the other separators.

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and removable only by a dentist. To prevent this, careful brushing every morning with water and tooth-powder (and with a movement from the gum to the edge of the teeth), is absolutely essential. Besides this, a light brushing every night and a rinsing out of the mouth after each meal, are necessary. Fill the mouth with water and force it through between the teeth to remove any particles of food that may be lurking in the interstices ready to ferment and start decay of the enamel, or, on the other hand, to be swallowed and to set up stomach trouble.

There are many good tooth powders on the market. Camphorated chalk is, perhaps, the cheapest that can be recommended. It should be kept in a closely-stoppered glass bottle. Common salt is very good for occasional use to remove tartar and harden the gums, but it should not be used regularly, as it is gritty enough to wear the enamel.

Just a word or two in closing. Have the teeth examined once a year by a good dentist. Timely attention may save you much trouble, both with your teeth and your digestion; perfect health, you know, depends largely on perfect mastication, and perfect mastication is impossible with sore or ragged and decayed teeth.

Lastly, have a separate tooth brush for each individual, child or grown-up, in the house. Let such a monstrosity as "the" toothbrush—the single, solitary, lonely, dirty toothbrush for the whole family—never once be known among you. Such things have been, let us trust in the dark ages.

ELECTRICITY AS A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

It is interesting to note the ascendancy which electricity is fast gaining, as an instrument for convenience and comfort, in the homes of the rich. Lighting by electricity is, of course, an old story in every city, but here are some developments: Not long ago the Brooklyn Edison Company exhibited in New York the best array of electric appliances for the household, ever brought together. A suite of rooms, equipped with every electrical aid, was placed on exhibition. In them were shown an electric stove, which might be lighted from the bedroom by simply touching a button; a smoothing-iron, which could be heated almost instantly, and kept at the right temperature, without any reheating at a stove; electric motors which operated a clothes-washer and wringer, a sewing-machine, a dish-washer, and a vacuum cleaner for carpets and upholstery. In the refrigerator a pound of ice could be manufactured by electricity in an hour, while throughout the rooms electric fans distributed a grateful breeze.

Needless to say, the most of these appliances are as yet somewhat expensive. One wonders if they will soon become cheap enough for use in the homes of the nations; and then the query arises: When the age of electricity arrives, how will our women take exercise? Will they sit about, and, in time, through sheer flabbiness, revert to the stage of slightly animated mollusca, or will young and old take to "sports"? Will our staid matrons kick up their heels gleefully in tennis and cricket, and our grandmothers of three-score vie with the Don't-you-knows in pursuing the golf ball? Verily these are problems for an autumn day.

ABOUT FAT.

I have all fats saved, turkey, chicken, duck, bacon, sausage, lamb, mutton, and top of the pot. Put all in a kettle together while fresh. To every four pounds of fat put in a quart or two of cold water and a heaping tablespoonful of powdered borax. Let boil five minutes, stirring frequently, at first, and watching lest it boil over. Set away in the kettle to cool, then place in ice-chest overnight. In the morning slide a knife around the fat to free it from the kettle and lift the cake out on a platter, bottom side up. Scrape off the black top for soap grease. Throw away the water in the kettle, wash and wipe the same and put in the cake of fat and cook the remaining water out of it. Now it is ready for fried cakes, potato chips or anything.

Get a can of lye and put some of it with the soap-grease for soft soap. It

is fine for scrubbing floors and for making suds for soaking the clothes overnight before washing. I never waste one bit of fat.

For those who cook by a coal or a wood range, I will say, when cooking pancakes, close all the drafts in the stove and draw the griddle close up to a partially-opened lid, all the smoke from the griddle will rush over the side into the aperture and on up the chimney. I have used this method, when people were eating in the same room, and no one could detect any smoke. Bacon can be fried without smoke the same way.—Sel.

The Young People's Department.

[All letters for Young People's Department must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

A QUEER SOMALILAND EXPERIENCE.

O, yes, you may perhaps laugh, but about the cutest way to catch a lion is the way one fellow does in Somaliland. I was out there some few months ago, and I met the man in a native bazaar. I was sick of lodging in the native khans—and I said so, sleeping under the same roof with mules and goats is scarcely conducive to refreshing sleep; the goats have a way of indulging in a bit of free butting in the small hours, and the mules may get loose, and try their hoofs on your bed clothing. Moreover, there are chickens on the rafters overhead, and a cock that lets you know it's time to get up three hours before you want to.

"Ay, so they do," agreed my new acquaintance, to whom I related these experiences; "but I've had things worse than that. I once slept in an Abyssinian hut with a hive of bees under the bed—tame bees, that came out at night to fondle their owner. When they found I wasn't him, they stung. But come with me," he added, "and I'll put you up decent. Can't say as my shanty is anything like a high-class hotel, but anyhow it's clean. No goats, hens, or—insects, but a clean bed in a quiet spot."

He was an American, a skin-hunter, periodically shipping off quantities of skins to his native land, and he lived in a hut high up on the face of a cliff. He pointed it out to me from the valley.

"There's only one drawback," he confessed lightly, as we moved out of the bazaar. "We may catch a lion in the night—"

"Gracious!" I exclaimed, drawing back. "You see," he explained, stopping. "Lions have a habit of coming to the edge of that cliff at nightfall. They stand on the very brink and roar out their lungs on the village below. That's why I fixed my residence up there, under their very noses."

"I'd rather not come," I said innocently. "I prefer chickens to lions overhead when I'm sleeping."

"Oh, but it's quite safe, man!" he cried. "You Britishers own this country, but you don't know some of the things in it. Come and let me show you the patentest lion trap you ever set eyes on!"

I went. It was a stiffish climb, but from the top of the cliff the view was sublime. Miles upon miles of barley and dhurra fields, and the roads thick with Somalis coming home at sunset. We moved cautiously to the edge of the precipice, and looked down on the native village five hundred feet below.

"Where's your house, friend?" I asked, looking around.

"You're on the roof of it, anyhow," my companion laughed jocularly.

For a minute I didn't believe him, but I dropped on all fours, and peeped over. In under the projecting rock the perpendicular walls of a wooden shanty showed, built into the face of the cliff. Below was a narrow ledge, and below that a sheer drop into the depths. He took me down to the narrow ledge and introduced me to his dwelling.

We entered a neatly-built apartment, where piles of skins, tied into bundles, were stacked to the ceiling. Leading

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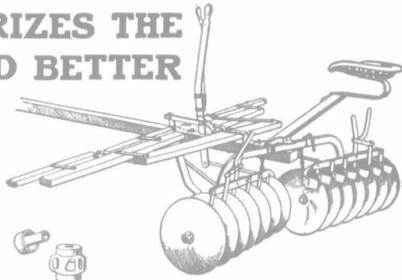
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from this was the hunter's sleeping room, and a third compartment of this curious dwelling lay beyond. This third compartment interested me much.

It was practically a wild beast's cage, a wooden box some six feet by ten, and divided from the sleeping room by a row of strong iron bars. "I'm thankful that contraption is empty," I remarked, "since I have to sleep next door to it to-night."

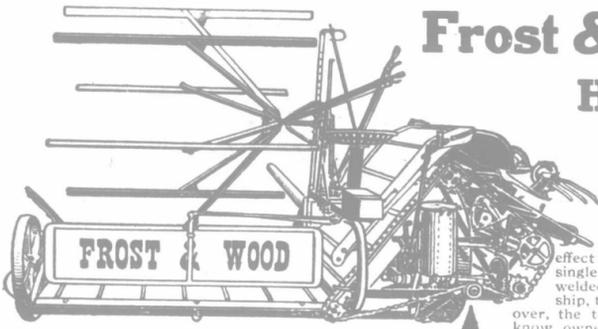
"Ah, but just you wait," my companion laughed, "it may be occupied before midnight. But it needn't disturb you for longer than three minutes," he added brightly. "I brought you here, friend, for a quiet night's rest, and, incidentally, to let you see something you

will talk about when you get home. When it's over you can roll off to sleep again."

The sun went down, and we turned in—I in a crib by the wall, and he rolled up in skins on the beaten floor.

About midnight I awoke; the roof above was being pounded, by the downfall of some heavy beast; the rafters creaked, and the woodwork between cracked, bits of the ceiling even falling on my bed. I sat upright in alarm, and then the great roar of a lion rang out, the beast overhead sending out his challenge into the night. It shook the walls, it made my ears sing, and I cried out.

My American friend awoke. "I apol-

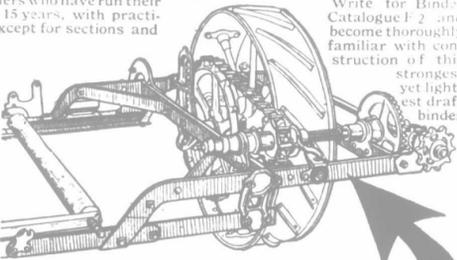


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ogize," he said sleepily, "for this slight disturbance. But it is nothing; it will be over in a minute."

He unrolled himself from his skin coverings, struck a match and lighted a tallow candle, then gazed up at the rafters.

"This, my friend," he said, "is merely an incident, a momentary respite from pleasant dreams. Now he's quiet." He added, speaking of the lion. "He's found the lump of beef I set for him. That lump of beef has caught one or two of his kind before, since there's scarcely time to eat it. He's right over the trap, poor old chap!"

I watched him nervously as he took a length of rope firmly in both hands; this he stretched tight, then gathered himself up for a tremendous pull. The jerk he gave that rope would have pulled a house down; it carried him right back against the skin-room wall, it released the roof of the cage and the beast came down.

The ponderous creature fell like a ton of bricks; the breeze of his descent swished out the candle, a choking cloud of dust swept into the room. In the darkness I could have vowed the imprisoned beast was breaking the bars.

"I'm off!" I cried, preparing to leap out of the crib.

"No, you're not," said my companion calmly, striking a light again.

"But he's getting through!" I shouted wildly. And, indeed, it looked like it, for the bars were hardly strong enough to serve for more than a temporary prison, and the lion was hurling himself upon them frantically.

"Ever see anything like that?" cried the American proudly, holding up the candle. "There's a monster for you, straight from his primeval lair! Nothing second-hand about him, eh? A regular snorter, an' no mistake!"

The lion was now revolving madly in a cloud of dust, leaves and stones. Whenever he bounded himself against the outer wall it sounded like a drum; I vowed I saw the bars visibly bending as they met the fearful strain.

"Make an end of him!" I called out, choking and spluttering with the dust, but still the hunter held his candle high.

"No hurry," said he. "Let it play at ring-a-ring-o'-roses, if it wants to; it's the last little bit of silliness it'll ever indulge in. I don't usually allow 'em much grace, but to-night I feel like a showman. Do you know, friend, I used to belong to a circus troupe?"

He actually came over and sat on my bed, intent on spinning me a long yarn about his circus days, while all the time that beast behind him was weakening the bars and fighting his way out—as I felt sure he would in ten minutes.

"I'd fetch him out alive," he shouted enthusiastically, "and have him tamed in a fortnight, if you'd condescend to stay in these parts that length of time and see me do it—"

"No, no!" I called.

"Then you pass sentence of death?" he demanded.



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PARIS, ONTARIO.

I nodded, and he picked up a rifle. "Ah!" said he, "I thought he— do that!"

His victim had passed, calculating a possible leap through the trap-door above him. For a moment he crouched for a spring; the hunter crouched at a and got in his shot, one only, and in a vital part. The report rang out a shattering explosion in the confined space, and the lion roared.

The hunter entered the cage, fished his captive for assurance as to its death, pushed up the trap-door again, then returned to his quarters.

"I apologise," he said, as he rolled himself up "for this disturbing you, friend, but business has to be attended to, and this is my line, you see. I have to catch my sleep, as you catch mosquitoes, in the night." (The Lion's Own Account.)

SEPTEMBER.

Next day the summer reached her golden close.

And, out amid her campfires, bright of soul,

Scarcely perturbed from her divine repose,

How, here, how, sweet, the muscated road!

Still, still, she smokes, though from her endless feet.

The beauty and the fruitful strength's increase.

And though, the next time, wonder-days now on.

The plant was dead, and dead and sweet.

HOW TO MAKE CHOCOLATE FUDGE

Heat 1/2 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of milk, 1/2 cup of butter, 1/2 cup of cocoa powder, 1/2 cup of vanilla, 1/2 cup of cream, 1/2 cup of nuts, 1/2 cup of raisins, 1/2 cup of almonds, 1/2 cup of walnuts, 1/2 cup of hazelnuts, 1/2 cup of pecans, 1/2 cup of cashews, 1/2 cup of pistachios, 1/2 cup of macadamia nuts, 1/2 cup of pineapples, 1/2 cup of strawberries, 1/2 cup of raspberries, 1/2 cup of blueberries, 1/2 cup of blackberries, 1/2 cup of raspberries, 1/2 cup of blueberries, 1/2 cup of blackberries, 1/2 cup of raspberries, 1/2 cup of blueberries, 1/2 cup of blackberries.

a knife. Bring to a boil, add one-tablespoon of butter, and boil without stirring for exactly five minutes. Take it off, add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, hold the spoon in a dish of cold water, and stir for one or two minutes until it begins to thicken. Pour in a buttered dish, and mark in squares, because it is quite soft.

This is very easy to make, and the very thing for girls to eat when they need to have a good talk, even had better hide it from the boys.

With the Flowers.

DISEASED BEGGONIAS.

Through the columns of your paper, will you please advise me as regards two Begonias, Begonia Rex and Metalina, which I procured from a seed company. They grew a very little when I planted them, then the Rex started to wither and decay at top, but after leaf, then stem. Renewed earth to form and bush dirt, keeping it near a partially shaded window, but it did not revive. When the decay reached the base of small plant, I saw the white worms the size of small maggots (about 1/2 inch) at top. I washed it with ammonia water and charred earth again. What should I do, as roots look O. K. yet?

The Metalina grows all right, but as fast as the leaves grow a short distance from heart of stems they seem to dry up or darken and drop off. Other plants growing in the window in front of them do all right. I feel very anxious about these two, as I've begonias so much.

Shirley Cox, Ont.

REX.

The specimen leaves were not in the other when I received it. It is quite possible, however, that the Rex begonia was injured by water with ammonia as stated. Begonia Rex is very sensitive to water.

a soft brush would have been better, as Rex begonia leaves are very tender. I would re-pot the plants mentioned into one size smaller pot, take away some of the old soil around the root when doing so.

Re-pot into a soil of one part sharp, fine sand, one part black leaf soil, and two or three parts loamy potting soil, enriched with a little dry, pulverized cow manure, well mixed together. Put about half an inch of pieces of broken flower-pot, coarse gravel, or lump charcoal, in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Give water to moisten all the soil in the pot once, then avoid overwatering, giving only sufficient to keep soil just moist. Keep the plants in a partly shaded position in the window. W.M. HUNT, O. A. C., Guelph.

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Mr. Wm. Crooks, a well-known British M.P., narrates an amusing anecdote about one of his children. He once questioned his little girl, recently arrived from school, on the effects of heat and cold. "Heat expands and cold contracts," answered she, after a little thought. "Very good," said the father, "now give me an instance." "In hot weather the days are long and in cold they are short," was the unexpected reply.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East"

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Correct. The sun has laid her pink-ruffled, rosy-fluted nightcap onto the pillar o' rest all ready to put on the minute she's set the buckwheat cakes to raise, an' the codfish to soak, an' wound the clock, an' turned in. Pigs is squealin' from the pen, cows is mooin' from the pastur'. Hand me over that thar' bedquilt; let's heave the rest o' this tangled, loonatic-asylum, crow's nest lot o' truck into 'er, an' call it a mess. Here we be—a whole quilt full. What 'm I bid? Sight unseen—treasures o' the mine, gems o' the ocean, products o' man's inventive natur' the world-over—swell-bodied pickle dish, Aunt Lucindy's hymn book, crock o' tallow fat, tin lantern with one hinge on, fact'ry-turned butter print representin' five mice an' a dung-shovel, cullender f'r strainin' squash with the bottom right handy to it all ready to be soddered in, harf a spoonholder patterned after the tower o' Babbie, lots o' little pieces o' ch'ice imported East Chelsy china jest fit to milk the ducks into—all here—an' I ain't begun ter name 'em. Start 'er up, somebody. What 'm I bid? Seven cent—ten cent—my kindom come, you folks want the 'arth for nothin'?"

"Jest let me show ye—take this 'ere quilt full, an' tie 'er up, so-fashion, an' when ye git 'er home, nail 'er up to the beam, an' stan' off an' strike 'er with a mawlet, an' she'll make a rattle that 'ud stop the yop of a whole houseful o' bawlin' babies an' put 'em ter sleep in no time. What 'm I bid for this 'ere 'riginal, long-pendulum, gigantical, cyclone-avalanche, dynamite, thunder an' lightnin', Niagry baby-rattler? Twelve cent—thirteen cent—fifteen cent—fifteen cent—fifteen cent—gone—to Mis' Homer Millet—at fifteen cent. An' well done, say I. Now, then, meetin's broke up. Thank ye for yer kind attention. Farewell. Adew—an' all the rest o' the s'ciety trimmin's.

But the excitement was not yet over. For Dose Ellery's horse, exasperated by his long and tedious anchorage to a fence-post, at the first loosening of the hitchline had backed into the adjacent barn and smashed the tail-board of the wagon and with it the rickety incubator which Dose had bid off early in the afternoon as a mysterious prize which was to sprinkle his dooryard with early chickens.

"Never mind, Dose," said Captain Belcher unofficially, on his way from the auction ground. "It's money in yer pocket ter git shet o' the thing. Now look her, she lifted a row of mathematical fingers. "Ye paid twenty-five cents f'r that ol' fool-wrack o' an artificial breeder, didn't ye? An' ye'd a rot-roasted about fifteen dozen o' eggs in 'er 'fore ye'd a give 'er up as a bad job an' kicked 'er to the sunny side o' Jericho. Eggs at this present minute is ten cents a dozen. Reckon on 'er up, an' ye're a dollar an' a quarter to the good, Dose; say nothin' o' the bad langwidge pilin' up ag'in ye in the ledger what's so full now 't the leds to the cover won't hardly stay shet. You take that dollar an' a quarter and git some oats f'r the old hoss what's been savin' ye good money."

"You can talk, Belcher," said the sorrowful Dose: "twan't your money nor your incubator."

"I wouldn't set up any pelly-loo over it, Dose," said the woman with the quiltful of treasures, and she paused so that their rattling might not obstruct the wisdom and condolence of her speech. "The A' mighty has writ it down an' set it goin', that the 's nothin' like a old hen to raise chickens; an' when you go ag'in natur, you've got your

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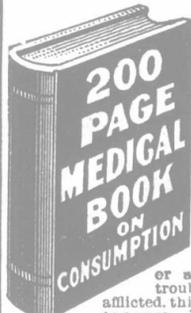
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hands full—you've got 'em too full."

"I know that the A'mighty set it goin' that the 's nothin' like a old hen to raise chickens, but I never heered afore that He writ it down," said Belcher.

"Well, He did so," said the woman of the quilt; and she was one of the sort that could face out Belcher or any other mortal.

"Whar' 'abouts?"

"In the Bible, Stu Belcher. That's whar'."

"I seen it thar, myself," said a meek little woman, who was the quilt-woman's next-door neighbor, and had acquired a wise habit of courting her good-will perennially and conciliating her on all occasions.

"What part o' the Bible?" persisted the foolhardy and thunderous Belcher.

"You open the leds o' yourn, ef you've got one, an' read tell you come to it," said the quilt-woman; "an' you'll see some more things there that you never heern tell on afore, Stu Belcher."

She went rattling down the road, the meek woman maintaining a gait of stout partisanship at her side.

"That's a cute gal," said Belcher, pointing his finger after her, to Rob, who, dispossessed of the babies, but with his lilacs still in hand, approached at this moment. My mother an' father kind o' wanted me ter make up to 'er when we was young folks together, but I kind o' ducked my flyin'-jib an' wriggled out o' the channel, an' laid by in the cove till the danger was over, an' she got spliced onto somebody else."

Captain Belcher, being in a meditative mood, regarded Rob and his wilted lilacs with unusual pensiveness and interest.

"This gittin' spliced is a risky business, Rob. Ye seem to think a good deal o' yer flowers. Old Mis' Skipper giv' 'em to ye?"

"Yes."

"She's of the natur' of laylocks herself; so's Mis' Belcher, my woman; but the old gal heavin' out o' sight over yander, she's more like them other flowers ye're holdin'."

"The delilahs and pineys?"

"Aye; though I suppose the proper way ter pronounce 'em is dallyers an' pe-o-nys; all the same, they're a flauntin' high-steppin' sassy kind o' flower. Cuby, now—Cuby Tee-boo—she's a good deal on the dallyer an' pe-o-ny line."

Rob's face was fine and sad; his stalwart physical development at Power Lot, God Help Us, had edified Captain Belcher beyond measure; it was a winsome face, too, and Captain Belcher spoke again.

"Perhaps—I ain't saying nothin'," he continued, guardedly; "but I'm goin' ter look inter some matters o' law a leetle, an' ef it don't make none o' the innercent folks 'round here liable, and ef Cuby kind o' huffs ye off an' gives ye the cold shoulder, way she done ter-day—mebby it c'n be proved 't that old loafin' demmy-rip of a jestice o' the peace what was asked ter jine you two warn't in no condition for the job, in which case you could each go your own way hawk-free an' freedom-wild. I ain't promisin' nothin', but I'm mixing up my tar with an eye to seein' what c'n be done. F'r I like ye, Rob. Ye ain't no nincompoop sech as I thought ye might be when ye first hove in sight; ye're as honest an' stanch a young craft as I ever hailed, an' d—d ef I wouldn't like ter see ye free ter selec' somethin' tasty in the line of a laylock f'r a partner, f'r I reckon ye kind o' favor 'em, same as I do."

Rob smiled as he took the Captain's friendly outstretched hand, although he made no confidences of his own. He pursued his solitary way up the Steeps in a leisurely manner, often pausing, having no incentive for hastening to any waiting heart the world over, and night having settled down on the potato patch and every other field of labor. He saw Mrs. Byjo piloting her boarder home from the evening they had spent with Mary. He reached the Stingaree

(Continued on next page.)

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house and stood by the dim door, his heart as peaceful within him as it was sad and without hope.

Then he knocked and entered. The light, though only of a feeble oil lamp, appeared to dazzle him. He stood silent, as if dropped from the inter-lunar spaces, his wilted lilacs clasped in his hand.

Mary had just seated herself by the table to mend some garments of Bate's; she looked up as Rob entered with the habitual quick alarm of one who had learned to dread the return of her family from the flesh-pots of the River; there was a questioning sorrow, too, in her wide, dark eyes. It stung Rob, but now only to a great compassion for her.

"Oh, you must not worry about me," he said earnestly, simply. "I have not touched a drop. I had not even thought of such a possibility until I saw your look. How we have tried you—oh, my God. But I do not crave it any more, I do not want it. Miss Stingaree, can't you trust me? You must not worry any more."

Mary looked into his clear eyes, heard his steady, impassioned speech, saw above all his thin, kind, weary face bending over her. A compunction seized her that was like the surging of many waters in her soul. She—Mary Stingaree—wanted in that moment even to put her arm round the poor fellow's neck and tell him that she was glad he had come home—to see the great light that would awaken on his patient, quiet face—he, who was made for joy.

She only smiled; and Rob only thought her beautiful, and that her smile seemed to answer him; he dreamed of nothing more.

"Your flowers," she murmured, "are rather dejected. Shall we put them in some water?"

"I carried them all through the auction," said Rob. "Mrs. Skipper gave them to me, and somehow, you know, I couldn't bear to throw them away."

Mary brought a vase of water and arranged them. "She gave you some of the very choicest from her garden, too," she mused, setting them off to advantage with deft touches of her fingers; "she must be—very fond of you."

"No more than I am of her," Rob smiled back sweetly, and struggled politely and desperately to repress a yawn, for he had been so long wandering in the bright air, and the wind that makes sleep had risen wild with the clouds at sunset.

Mary bit her lip, and Rob concluded that she was in some way amused at his stupidity. He did not mind. The stars were not for him; if he furnished them amusement, so much the better. It must be weary to be stuck up on high always in such brilliancy and aloofness. He took his own small lamp from the shelf and lit it.

"I'm so dead sleepy, if you'll excuse me," he said, "I think I'll turn in. Good-night, Miss Stingaree. Pleasant dreams."

"Good-night, Rob," said Mary, resuming her sordid mending under the fragrance of the beloved Mrs. Skipper's flowers.

Rob had long since ceased to pass any censures on his mattress; it was the best constructed and most sensible mattress in the world. He lay down upon it, with the events of the day, good, bad, and indifferent, all tending to lull him, and a comparatively insignificant item forming the hazy nucleus of his sinking-off.

Dose Elbery's battered incubator—Rob seemed still to follow it, without effort of his own, along the winding road, till it merged into the quilt-woman's presence, and her voice was distinct, though far away—"and writ it down, that the 's nothin' like a old hen to raise chickens."

Ah, she was right, Rob had it now, without effort, from the black-velvet days, the long curls, and the nurse taking him to Sunday School. "Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." There was old Speckled-Top, for instance, Rob had watched her recently—a faithful and much-en-

during parent, clucking with thrilling anxiety while the whole brood beat in under her patient feathers; even the sad of the flock, the rickety one, the lame one, and, most lamentable of all, the weak, gay, smart one who tottered off alone with ridiculous airs and flourishes, gazing ever with the same idiotic complacency into the maw of destruction; but coming back, like the rest; like the rest, all creeping in under the big, hushed wings at night time.

CHAPTER XIX.

Jacob Trawles Breaks Away.

The bleak spaces, the heights and depths, that had been to Rob as an enemy when he first gazed upon them, were now the strange unspoken solace of his soul. Everywhere he turned God smote him in the face—not with fear, but with that greatness which absorbed his petty griefs and challenged him from his place in the arena to fight the fight out, and, in all simplicity, to make a man of himself before he died.

The first and hardest task was to arrange for Cuby's home on the hills.

"You are not even so smart-rt as I thought you was, Robber," she demurred; "you been loafin' 'roun' Ma'y Sting'ree until you are dees'-greeable an' solemn lak a owl lak she is."

"If I thought I was like her—"

"Why don't you go to marry her, then? Or has the ol' doc-tor made loaf to her? Me—I let you have her—willin'."

"Thank you, Cuby, but I'm married to you, I believe, and I'm going to stand by it. A Hilton knows how to support his wife, and how to treat her, too. You need not be afraid. I've earned money besides my board, working out, and my potato crop is as fine as anybody's. I'm going over with Jim to Waldeck before long to sell them."

"Mind you this what I tell you: I shall not go to stand' any preachin' from you nor Ma'y Sting'ree. Me—I boss-a my own house."

"And welcome, Cuby."

"An' I lak not to live 'round' with so long a face on them, neither."

"I do not blame you," said Rob, smiling. "But honestly, I laugh more up there on the hills. The River, down here, takes me down, somehow. I've got so used to living up there, I suppose—and I'm laughing half the time, Cuby. It's in me. I couldn't help it if I tried."

Cuby appeared neither flattered nor pleased by this promising confession.

"I would rather—me—to live down here," she said; "it is not so stupefied daid an' alive. But I s'pose I must to go where it laks you to live."

"Yes," said Rob quietly, "that you must do."

In spite of Cuby's reluctant and much-qualified wifely admission, Rob had a thought that she, in some degree, with her father and Bate as principals, were in some league of unappeasable resentment toward him, that they were gulling him on, as their phrase was; that they would even willingly work harm to him if they could do so unapprehended.

Nevertheless he believed, too, that when he brought Cuby to the hills and set up his forlorn home there, like the other forlorn homes at Power Lot, God Help Us, his domestic affairs would run on as smoothly as familiar toil and drudgery could make them. Cuby was a strikingly pretty and attractive girl, and she had a right he reasoned, to hold a grudge against him, who had compromised her by his promises and attentions, and who now approached the realization of the marriage-tie so half heartedly.

Would Caroline Treet marry old man Trawles and rent her house to Rob? It was the general opinion that she would do so, though—endowed as she was with the very genius of circumlocution—she had never yet committed herself. The

pellucid river of her tongue continued its diversions in pleasant fields of sentiment and all manner of phraseology without that definite trend for which all, and especially Rob with a heavy duty on his heart, waited.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as, doctors has their place in the world, an' I don't hold with them that says they despise the trade. I don't consider, as some do, that doctors has nothin' to do but set down in a fat butter-tub—as the old sayin' is—and make up their charges ag'in ye. I consider 't them that talks so-fashion has mighty little brains in their heads."

This defense of his profession took place on the porch-steps of Mrs. Byjo's house, when Doctor Margate had risen and urged Caroline to take his chair, and she had declined on the ground that "the 's nothin' rests a body when they're goin' 'round neighborly like settin' down between-whiles on somebody's doorstep an' sprawlin' out sech o' yer j'int's an' hinges as needs favorin', as ye can't do in a chair."

The doctor acknowledged by a grave bow the propriety of her statement; he was delighted that she was there, and that the fact of his being visible on the porch had not deterred her from making this also an objective point in her neighborly dispositions and travels. If she was making a set at him, as the continued wearing of the black kid gloves seemed to indicate, he believed that it was more from a harmless feminine fancy for making another conquest than from any designs upon him, or any serious desire whatever to win him; and events proved that he was right.

"Oh my, ya-as, doctors has their place. How often the call comes in the middle o' the night, an' they haves to git up an' hunt 'round to tackle the boss by lantern-light, an' all the like o' that. The night my Dan'l was born was a reg'lar line-gale, an' every time the sea struck 'er she went under."

"It was a boat, and not a horse, that was going for the doctor this time, I presume, Mrs. Treet?" said Doctor Margate, whose skill in placing a lighthouse here and there along the unfettered ocean of Caroline's reminiscences had already won her heart.

"It was so—an' him that small you could put his face in a teacup, but grewed up the biggest one I had, an' took no sass from anybody, from Owl's Head to Spry Bay, an' 'ud sail any old rotten tub they dars't him to."

"Your second son, I think you told me, Mrs. Treet?"

"Oh my, ya-as, an' got a place as mate on the old Noll Wimper when he wa'n't but seventeen, that was of a piece with all the rest, so 's one trip no funder away than Thatcher's Breakwater they laid in harbor nine days stoppin' up the holes in 'er. The wind 's kind o' bafflin' to-day," added Mrs. Treet, taking off her soda-advertisement cap, which had been blown to one ear, and smoothing it with the black gloves, which had witnessed funerals and weddings, but seldom any other social rite, so that Dr. Margate was forced to regard their recent donning in his behalf as a compliment almost sacrificial in its essence.

"When I think," he said, with a mental eye to her union with her faithful and desperate suitor, Jacob Trawles, "of all that you have borne and endured as a good wife and mother, Mrs. Treet, though I have only so recently been honored with your acquaintance and had the inestimable pleasure of conversing with you, yet even I wish most earnestly that you might find a safe haven of care and devotion at last in the affection of a good and worthy man."

Caroline Treet blushed, and that handsomely; and as it fell out, there was no harm whatever in her taking to herself the flattering conclusion that Dr. Margate was at this very moment proposing to her.

"Thar's some things, however, to

Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT
prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windfalls, Hog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc.

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One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

Carltonville, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1906.
Sirs.—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "Radiol." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windfall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, Thos. Prentice.

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When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to
Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets.

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-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 Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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"Save-The-Horse" Spavin Cure

A. H. EURANK, Pres. W. B. STRATFORD, Sec.-Treas. The Farmers' Association Cotton Warehouse, No. 1 Montgomery, Ala., July 21, '08.—While you have not solicited a testimonial, yet in justice to your "Save-The-Horse" I take pleasure in advising it has cured my horse of "bone spavin" that did not yield to any other treatment, altho one of the best veterinarians had him in charge 30 days, during which time he was fired for complaint, but still remained lame.—W. B. Stratford.

Cherryvale, Kansas.—My horse was afflicted by thoroughpin, one of the worst I ever saw; was told there was no cure for it. I had it opened, it came back again and seemed to grow larger. I drove him just the same and used your medicine; the thoroughpin is now completely removed.—I. S. Strichler.

\$5 Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Bone and Hog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or express paid.

Troy Chemical Co., 143 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. And Binghamton, N. Y.

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At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beaton Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices. In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

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Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles. Long-distance phone.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires. At Kinellar Lodge we have for sale two 3-yr.-old Clydesdale fillies, both reg.; a big, good pair. Several choice Shorthorn heifers. Nine shearing Cotswold ewes and nine shearing rams. This year's lambs, both sexes. And young Berkshire sows. **John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont., P. O. and station.**

Scotch Shorthorns. We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Ont. Wyevale Stn.**

Brownlee Shorthorns. Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains. **C. P. R. station. D. BROWN, AYR, ONT.**

Athelstane Shorthorns. Three choice bulls and a few heifers; low-down, thick-fleshed sort, of noted families, and mostly sired by Star Prince =53900=. Prices very reasonable. **WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Young imp. mares in foal or foal by side. One Clyde and one Hackney stallion. They are the best that can be purchased. Write or come and see them. Terms reasonable. **Stouffville, G. T. R. Gornley, C. N. R. G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.**

be said on the other side," she interposed as kindly as possible, "and thar's them nearer home that probably thinks they has the best rights." An inadvertent snigger was heard from Mrs. Byjo through the open doors to the kitchen. But Caroline Treet was never suspicious, and she continued:

"An' I never was one to throw away a good fowl from my own barnyard for an eagle on Moon Mountain—as the sayin' is—that might only turn an' claw me when I'd ketcht him." It was the doctor's turn to blush now, and Mrs. Byjo was heard retreating precipitately to the woodshed. "No, oh no—not as makin' any likes between anybody and an eagle, for the 's no sech likes atween 'em; but my ways has allus been here in Power Lot, God Help Us, and I ain't got the inclination at my time o' life ter start up a drill with any strange sort o' folks that, like as not, in a week's time, I'd wish I hadn't made no sech a contrac'."

"Probably it would not be wise," murmured Doctor Margate.

"No more do I think folks needs ter be jest of an age, two an' two, for sech as that. An' ef Mary Stingaree c'n make up her mind to ye, sence pore Rob Hilton's out er the runnin'—as the old sayin' is—it's my opinion she couldn't do no better, her havin' acquaintance with them ways that I don't know nothin' about, so's it ain't likely she'd go mewlin' an' squallin' around like a cat in a strange garret, which I'm v'ry sure would overtake me—or worse."

The doctor's altruistic match-making speculations had been innocently hurled back at his own head.

"I thank you for your interest and encouragement, Mrs. Treet—if you mean me."

"No other is meant," replied Mrs. Treet, with almost tender compunction, now that the danger to herself was passed. "I'm one that speaks right out what I got to say; my first meanin' is my last, an' no nuts hid away f'r winter in the bole o' the tree—as the sayin' is—but plain an' open."

"Let me congratulate you on your engagement to Mr. Trawles," said the doctor, trying bold tactics in return.

"Wal, I don't know," hesitated Caroline, with the dawn of prospective housekeeping for two gleaming, nevertheless, through the discreet composure on her comely face. "I'm one that allus rolls my buggy out er the shed 'fore I go down to the pasture' to ketch the hoss—as the sayin' is. We don't make much o' engagements here, but as soon as the word is spoke the deed is done, an' a dollar to the Justice, ef it c'n be scraped up, tho' he's a pore triflin' gump, anyway, that never knows what o'clock it is, and had ought to be in better business."

"You don't consider him really competent to marry people?" said the doctor. "But he married Rob, I think, to Miss—Cuby Tee-bo?"

"Only Stu Belcher an' the All-Seen' knows who married them," replied Caroline. "I herred a whisper lately that 'twas Stu himself; but even so, joke or earnest, it's been one an' done, an' no gittin' away rom it."

"Surely, a marriage performed as a joke would not hold."

"I don't know how it is whar' you live," replied Caroline gravely, "but, here, it don't make no difference. It's a dreadful solemn yarn they reel off over ye, an' when it's gone through with, why, the job's done, no matter who, not even ef it vas no better 'n old Tim Tibbits himself done it—thar' you be, an' not even the angel with the Book o' gold clasps could get ye out of it, or give ye a grain o' comfort but what ye'd got ter take the dose."

(To be continued.)

Why didn't you come to work yesterday, Bridget? Were you sick?"

"Indade and I was, ma'am. The doctor said me whole cistern was out of order."

Makes His Own Stock Food.

One pound package of Barnes English Compound makes ten pounds of stock food, by mixing it with three pounds of linseed meal and six pounds of corn meal. As a conditioner and flesh producer has no equal. Postpaid on receipt of 50 cents—money order or stamps. Address:

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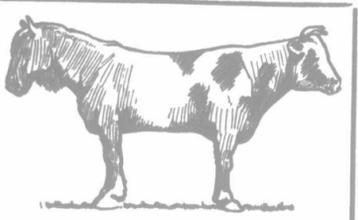
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THIS CHEST CONTAINS: PRICE:

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Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3 you get drugs that would cost you \$10 in the ordinary way.

Send for our medicine chest at once—you may have a sick horse to-morrow, and by sending \$3 now you may save \$300 in a week.

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We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

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We have some choice females for sale, all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater, Ont., P. O. and station.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP. If you require either of these breeds, write: JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke imp. Drumbo station. **Aberdeen-Angus** WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. In Shorthorns, we are offering young bulls and heifers, by imp. sires and out of heavy-milking dams. In Leicesters, we have a grand lot of shearing rams and ram lambs, and one and two year old ewes of No. 1 quality.

W. A. DOUGLAS, TUSCARORA P. O., Ont. Colodonia Station.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Oxford Downs—Imp. Protector heads herd. For sale: Young bulls and cows; also ram lambs and ewes. All at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD, P. M. and M. C. Rys. Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

The Place for the Dual-purpose Cow.

Among our American exchanges, two of the very best are Hoard's Dairyman, published in Wisconsin, and Wallace's Farmer, in Iowa. The former paper has contributed wonderfully to the stimulus and uplift of the dairy industry throughout America. It has waged unrelenting battle on behalf of better cows, better cow knowledge, better dairy farming, and better dairy and farm intelligence. For all this it deserves much credit. Unfortunately, the editor, in his zeal, has taken extreme ground on certain questions, and one of these is the dual-purpose cow, for which he acknowledges no place in "the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth."

Wallace's Farmer takes a saner view. While recognizing the advantage of the special-purpose dairy cow to the farmer who is specializing on dairying, it realizes that a fairly profitable degree of dairy capacity is quite compatible with such type and tendency as will result in the production of good feeding steers. In short, it contends that the dual-purpose cow is a feasible proposition and has a large place to fill in American agriculture.

A few weeks since Hoard's Dairyman quoted, with endorsement, an Iowa correspondent of the Holstein-Friesian Register, who charged that the agricultural papers of his State were all in favor of the breeders of the beef breeds, and so it was hard to overcome the prejudice against the Black and Whites. Our Wisconsin contemporary added:

"Hoard's Dairyman has noted that fact for several years. A systematic effort to keep dairy cattle out of Iowa has been made by all the agricultural forces of that State, but in spite of it there is a great demand coming from the Hawkeye State."

Whereupon Wallace's Farmer replies very effectively as follows:

"One might just as well say that there is a systematic effort being made to keep Merino sheep and Leghorn chickens out of Iowa in order to preserve the field for the dual-purpose sheep, such as the Down breeds, and for the dual-purpose chickens."

"There are farmers in Iowa who find the special-purpose dairy cow best suited to their wants. These men wish to turn all, or nearly all, the grass and grain of their farms into milk or butter, and hence they prefer the special-purpose dairy cow. As lands have become higher in price, and these quarter and half section farms are often divided into eighths, the number of these special-purpose dairymen will increase."

"To the great majority of Iowa farmers butter and milk is a by-product, while beef and pork are main products. These farmers wisely choose these dual-purpose cows; and so long as grade cows of Bates blood can be picked up that will yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds of butter-fat in nine or ten months, and produce a calf that is fit to eat Iowa corn, they will continue to do so, no matter what Hoard's Dairyman may say."

"If the fact that such cows can be picked up is disputed, we stand ready to exhibit them, and that from our own herd. If a comparison of these cows with Jerseys, also picked up by the same man, according to his best judgment of what constitutes a dairy cow, and treated by the same method, is desired, we can furnish that also. There is no guesswork about this, as the milk is weighed at every milking, and tests made from time to time."

"Singularly enough, in the same issue of Hoard's Dairyman from which the above is taken, we find a letter from Robinswood Farm, in New Hampshire, where Jerseys of the most approved type have long been kept, in which the writer, in discussing the most profitable type of cow, says:

"It is inevitable that the type of cow that will be right will be a reversion to the extreme dairy type to a less pronounced type, one that suggests the dual-purpose cow, one that will have at least a part of value for beef. The swing will pass the line some beyond practicality, and the moderate methods now in vogue will be abandoned."

"Elsewhere, in the same letter, the writer says: 'I think it inevitable that the settling of the question will still further delay the dissolution and non-use of the distinctive dual-purpose cow. I think that cow will still be in demand for the milk-producing specialist for city supply, continuing the present widespread policy of forced production and quick slaughter for inferior beef. Only, it should be recognized that if the dual-purpose type of cow is used, a dual-purpose policy must be exercised—a policy that brings the cow to the block at maturity.'

"Speaking of the ideal cow, the writer further says:

"She will weigh between 900 and 1,000 pounds, and produce the equivalent of about 300 pounds of butter-fat in a nine months' flow, and will persist wisely in giving no milk for three months before calving."

"There is no systematic effort made by the agricultural papers, or by anyone else, to keep dairy cattle out of Iowa; nor is there any effort made to discriminate against so-called special-purpose dairy breeds. The man who is making a specialty of butter and milk should use them, provided he can find animals superior for milk to the dual-purpose breeds; but the farmer who expects to use calves of these breeds for packages in which to ship the main products of his farm to market would scarcely be in good standing among his neighbors. Why is it not possible for our special dairy-purpose advocates to study the question from the barn door of the quarter or half section farmer five or ten miles from a railroad as well as from the barn door of the eighty-acre farmer within a mile of town?"

TRADE TOPIC.

The following testimonial, received by the Troy Chemical Co. from F. S. Little, of the Little Manufacturing Co., lumber dealers in North Montpelier, Vt., speaks well for the liniment, "Save-The-Horse," advertised elsewhere in these columns:

North Montpelier, Vt., August 14th, 1908.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: Gentlemen,—I raced this mare during treatment for a very bad tendon. She was so lame that she could hardly bear her weight on it. In two weeks from the time I commenced to use "Save-The-Horse" she was going sound. I have worked her hard all summer, and she is sound on the tendon.

I have used it a great deal, and think it is the greatest medicine ever put up for bad tendons and strains of all kinds.

F. S. LITTLE.

GOSSIP.

Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., judged the Shorthorns this year at the Iowa State Fair, placing the awards with discretion and despatch. Much favorable comment of his work has been expressed, not only in the American livestock press, but among competent observers present at the ring. The manager of the exhibition is reported to have remarked that if they could get as good a judge another year they wouldn't mind sending to China for him.

"You say, madam," said the smart K. C. to the woman in the witness box, "that the defendant is a sort of relation of yours. Kindly explain what you mean by 'sort of relation,' and just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," explained the willing witness. "His first wife's cousin and my second husband's first wife's aunt married two brothers named Jones, and they were cousins to mother's aunt. Then, again, his grandfather on my mother's side and my grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his stepfather married my husband's stepmother, after his father and my mother died. And his brother Jack and my husband's brother Fred married twin sisters. I ain't never figured it out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on him as a sort of cousin."

Whereupon the judge immediately adjourned the case for a week.

A Sinking, Hollow, "All-Gone" Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach.

"THAT IS DYSPEPSIA"

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness, and increasing the appetite, and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mrs. Alice Steeves, Springfield, N.B., writes:—"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in Stomach Troubles and Dyspepsia. I was troubled for years with Dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles and became cured, and now I can eat anything without it hurting me. I will recommend it to all having Stomach Trouble."

MAPLE HOME SHORTHORNS

Our present offering is several very choice and richly-bred one- and two-year-old heifers, and three yearling bulls. Away above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.

A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS
Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

One imported bull, Good Morning (imp.) = 55018=, five years old. Choice heifers, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp. Some from imported dams, and all safe in calf to Good Morning, imp. Two extra good young roan bulls, one from imported dam. Come and see them.

M.C.R. Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont. P.M.R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns, over 50 head—cows, heifers and calves from 2 to 8 months. In Cotswolds, shearing ewes and ram and ewe lambs. In Berkshires, a few young sows.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont. Post Office and Station.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING Shorthorns

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

WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ontario.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond = 45160= (80468) and Bud's Emblem = 63860=, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

6 bulls and 2 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Starry Morning. C. D. WAGAR, Enterprize, Ont. Stn. and P.O.

TWO IMP. BULLS

of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070=; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choice-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., Ont. Erin Station, C. P. R.

FOR SALE: FOUR Fit for service. Dairy SHORTHORN BULLS

type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadheads Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.

Stoneleigh Stock Farm

E. JEFFS & SONS, breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bond Head P. O. Bradford and Beeton Stations, G. T. R.

Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailor = 59421=

247242, A. H. B., for sale; also ANGASTER, Ont. Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes walk from barns. Inspection invited.

GOSSIP.

ARGENTINE IMPORT REGULATIONS.

A Reuter's message from Buenos Ayres on 24th August, states that the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to withdraw the prohibition of the import of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs from Scotland, which may be shipped after 30th September.

The Argentine Republic has issued new regulations in regard to the trade in imported cattle. These regulations include, amongst others: (a) Quarantine for thirty days in the port of the capital, with necessary measures for isolation and care of the animals. (b) For the diagnosis of tuberculosis the application of the ophthalmic reaction in the manner proposed by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, or in any other form the Cattle Division may determine. (c) Injection of tuberculin on the last day but one of the quarantine, or on the day preceding it. (d) Slaughter and autopsy of those animals which become infected with tuberculosis, after being submitted to the treatment stated in sections (b) and (c). (e) Transfer to the Bacteriological Institute, in properly disinfected carts, of those animals which develop suspicious symptoms during the quarantine under diagnosis. (f) New examination of the animals in the institute, to establish the definite diagnosis, and return to their owners of the sound animals, and slaughter and autopsy of those having tuberculosis, and recording names of their owners.

The ophthalmic test has, we believe, been inaugurated by the Argentine officials as far as its application to bovines is concerned. A quantity of the serum is dropped into the eye, when it is claimed that the organ will become inflamed if tuberculosis is present.

The rules governing entries of Shorthorn cattle into the herdbook of the Argentine have been considerably altered recently by the Rural Society. The principal alterations are as follows: All imported pure-bred animals shall be eligible for entry in the registers of the Argentine Rural Society on presentation of the corresponding documents relating to their pedigree, duly certified by the Argentine Consul in the country of their origin. All animals born in the country, the offspring of imported animals duly described in the registers of the Argentine Rural Society, shall be eligible for entry in the said registers. All pure-bred animals born in the country shall be reported to the society within sixty days of the date of birth, and shall be inscribed in the society's registers within one year of same. Members of the Argentine Rural Society shall pay one dollar for the inscription of each animal born in the country, and two dollars for each imported animal; non-members, two dollars and four dollars, respectively.

An Argentine exchange reports the occurrence of a mild outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at General Pinto's and Arthur Estancias, which has practically been kept within the limits of its first appearance.—Scottish Farmer.

TRADE TOPIC.

RADIOL.—Radiol is the name of a highly-commended English specific intended to take the place of blistering, as it is said to remove by radiation, wind-galls, bog spavins, puffiness in joints, swellings in legs, and sprains. Being non-blistering, it does not injure the hair, and the horse does not require to be laid up when it is applied. It is claimed to be an excellent leg wash to use after hard work in the case of hunters, horses in training, polo ponies, and harness horses. A distinctive feature of radiol is that it is cooling and sedative in its action. Radiol is manufactured by the Radiol Co., London, Eng., but handled in Canada by Thos. Reid, 9 Nicholas street, Montreal, who will be pleased to send an illustrated booklet on request.

"Amateur" (thus runs an answer to a correspondent in an American newspaper)—"You ask if your story was too long. It was not. Our complaint rather is that it should have been three or four times the length. You have no idea how much paper it takes to light the office fire on these winter mornings."

GOSSIP.

POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Quite near the village of Kettleby, on the Schomberg Railroad, which runs in from Yonge street, connecting with the Metropolitan electric cars a little south of Aurora, lies Poplar Lodge Stock Farm, the home of Mr. Simeon Lemon, breeder of Southdown sheep and Berkshire swine. This is one of the oldest established flocks of Shropshire sheep and herds of Berkshire swine in Ontario, as well as one of the very best, and Mr. Lemon is a man whose word is his bond. Throughout the long years he has been breeding Southdowns and Berkshires, he has exercised the greatest possible care in his selection of breeding stock, using nothing but the best possible, hence the secret of his success in reaching the pinnacle of perfection in his flocks and herds. In Southdown sheep he has still left for sale two aged rams, three shearing rams, and two ram lambs, and these are not the culls either; on the contrary, are flock-headers, every one. In Berkshires he has both sexes, all ages, among which are choice show stuff that will be priced right. Write Mr. Lemon to Kettleby P. O., or call him up by long-distance phone, as the farm is connected.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERDBOOK, VOL. 17.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange ave., Chicago, Ill., we have been favored with Vol. 17 of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook. The issue of 1,000 copies is now ready for distribution. The volume is very fully indexed. On page XXII, is an index regarding transfers and entries by States. The regular price of the herdbook per volume has always been \$2, but at the last meeting of the Board of Directors the price was reduced to \$1 per volume to members until December 31, 1908. That is, to members of the Association, the Secretary was instructed to quote complete sets, or such volumes as might be necessary to complete sets already commenced, at the reduced price of \$1 per volume. Any member having volumes 1 to 16 is entitled to volume 17 at the reduced price, or if he lacks any of these he can get them, together with volume 17, at the reduced price of \$1 per volume. As the supply of back volumes is limited, members are advised not to delay ordering. The A. A. A. Association now has about 1,630 members, and so far this year has enrolled 180 members, which is about 40 more than have been enrolled during any year in the past.

JOS. AKITT'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The Shorthorns to be sold at the dispersion sale of Mr. Jos. Akitt, Inglewood, Ont., on Thursday, October 1st, are a grand good lot, in good condition, and guaranteed right in every way. Among them is the stock bull, Choice Koral 50026, imported in dam, a roan five-year-old, bred by Duthie, sired by Duthie's Choice, for whose dam Mr. Duthie paid 400 guineas; dam Kora 70th, by Waterloo Ensign. He is a very thick, mellow-handling bull, exceptionally even, and a sire of a high order, a bull fit to head any herd. Then there is the cow May 3rd (imp.), an Emily, by Ruler, a big, good kind, and her daughter, May 5th, a roan three-year-old, by Imp. Joy of Morning; another daughter, May's Choice, a white eight-months-old heifer, by the stock bull; a show heifer. Another of the same strain is a white yearling, out of May 5th, and by the stock bull. A splendid big, thick cow is College Amanda 2nd, a Lady Eden, by Lord Gloster 26995. One equally as good is her daughter, a roan five-year-old, by Imp. Scotchman. The others are descendants of Lucy Neal (imp.) 308, Annabella (imp.) 16, and Louisa (imp.) 304, the get of such royally-bred bulls as Waterton (imp.), Caledon Chief 27280, and Scotch Thistle 37870. There are several very choice heifers, all got by the stock bull, and one young bull, Miss Fairfax's Choice 72795. He is a white seven-months-old and a good one. Parties attending this sale can depend on getting everything at their own prices.

SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION!

AT SOUTH HILL STOCK FARM, 2 miles north of Inglewood Jct. Station (C.P.R. and G.T.R.), where conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale. **ON THURSDAY, OCT. 1st, 1908,** Mr. Joseph Akitt will sell, without the slightest reserve, his entire herd of **EIGHTEEN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, including the Koral-bred stock bull, Choice Koral 50026, imp. in dam—a high-class bull and a high-class sire. The females are a thick-fleshed, choice lot. Several extra nice heifers. **TERMS:** 6 months' on bankable paper; 5% off for cash. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application to: **JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer.** **JOSEPH AKITT, INGLEWOOD P. O., ONT.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns!

We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, imp.

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ontario.

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right, Long-distance phone.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. **Tempting prices.** **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

Two Red Bulls.

12 months old. A Clipper and a Martha. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance phone.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

AND BERKSHIRES. For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not akin.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

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

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY.

Write for any information.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers.

LEICESTERS of the best kinds, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

We are offering at hard-times prices five bulls from six to fourteen months old, from the best of imported Scotch Shorthorns. It will pay to see these bulls before buying. Long-distance telephone, 516.

GIBBS WOODFIELD STOCK FARM, St. Catharines, Ont.

JERSEYS We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. **H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst Nova Scotia.**

W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

Breeders of registered high-class JERSEY CATTLE. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance telephone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.



STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland and Canada; 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and champion; dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff.

D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que. Athelstone Sta., G.T.R.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale.

Wardend Ayrshires Present offering: 1 two-year-old, 2 yearling bulls, and choice lot of spring calves from good milkers.

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Mr. A. I. Hickman

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG., Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams.

JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Ont. Lancaster station.

HOWGLEN AYRSH RES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to

ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm, N. DYMENT, Dundas Station and telegraph. Clappison, Ont.



Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers," "Good teats," just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont. Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.

Beaver Creek Holsteins

I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to

ALBERT MITTLEFEHLDT, Echo, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne, 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves; by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.

W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.

Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented.

Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains. GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILSONBURG, ONTARIO.

FAIRVIEW HERD

offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co. N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22 1/2-lb. cow, one from 17-80-lb. 4-year-old, a Top Notcher from 19-48-lb. 2-year-old. Come and inspect the herd.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine, young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Bosch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Lanthe Jewel, Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

Shipping stations: Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R. A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne, Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Folders, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: 8 one-year-old cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few broods sows; a nice lot of young pigs.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Brighton, Ont.

Maple Grove offers a richly bred bull calf

6 weeks old, sired by Aaggie, Cotswold Pauline, A. R. O. 34 3/4 lbs. butter; his dam, sired by a son of Lord Wayne, A. R. O., 27.14 lbs. butter. For sale, as warranted.

H. BOLLIER, Cassel, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY COLT.

Three-year-old colt, that is worked some, in the stable sometimes and sometimes on pasture, is not thrifty. He drinks but one gallon of water per meal; his bowels are costive and he keeps thin.

J. M.

Ans.—It is probable he has worms.

Take 2 ozs. each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give him a powder every night and morning in damp food or with 1/4 pint water as a drench. After the last powder has been taken, feed nothing but bran for 12 hours and then give a purgative of 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until he commences to purge.

APPLYING BANDAGES—MAKING AND USING BELLADONNA SOLUTION.

1. When bandaging a horse's legs after a long drive should they be applied dry or should they and the legs be soaked with cold water as soon as applied? 2. Give directions for making and applying belladonna solution in cases of ophthalmia.

P. E. H.

Ans.—1. Opinions differ in this matter. Usually what is known as "cold water bandages" are used. This consists in rolling the bandages and soaking them in cold water. The legs of the horse should be slightly dampened, the water nearly all pressed out of the bandages with the hands, and then applied and left on from one to three hours. Where the bandages are used dry the legs are also left dry. In no case should the bandages and legs be soaked after the bandages are applied.

2. Add 15 drops fluid extract of belladonna to 1 oz. distilled water. Dip a feather into the lotion, hold the eyelids open with the fingers of the left hand, take the feather in the right hand, place on the eyeball, close the lids and then draw the feather gently out sideways. This presses the fluid out of the feather and it remains in the eye.

V.

Miscellaneous.

BUSH FIRES.

What are the dates which mark the opening and closing of the season allowing the setting of bush fires? A person during fire-setting season, sets on his premises a fire, which accidentally damages an adjoining property. Can he be held responsible for such damages?

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ans.—It would be well for you to consult a local solicitor regarding these questions. We might say, however, that it is probable that the person in question has rendered himself liable in damages for the loss occasioned to his neighbor in the way mentioned.

DIVISION OF ESTATE.

A farmer dies, leaving the farm and all his property to his wife as long as she lives, at her death all the estate to be sold and divided among the family. Two sons are executors of the will, the daughters and one son to receive a stated sum, and the rest to be divided equally among the four remaining sons. The youngest son, who is over twenty-one, remains at home and works the farm for his mother.

Should he not receive more than his one-fourth, or can he not take his one-fourth share as stated in the will and reasonable wages for the years he works the farm? What would be considered a reasonable wage per year for him in return for doing all the work and managing a 100-acre farm? If from any cause he has not received his wages, what steps should he take to secure the same when the settlement shall be made? If the executors are not satisfied to allow him his wages, can they cut him off with nothing for the years he worked the farm?

Ontario.

Ans.—We do not see that this son is legally entitled to more than his one-fourth share of the estate.

LEAKING KETTLE.

I have a large iron kettle which has a crack in it, causing it to leak, and having seen a year or so ago in "The Farmer's Advocate" a recipe for mending iron, would like to have it republished.

J. M. B.

Ans.—Many a good kettle has been rendered almost worthless by a little crack. No doubt some of our readers have managed to mend a kettle thus damaged, and we would request such to tell how it was done.

CEMENT CORNER POSTS, SIZE, AND MIXTURE.

In what proportion should Portland cement and gravel be mixed for making corner fence posts, and size of post?

O. M. W.

Ans.—It should be made richer than for walls. One to five would be about right. Corner posts should be made not less than 5 x 5 inches at the top, and 6 x 6 inches at bottom, and eight feet long. If made an inch or two extra in diameter both ways, they would be still better. It is recommended that corner posts have lugs to put braces under.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A rents a farm to B for the term of five years. B keeps place one year and gives it up, the rent not being due until February following. A considers rent unsafe. How should he proceed to collect same before due? Can he seize the chattels, crops, etc.

Ontario.

A READER.

Ans.—Assuming that the lease is in writing, it is possible that it makes suitable provision for what is proposed. You should take it to a solicitor and have him advise you respecting your rights in the premises, and it would be well also, if proceedings are really necessary, and open to you, to instruct him to attend to same.

POORLY - FENCED RAILWAY.

My horse got over the railway company's fence out of my field on Monday night and was killed by the train. The board fence was only 3 feet 11 inches in the lowest place, and the crooked rail stakes and rider fence was only 4 feet high. The two top boards on the lowest place of the board fence were not nailed at all at one end, and very poorly nailed at the other, and the next two boards had only one nail in one end; two of the boards were too short to catch the posts. I saw the board fence was not as high as the rest, but did not know it was as low as it was, or in such poor condition. We do not know where the horse got over the fence for sure, but must have been at one of these two places, as there was a mark of his shoe on the side of the fence next the field, as though he had jumped over. The hired man had put the horse in this field without my knowledge. Can I claim damages for the loss of my horse?

Ontario.

W. T. H.

Ans.—We think so.

TRADE TOPIC.

In another column will be seen the announcement of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont., one of the most successful and influential business colleges in Canada, and the most widely attended in America. The width of the connection of this college is phenomenal; this year students from twenty-eight different Provinces, States and countries have been in attendance. The Ontario Business College is affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, and during the past year the Principal, Mr. J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., has been President of the Institute. These facts are an index to the esteem in which the O. B. C. and its Principal are held by the leading business men of Canada, and indicates the superior quality of the training received by students at the college. All branches pertaining to a business education are thoroughly and efficiently taught, and graduates are eminently successful. The catalogue of the college may be had free. Address, Principal J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., Belleville, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TREADMILLS WANTED.

Would you please inform me, through your columns, of a firm that handles treadmills?
F. M.

Ans.—The attention of treadmill manufacturers is directed to this inquiry, voicing, as it does, quite a general demand for this useful and economical farm power.

FARMING ON SHARES.

I have my farm let on shares this year. The man working it finds the seed, does the work, and gets two-thirds.

1. I found the seed for a field seeded to clover; good catch. Can he claim a share of the pasture from my seeding?
2. When just letting by the year that way, is he entitled to the aftergrowth? He is running fourteen head most of the time to my three.
Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. It seems so. It would have been wise to have had an understanding with him that no stock was to be pastured on the land for which you bought the seed.

A JOINT OWNERSHIP.

My neighbor and I bought a manure spreader on three payments. There were three joint notes. There is one note yet to pay on December 1st. There was nothing said when spreader was bought, that if either wished to sell that the other had to buy his share. Now, I have sold my farm and do not want it, and the man that bought it wishes to buy my share of spreader. I asked my partner if he wanted to buy my share, and he said that he didn't know as he did.

1. Can I sell my share to the person that I sold the farm to without my partner's consent, after telling him that I intended to sell, and he not saying anything to the contrary; of course, selling subject to the last payment?
2. Or had I better pay my share before I sell?

3. Suppose I should buy a farm 40 or 50 miles away, could I come and get it to do my work, that is when it is all paid for?
Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. You would do well to have a distinct understanding with your partner before committing yourself to an actual sale of your interest in the spreader. Indeed, you ought to arrange for his being a party to the sale, and incidentally payment of the balance for which you are still liable ought to be provided for in such arrangement.
3. Yes.

RYE:

Looking over O. A. C. report of autumn-sown crops, find in rye report Mammoth White stood first. Would this variety of rye do well on sandy loam land that the water stands on in the spring—that is, surface water—for a short time? Is rye considered good to seed with timothy and clover? Notice in "The Farmer's Advocate," August 27th, C. A. Zavitz's report on rye, that Mammoth White stood first. Where can I purchase this variety, and at what price? How many bushels per acre would you recommend to be sown on the above-mentioned land?
J. J. M.

Ans.—Winter rye usually does well on sandy loam. It might withstand the influence of flowing water for a short time in the spring of the year, but I doubt if it would live very long under water remaining quietly on the land before soaking away.

We have obtained very good results at the Agricultural College from seeding down with rye in the limited experience which we have had with it. It is not as dense a crop as oats, and can be removed from the land earlier.

The Mammoth White variety of winter rye was obtained from E. F. Dibble, Seedsman, Honeye Falls, N. Y., and seed can likely be purchased from there at the present time, but I do not know the price. We have distributed the seed for experimental purposes throughout Ontario, and those farmers having seed for sale might do well to put an advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate."

One and one-half bushels of seed per acre should give satisfactory results on good sandy loam soil.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

GOSSIP.

CANADIAN HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS.

June.—A number of good tests have been admitted during this month, but the largest was made by "Nanuet Topsy Clothilde," who gave 24.19 lbs. butter-fat in one week, equivalent to 28.23 lbs. butter. On being re-tested for one day she gave 3.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 3.80 lbs. butter.

1. Nanuet Topsy Clothilde at 6 years 6 months 13 days of age, 556.35 lbs. milk, 24.19 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 28.23 lbs. butter.

Re-test, for one day, 82.50 lbs. milk, 3.25 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 3.80 lbs. butter.

30-day test, 2,373.1 lbs. milk, 94.36 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 110.0 lbs. butter. Owned by Lillie & Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

2. Carmen Sylvia 4th (3289), at 7 years 3 months 8 days of age, 542.7 lbs. milk, 20.45 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 23.86 lbs. butter.

30-day test, 2,370.7 lbs. milk, 81.82 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 95.48 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

3. De Kol Mantel (8562), at 10 years 2 months 16 days of age, 567.75 lbs. milk, 17.33 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 20.22 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

4. Galatia Echo de Kol (9073), at 7 years 2 months 8 days of age, 464.4 lbs. milk, 16.85 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 19.67 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

5. Queen Calamity Paul (9075), at 2 years 10 months 30 days of age, 489.7 lbs. milk, 15.58 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 18.18 lbs. butter.

14-day test, 975.2 lbs. milk, 30.65 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 35.77 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

6. De Kol Mantel 3rd, at 2 years 2 months 26 days of age, 364.5 lbs. milk, 12.87 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 15.02 lbs. butter. Owned by Manhard & Lillie, Manhard, Ont.

7. Inka de Kol Posch Beets (6962), at 2 years 2 months 6 days of age, 376.2 lbs. milk, 12.34 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 14.31 lbs. butter.

30-day test, 1,503.2 lbs. milk, 47.85 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 55.83 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

8. Bell Tensen (6736), at 2 years 3 months 15 days of age, 363.7 lbs. milk, 9.87 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 11.52 lbs. butter. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

9. Pietertje Posch Beets (6964), at 1 year 11 months 29 days of age, 281.5 lbs. milk, 9.64 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 11.25 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

10. Minnie Springbrook (6735), at 2 years 5 months of age, 328.8 lbs. milk, 9.30 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 10.85 lbs. butter. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

11. Bessie de Kol Tensen (7852), at 2 years 14 days of age, 314.4 lbs. milk, 9.09 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 10.60 lbs. butter. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

July.—The largest test that has been received is that of "Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd," who made 24.24 lbs. of fat in 7 days, equivalent to 28.28 lbs. butter.

1. Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd (7532), at 5 years 2 months of age, 640.4 lbs. milk, 24.24 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 28.28 lbs. butter.

Re-test for one day, 89.0 lbs. milk, 3.40 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 3.97 lbs. butter.

30-day test, 2,613.1 lbs. milk, 97.04 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 113.23 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

2. Sara Jewel Hengerveld (4407), at 7 years 3 months 6 days of age, 685.0 lbs. milk, 22.49 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 26.48 lbs. butter.

30-day test, 2,626.7 lbs. milk, 88.15 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 102.81 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

3. Korndyke Pietertje de Kol 3rd, at 3 years 1 month 15 days of age, 344.7 lbs. milk, 12.58 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 14.68 lbs. butter. Owned by John W. Stewart, Lyn, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS,
Secretary.

COOPER'S FLUID

For dipping SHEEP. For washing CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS. Cures Mange and Ringworm. Cures Maggot wounds in Sheep. Cures Ulcers, Sore Udders, etc.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS a sure cure for worms in CATTLE, HORSES and SHEEP.

Write for free Booklet P.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
506-507 MANNING CHAMBERS.

Linden Oxfords!

Having sold our farm, our flock of Oxfords will be sold without reserve. Composed of ewes all ages, this year's crop of lambs, an Imp. Hobbs ram and yearling rams. All sired by good imp. rams.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep
Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus Station.

HIDES

We require to fill large orders, and will pay good prices for early shipment. Write now to:

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

WOOL



Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies.
J. G. Hanmer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.

POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—We are offering, at right prices, 2 aged rams, 3 shearing rams, and 2 ram lambs. Flock headers, Berkshires of all ages, in both sexes. Show stuff and of ideal type. Write me. Correct description guaranteed. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, born on 20th March to 1st of May. Price ten dollar each, including pedigree. Shearing rams and ewes at reasonable prices—130 to choose from. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys. All ages. Prices right. H. E. Williams, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.
W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

For sale: Sunset, imp., 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, MILTON P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP!

Yearling rams and yearling ewes. All bred from imp. sire and dams. Price reasonable.
L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN, ONTARIO.
Bell Phone. P. O. and Stn. (G. T. R.)

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Shropshires, Cotswolds Oxford Down Sheep

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.
AT FARNHAM FARM.
We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Claremont station, C. P. R. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES!
Imported winning collie at stud, HOLLYWOOD PROFESSOR.
Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907.
ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.
Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE
We are now ready to book orders for Show rams and ram lambs, Show ewes and ewe lambs. Also field sheep of each sex. Our flock is in fine shape, and we are sure they will suit customers. Come to see them, or write for quotations.
J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.
Clayfield Stock Farm—Buy now—buy something good of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America of 1906, also of the oldest and most reliable flock in Canada. We now offer for immediate sale, flock headers, ranch rams, and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality, at reasonable prices for next 60 days; also our entire flock of Hampshires. Inspection and correspondence solicited.
J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES
are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want.
All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

JAMES WILSON & SONS,
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SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES
For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service.

JOHN McLEOD,
MILTON, ONTARIO.
Importer and Breeder.

Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES
Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—We have a limited number of choice choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRE HERD—Don't forget while at Toronto and London Exhibitions to see the wonders of the world, the Berkshire pig show. Everybody welcome. The show is free.

J. J. Wilson, Prop.,
MILTON, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.—For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Shorthorns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.

Maple Leaf Berkshires Now offering young sows with pig, bred from imported stock. Pigs 10, 12 and 13 weeks old, both sexes. Lengthy, well marked, large bone and well haired.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE, ONT.
Woodstock Station.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE,** Putnam, Ont.

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep. 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean.

Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

Weak Backs Made Strong



If you have a pain in your back, or a weakness around the loins, and have tried all kinds of drugs and plasters without getting permanent relief, I can assure you of a perfect cure if you will wear for a few nights my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It cures Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. It soothes and strengthens from the first application. You wear it while you sleep, and get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old. I have thousands of testimonials like the following—

Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for just six weeks now, and it is wonderful the good it has done me. I feel stronger in every way and need not take one drop of medicine.—
R. A. McGRATH, South River, Ont.

MR. THOS. JOHNSTON, Box No. 233, Deseronto, Ont., says: "It is some five or six years since I got your Belt. I am well satisfied with it. It cured me, and I have not been bothered since, and have not used it since then."

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my Belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember

It Doesn't Cost You a Cent Till Cured.

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality.

Be true to nature, be true to yourself and friends. Regain your health. Give the color of vigor to your cheeks, the sparkle to your eye. What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battle of life? Such courage comes from a system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. Regain your vitality for good by using this wonderful Electric Belt.

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my appliance on when you go to bed, you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. My Belt has removed the cause, and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first.

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays and 12-3 p.m.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, 1904 AND 1907.

What was the value of hogs and their products exported, and also used for home consumption, for 1904 and 1907; also cattle and their products exported and used at home, and the same information regarding sheep and their products also. I may say that this is my first year of your paper, and I am very much pleased with it. **W. M.**

Ans.—Value of live hogs, bacon, hams, pork and lard exported in 1904, \$13,540,420. Value of similar exports for 1907, \$9,302,299.

Value of cattle, beef, and hides and skins, other than furs, exported in 1904, \$12,703,567; in 1907, \$13,643,974. Butter and cheese exported in 1904, \$28,908,721; in 1907, \$26,028,193.

Value of sheep, mutton, sheep pelts and wool exported in 1904, \$1,914,158; in 1907, \$1,699,544.

There are no complete statistics regarding the value of animals and animal products consumed at home.

TUBERCULIN-TESTING OF CATTLE.

Will you kindly give me some information relative to the farmer and tuberculin. A few years ago I bought a milk cow, and, after having her in the stable for a time, observed she coughed a good deal. I sent to the O. A. C., Guelph, and procured tuberculin and tested her myself, as I was accustomed to the use of the hypodermic syringe and thermometer. There was no reaction, and subsequent experience proved the cow to be perfectly sound, and the trouble due to chaff or some entirely local cause.

I bought another cow—"unsight, unseen"—she is very unthrifty and has a bad cough. We dried her up, considering her milk unsafe to use. I will probably destroy her and charge her to "experience account," but wishing to satisfy myself as to the wisdom of this course, I sent to the O. A. C. for tuberculin for one test. I was informed the supply was exhausted, and was advised to apply to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which I did.

I was positively denied it unless the test is made by a veterinarian.

Now, I think my loss in the transaction is quite enough without the addition of professional fees (in fact I'd gladly give the cow for a fee). The law in this Province seems to be for the vet. Is there any way by which a farmer can procure tuberculin and make a test in his own herd, if he has the knowledge and desires to do so? **A. C.**

Ans.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture does not test any cattle for tuberculosis except those imported and exported for breeding purposes, and such herds as are placed entirely under the control and supervision of its officers. If any owner of cattle desires to have his animals tested and will send in to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any reputable qualified veterinarian whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished free of charge with sufficient tuberculin on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which are supplied for that purpose. The remuneration of the veterinarian is to be paid by the owner of the animals. Though irrelevant to the inquiry of our correspondent, it is worth noting that as the Department does not order the slaughter of tuberculous animals, no compensation is or can be paid. Animals reacting to tuberculin supplied by the Department are permanently earmarked by one of the officers of the Veterinary Director-General's Branch, and shall not be permitted to be exported, hence it is considered most important from the standpoint of the Department, that the test be conducted by a properly trained and experienced veterinarian. Tuberculin can be secured, however, through my drugist, from Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

An Unscrupulous Druggist Will Try and Sell You a Substitute for

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY Why?

Because "Dr. Fowler's" is the oldest and best known cure, having been on the market for 63 years, for **DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA INFANTUM, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, SEA SICKNESS, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.**

When they offer to sell you a preparation "just as good" they have not the welfare of your health at heart but that of their pocket. All honest druggists will give you what you ask for. Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and get the best.

Mrs. Thomas Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes:—"I suffered terribly with diarrhoea and asked the druggist for something to cure it. He gave me a small bottle of medicine of his own manufacture, but I got no relief from it. A friend advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry and I was cured after taking a few doses."

The genuine is 25 cents, and manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ELMFIELD 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October. **G. B. MUMA,** Ayr, Ont. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

Asked at an inquest at Lambeth, England, if he knew what caused the death of his wife, eighty-five years old, George Scales, a feeble old man of eighty-seven, said: "If I be to speak the truth, sir, it was old age. 'Do you think you can go on and live for ever?' It's about time for you and me to go. I used to say to her something like that. She did not agree to it; she was not prepared to go yet. She did like to live, but she were a good 'un."

"Now," said the fussy old gentleman, putting one of the biggest strawberries in his mouth, and picking up another, "what is the sense of having that sign read 'Fresh strawberries for sale?' Don't you suppose that everybody knows they are for sale?"

"I dunno," answered the fruiterer's assistant, who, although he had only left school a few weeks, was well up in his trade, "some folks seem to think we're giving them away."

And the old gentleman put the berry back in the box.

