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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

No. 939



They're Safe From "Flying Sparks" When Protected With Brantford Roofing

TRENTON COOPERAGE MILLS, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOOPS, HEADING, STAVES



W. A. PRASER, MANAGER

Trenton, Ont., Oct. 28, 1909

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BRANTFORD, ONT.

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ANSWERED
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Yours faithfully,

TRENTON COOPERAGE MILLS LIMITED

W. A. Praser

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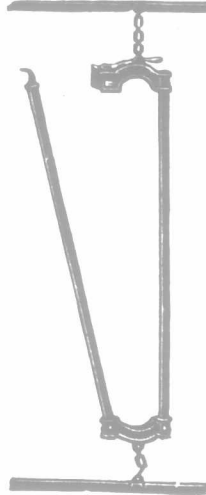
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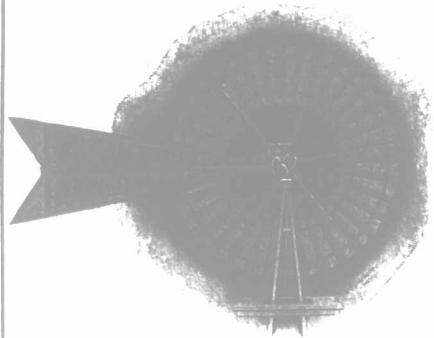
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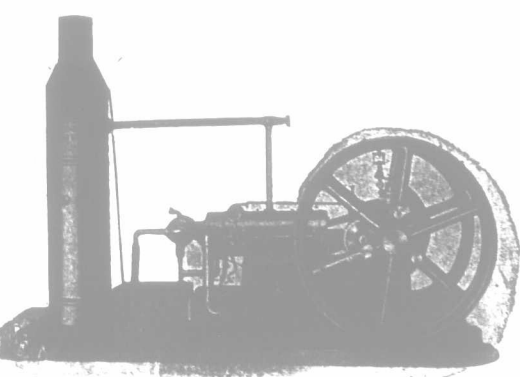
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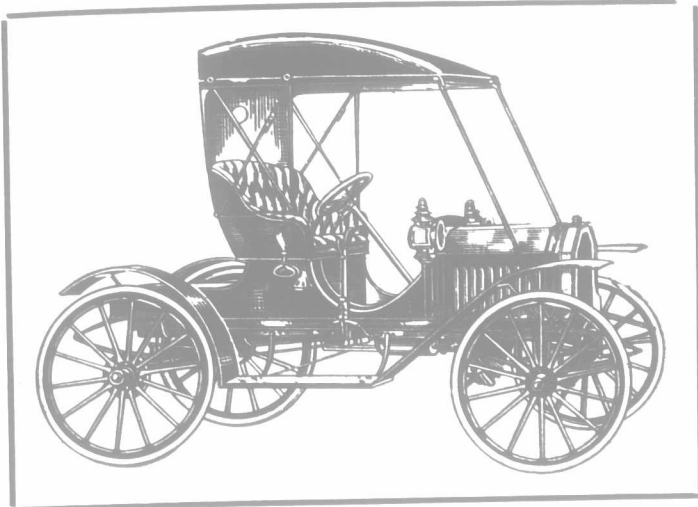
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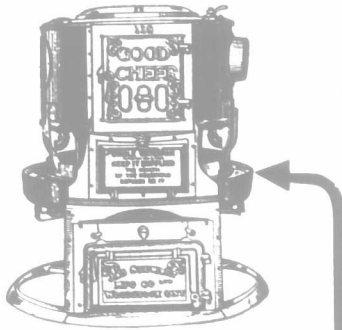
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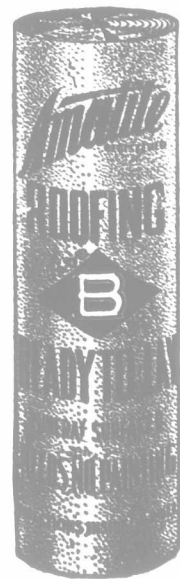
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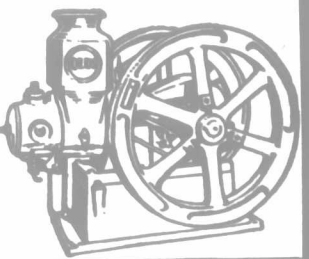


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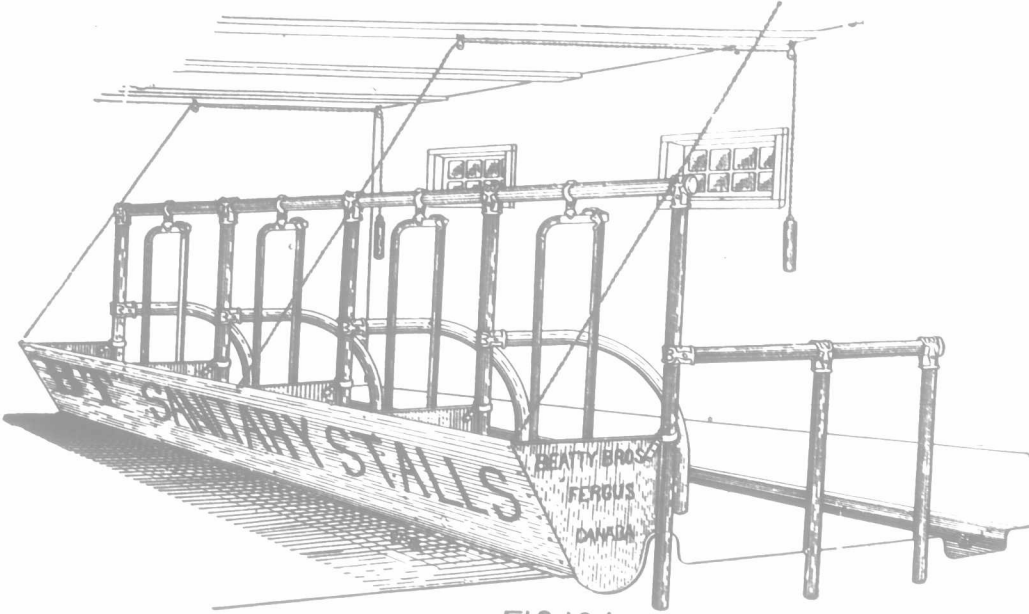


FIG. 194

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910

No. 939

EDITORIAL.

The most illustrious victory is not winning an arbitration, but losing graciously.

Let us cultivate a warmer appreciation of the beauty of the rural landscapes of Canada, tree-clad and fertile—like the old Scottish shepherd who daily took off his hat to the beauty of the morning and the glory of Mother Earth.

In Jack London's book, "The Call of the Wild," the primal instinct of the dog for his old wilderness haunts, is the dominating theme. But to-day, multitudes, pinched in the thrall of the city grime and noise and trivialities, hear in the Call of the Land a message of hope and deliverance. Who will put it in a great book?

If the giddy crowds of young men and women who nightly throng the city streets and resorts of questionable entertainment would but seriously devote one-half the time to their industrial and intellectual culture, the character of town life would immeasurably improve, and in less than five years would be humming with unprecedented and substantial activity.

Two outstanding needs of the National Exhibition, Toronto, are: First, an ample judging pavilion, where the public can witness the most instructive feature of the show from a live-stock standpoint; and, second, a safer and more sanitary outfit of buildings in which to house the live stock of priceless value. The present huddled collection of frame cattle-sheds is in instant jeopardy of fire. The Exhibition cannot afford to take such risks.

Whilst it is true that the agricultural community as a class is largely a product of environment, it is fortunately also true that a spirited individual can to a very great extent rise above the conditions and influences which tend to root him to the methods of his forbears and order his own success on better and broader lines by means of purposeful will-power and effort. We can never get away from the personal factor of the equation, which is by long odds the most important of all.

Hunters want the muzzling order rescinded or amended, that they may take their hounds north to stalk deer. The impulse is natural, but as rabies has not yet been completely stamped out, we believe a calm, enlightened view will strongly support the Government in maintaining the regulations, at least until the hunting season is over, and as much longer as may be necessary. The safety of our canine friends, and other domestic animals, not to mention human beings, demands thorough measures in stamping out the dreaded infection.

An earnest, persistent and systematic quest for specific data on points that arise in our work would prove of immense value to any of us in commercial farm practice. The wisest man is not he who knows most, in his own opinion, but rather he who, and, consequently, draws most readily on the knowledge of others. This does not necessarily mean asking endless questions, but paying studious heed to facts, experiments and experience on record in lectures, papers, bulletins and books. Read these, and whenever possible study problems out for yourself.

Agricultural journalism is at once a grand course of education, and a matchless means of convincing one how little the wisest of us know. It may surprise many readers to learn that we seldom pen an article on any practical subject—even one in which we have had large experience, and might presume ourselves fully informed—without first consulting various authorities and the recorded experience of other practical men, lest some point should have escaped our memory or eluded our observation. Not personal omniscience but vast painstaking is the secret of editorial reliability.

Undoubtedly President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is correct in saying the average farmer needs more of that element which induces a man to spend ten dollars in order to make twenty. One reason for the reluctance is that in the past when the ten was spent instead of bringing another ten back it not infrequently disappeared itself. That was in a day when thrift counted for relatively more than it does to-day, and enterprise for less, and when, moreover, advanced practice was advocated less discreetly than it is to-day. Times have changed. As we have previously observed, the best way to make dollars nowadays is judiciously to invest a few.

Up to a certain point, says Roosevelt, truly, the city movement is thoroughly healthy, for no nation can develop a real civilization without cities. "Yet, it is a strange and lamentable fact that always, hitherto, after this point has been reached, the city has tended to develop at the expense of the country, by draining the country of what is best in it, and making an insignificant return for that best." Stranger still than this is the great American statesman's seeming oblivion to the effect of fiscal systems in hampering economic rural development. Free trade would not solve all or many problems of American country life, but it would help, and, best of all, would impose no injustice on anyone else.

To loose the shackles of a commerce that should flow with mutually beneficial results in tremendous volume, back and forth, is the object of President Taft's first formal step, taken last week, toward the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Mr. Taft is hopeful, says the report, that an opening wedge for general reciprocity between the two countries may be driven by an agreement at first in agricultural products. With this proposition, Canadian farmers will be heartily in accord. They would also welcome a reciprocal reduction to an equal figure in each case in the tariffs on manufactured goods. The one point which we cannot afford to concede is the unhampered export of those raw materials, such as lumber and minerals, on which we have an approximate monopoly. Some reasonable concessions might even here be granted, however, in return for sweeping reductions in American duties on agricultural products and manufactured goods. In coal, it would be of immense advantage to throw down the duties on both sides of the line. One condition which our Government should not fail to secure is the assured continuance of a Reciprocity Treaty for a considerable period of time, likewise a stipulation that several years' notice should be given by either party wishing to discontinue it.

Faith Versus Works.

This year Western Canada is reaping a wheat crop, estimates of which run from 85 million to 120 million bushels. Normally, it should have had 150 to 160 million bushels, or better. Because the clouds did not precipitate in season it is out forty or fifty million dollars on the wheat crop, and nobody has yet satisfactorily estimated how much in oats, barley, flax, hay and other farm products. Which moves "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" to remark: "This country would have garnered quite a large part of the fifty or sixty millions she is short in wheat if there had been less faith and more work. Faith is all right in its place, but the soil packer has it beaten to a standstill when it comes to growing wheat in a dry year on the prairie."

How Little We Know!

United States ex-President Roosevelt, notwithstanding occasional slanting references to his garrulity, has a habit of getting close to the pith of things, and delivering himself of rugged masses of common sense. Speaking recently upon conservation and rural life, he submitted that one reason why the great industrial leaders have gone ahead is that they are willing and eager to profit by expert and technical knowledge—the knowledge that can come only as a result of the highest education.

"The big business man, the big railway man, does not ask college-trained experts to tell him how to run his business; but he does ask numbers of them each to give him expert advice and aid on some one point indispensable to his business. He finds this man usually in some graduate of a technical school or college in which he has been trained for his life work."

"In just the same way the farmer should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in phases of the very work the farmer does. I am not now speaking of the man who has had an ordinary general training, whether in school or college. While there should undoubtedly be such a training as a foundation (the extent differing according to the kind of work each boy intends to do as a man), it is, nevertheless, true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men toward, and not away from, the farm and the shop. During the last half century we have begun to develop a system of agricultural education at once practical and scientific, and we must go on developing it. But, after developing it, it must be used."

There is a saving idea—utilize the advice and information of experts. To this end the first requisite is to realize the need of help and knowledge—to realize, bluntly, that we do not know much. There is the rub! It is so hard to convince us that there is anything worth while beyond the limits of our own ken. A farmer who has grown only clover, grass and small grains is incredulous when told that alfalfa and corn are more productive and more profitable crops. The dairyman who has always picked cows by guess can hardly be persuaded that milk scales and Babcock test are much better. So we might box the compass. Bondsmen to half-knowledge and guesswork, we do not realize how small and imperfect our information really is. Of hundred-per-cent. knowledge, confident, specific, wide-ranging, there is very little even among our agricultural leaders. So the editor only says to his readers what he says often to himself, when he prays, "Teach us how little we know and incline our hearts to wisdom." Seek humbly to appropriate as much as possible of the vast stores of agricultural knowledge being poured out over the land. Seek instruction beyond the confines of your own neighborhood. Travel occasionally, that

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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the scales may be brushed from the eyes. Read more diligently books, bulletins and the agricultural press. Experiment modestly after a painstaking and accurate manner. Substitute knowledge for guesswork. Utilize freely the services of specialists in every line from weeds and insects to chemistry and physics. Realization of ignorance is the beginning of knowledge.

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Gleanings by the Education Commission.

The itinerary of the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training through the three Maritime Provinces has been a series of revelations to the members, and an educational thought-quickener to the communities visited. Provincial Governments, educational leaders, town business men, farmers, and municipal authorities, have united in their efforts to make the tour fruitful in benefit to the people by facilitating the study of local conditions by the Commission and their search after facts.

At Hillsboro, P. E. I., a great treat was enjoyed in the visit to the Macdonald Consolidated School, the demonstration work in school-gardening and manual training, as part of the rural-school education, exciting favorable opinion. Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, expressed himself with great delight over the air of prosperity and contentment pervading the community. The chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, made a happy plea for taking advantage of the child's inherent love of labor as a principle and method of education, and described the farmer as a partner with the Almighty.

At St. John, N. B., Ernest A. Schofield called the attention of the Commission to the imperative need of the rural youth for instruction relating to farm-improvement. That improved methods were required, he said, was shown by the statement that, while the price of milk remained about what it was twenty years ago, the cost of producing it had increased about eighty per cent.

Geo. Raymond, of King's Co., found, in cow-testing, keeping records, drainage, and alfalfa-growing, effective means of increasing his profits. John B. Cudlip, of the York and Cornwall Cotton Mills, believed in the personal contact of teachers

with pupils as more effective than the correspondence-school plan.

By other witnesses, a great deal was said in favor of training in domestic science and home-making, of which a host of girls were growing up in lamentable ignorance. Too many subjects on the curriculum, only a smattering of them taught, boys and girls leaving school unable to write or spell properly, too many men trying to fish and farm at the same time, and doing neither properly; too many boys and girls employed prematurely in industrial life; boys drifting out of public school earlier than girls, with little education, and that of a faulty nature; more Physics and less Latin; instruction needed in the conservation of fishing-ground, and improved methods in fish culture and curing; men with 300 and 400 acres of land, and not one properly worked; waste of much cash in artificial fertilizers through lack of knowledge in their use and oversight of the trade; lack of appreciation of farming by farmers themselves; no serious effort made by many to really interest the youth in farm life; progress of consolidated schools hindered by their cost; public-school curriculum driving the pupils to the colleges and professions; many manufacturers not yet awakened to the value of industrial training—were among the points brought out.

Chas. W. Bleakney, an I. C. R. machinist, offered the suggestion that the status of industrial life would be greatly enhanced, if, in connection with trade education, diplomas or degrees were granted.

W. B. MacKenzie, Chief Engineer on the I. C. R., described what seemed to him an ideal educational scheme, in Cincinnati, where students spent "week about" in a college and an industrial establishment, thus combining theory and practice till the completion of their course.

Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, stated that manual training was a help, rather than a hindrance to students in their other work. In examinations, scholars who took manual training, domestic science and school-gardening did just as well as those who did not. A small farm in each county, leased, with a man in charge, as is done in Japan, would awaken interest, and prove a valuable object-lesson. Normal Schools should be schools of method, not scholastic. Short courses in dairying, school-gardening, etc., for teachers should be given in the Normal Schools. Common-school chemistry should be purely agricultural.

Co-operative Banks for Farmers.

(Our English correspondence.)

A development following the Small Holdings Act is the proposal of the British Government to found co-operative credit banks under the auspices of the state. Such banks have proved very useful to farmers in Germany, France, etc., and on a non-state basis in Ireland. Both of the great political parties are in favor of extending this system of finance to Great Britain, so early action is probable.

This new development shall be of much assistance to the small holders, as cheap credit will be available to enable them to develop their holdings. In the last two years about 80,000 acres have been acquired by laborers and others in the rural districts of England. The scheme is designed to help the industrious, but not to give any help to the wastrel or the loafer.

This important announcement was made by Lord Carrington, at a banquet given by the Farmers' Union in honor of the members of the German National Agricultural Society, who are on a visit to England. Lord Carrington did not give any particulars of the scheme, but as President of the Board of Agriculture he will submit a bill in due course to Parliament.

These co-operative credit banks originated in Germany, the first being founded in 1849. They have spread all over the continent, and have reached India and Ireland in a modified form. Each of them is an association of neighbors united to borrow a sum of money in order to lend it out cheaply to such of themselves as need loans. Savings deposits are also received, and much of the loanable capital is derived from this source. One essential of the system is that the association covers only a small area, in which everybody knows everybody else.

The money is loaned only for a specific purpose, say to buy a horse, or an implement, and careful inquiry is made. The loan can be called in at short notice. There is unlimited liability of all the members in such associations, and the success is said to be largely dependent on the trust of the members in each other.

In Germany alone there are 10,000 of these institutions, and the amount lent by such banks on the continent last year was £18,000,000. Not one of these thousands of credit banks has ever failed, which is fairly conclusive evidence of their stability.

The British Government will need to spend some money on education and organization to get the conservative Britisher to co-operate with his fellow farmers. Some state capital may be of use in certain conditions, but no large amount

will be needed. In Ireland, when a credit bank is set up to the satisfaction of the Irish Board of Agriculture, the latter guarantees the loans the bank requires; no money passes—public credit does the work.

CONDITION OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Lord Carrington, in the course of the same speech, was in quite an optimistic mood regarding English agriculture. He was sure they would agree with him, when he said that old England was not on the down grade, as some people and some journals in this country would have them believe. Indeed, speaking on behalf of the Board of Agriculture, he thought he could fairly say that agriculture in England was certainly looking up, and though we now and again heard despondent stories from some of our great agricultural landlords, such cries were not justified. The agricultural industry of England was in a sound, prosperous and flourishing condition, and with good weather we might hope to have a plentiful and bountiful harvest. These encouraging statements were heartily applauded by farmers present, and are a wholesome antidote to the pessimistic people who are constantly asserting that England is "played out." F. DEWHIRST.

British Emigration Statistics.

(Our English correspondence.)

The emigration statistics from the United Kingdom show considerable changes of recent years in the destinations of British emigrants, and a great increase in the popularity of British colonies. In the six years ending 1899, for every 53 emigrants going to British colonies, there were 103 for foreign countries. In the four years ending 1909, for the first time in history, half of the emigrants from these shores have remained within the Empire. Canada has taken the lion's share for the last four years, having averaged 115,000 per annum, against 16,500 per annum a decade ago.

Though Australia and New Zealand come in next place, they are far behind the Dominion. Their totals in the last four years have reached to 29,000 per annum. South Africa has taken an average of 22,000 in the same period.

A peculiar feature of the statistics is the rapid increase of British emigrants of late years, and the very small increase in emigration from Ireland. The acquisition of their farms by Irish farmers has certainly been one potent cause of the lessened proportionate exodus from Ireland.

Canada's widespread and effective advertising of its advantages accounts very largely for its big share of emigrants, in comparison with other oversea dominions, which have not placed their advantages so forcibly before the British people. Inspection of British journals and exhibitions now shows these colonies to be wide-awake, and they are placing their propositions before the public in a far more effective manner than of recent years, and, as a result, are securing more desirable settlers. One hears here in discussions sometimes that "No Englishman need apply" in Canada, but our daily papers and prominent journals are full of the advantages of Canada—all written in the most glowing periods, and seductively illustrated with fields of golden grain, or of well-stocked farms, or of peaches which make one's mouth water. So your immigration people evidently believe that we have in England people of the kind really needed for Canada's development. F. DEWHIRST.

HORSES.

Ringworm.

All the domesticated animals are liable to ringworm; the horned stock the most so. Its growth and development in the skin closely resemble that of the mushroom or fairy ring in old pastures; at least, this description applies to the commoner form of the malady, known as Tinea or Tricophytic ringworm. The sheep and the pig are but occasional victims. No less than four Tricophytes have been identified as causing the trouble in horses—mentagrophytes, flavum, equinum, verrucosum, and Audouini. In cattle, it is always the T. mentagrophytes, and this probably accounts for the almost certain cure of ringworm in cattle when properly treated, and the uncertainty which attends like measures undertaken for the horse. Cattle, it will be observed, generally suffer most at the end of the winter, or in a late spring when they have long been confined to yards, more particularly those fenced by old posts and rails of wood, when their environment more closely resembles that of horses bedded on peat moss or other stale litter, which offers a favorable breeding ground or sporulating bed similar to that of the mushroom-grower. We have seen large studs of horses infected through a single animal, where frequent shifts are made, as when

THE FARM.

Fall Fertilizing.

By B. Leslie Emslie, P. A. S. L., F. C. S., etc.

In treating here of this subject, we assume that the reader has already recognized the value of artificial fertilizers, and accorded them their place in modern agricultural practice. Should there be some, however, who are yet unfamiliar with the fundamental principles of fertilizing, we would refer them to a series of articles, entitled, "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," which originally appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," and has since been compiled in pamphlet form. A copy of the pamphlet may be had on application to the writer, at 1105 Temple Bldg., Toronto.

Our present object, then, is to briefly discuss: (1) The Time to Apply Fertilizers, with special attention to (2) The Advantages of Fall Fertilizing, and (3) Choice of Fertilizer Materials, suitable for Fall Application.

1. TIME TO APPLY FERTILIZERS.—This would, to some extent, be decided by (a) The Nature of the Crop, (b) Character of the Soil, (c) Climatic Conditions, and (d) Availability of Labor and Material.

(a) NATURE OF THE CROP.—For late spring-sown crops, such as roots, potatoes and corn, the fertilizers may, as a rule, be applied in early spring, but for such as fall wheat, pastures, hay and orchards, the fall is usually the most suitable time to apply the phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

(b) CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.—Heavy clay, clay loam and humus-rich soils are retentive of moisture, and, incidentally, of "plant foods," and this characteristic specially adapts them for fall fertilizing. Very light sandy soils, however, should not, as a general rule, be fertilized in the fall, until they have been brought into such physical condition, by applications of manure or plowing under of cover crops, as to render them sufficiently retentive of moisture and plant-food constituents.

(c) CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.—In localities where the rainfall is very light, fall application of fertilizers is to be specially recommended, but where the rainfall is heavy, as on some parts of the Pacific Coast, the fall application would not possess the same advantages, and there would also be a possibility of some loss of fertility by leaching.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF LABOR AND MATERIAL.—The time of application will probably depend to some extent on the help, and also, more or less, on materials available. If a farmer, e.g., is in a better position to procure basic slag than acid phosphate, as a source of phosphoric acid (presumably having in mind the suitability of that particular form of phosphate for his soil), then he will do well to apply the basic slag in the fall.

2. ADVANTAGES OF FALL FERTILIZING.—Fall fertilizing has the special advantage over spring fertilizing, in that the plant-food ingredients of the fertilizer materials have become readily assimilable by the plant roots by the time growth commences, thus insuring a stronger and

more rapid development of the plants during the early and subsequent periods of the growing season. When a farmer delays the application of fertilizers, say to a root crop, until seeding time, and a dry summer ensues, he may not be able to account for much increase in crop due to the fertilizing, and, consequently, will most likely complain that the use of fertilizers is unprofitable. But, since all elements of plant nutrition have first of all to be converted in the soil into forms capable of assimilation by plants, for which process a certain amount of moisture is essential, the reason of failure, in such an instance as above depicted, can be readily understood. Fortunately for the farmer, in such a case the fertilizer applied, with the exception probably of some of the nitrogen, has not been lost. The soil is wonderfully retentive of potash and phosphoric acid, and these will be available for succeeding crops. The principal object, then, of fall fertilizing is to secure the maximum amount of increase from the first crop grown after the application of the fertilizers.

We have already indicated that fall fertilizing may not be so necessary for late spring-sown crops, such as roots, potatoes and corn, but when not applied in the fall, the phosphatic and potassic fertilizers ought to be applied just as soon as it is possible to get on the land in spring. Another argument which might be urged in favor of fall fertilizing is that fertilizers act, to some extent, as insecticides, and would be calculated to seriously inconvenience any "bugs" intending to hibernate in the soil during the winter season.

2. CHOICE OF MATERIALS FOR FALL APPLICATION:

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS.—The chief fertilizers in this class are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and dried blood. The latter is the only one at all suited for fall application, and, in our opinion, ought only at this time to be applied in a "mixture" for the heavier class of soils. As a rule, however, we do not advocate the application of any nitrogenous fertilizer in the fall, owing to the extreme tendency of nitrogen to leach from the top soil. The nitrogen of the above-mentioned fertilizers soon becomes "available." Especially is this true of nitrate of soda, which ought seldom to be applied before growth has commenced.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZERS.—The principle carriers of phosphoric acid are acid phosphate, basic slag, bone meal, steamed bone flour, and other bone products. Of these acid phosphate yields its phosphoric acid most readily, and is, on that account, more suitable for spring application. Basic slag and bone fertilizers are slower in their action, and therefore more adapted to fall application. The character of the soil will be the chief determining factor in choosing between these materials. Soils which are inclined to be sour, or clay soils, will benefit from an application of basic slag by virtue of the high lime content of the slag, since lime tends to sweeten a sour soil, by providing more favorable conditions for the action of nitrifying bacteria, and renders clay soils more friable. In fact, all soils deficient in lime will benefit by an application of basic slag. Of the bone fertilizers, steamed bone flour is one of the best, its phosphoric acid being

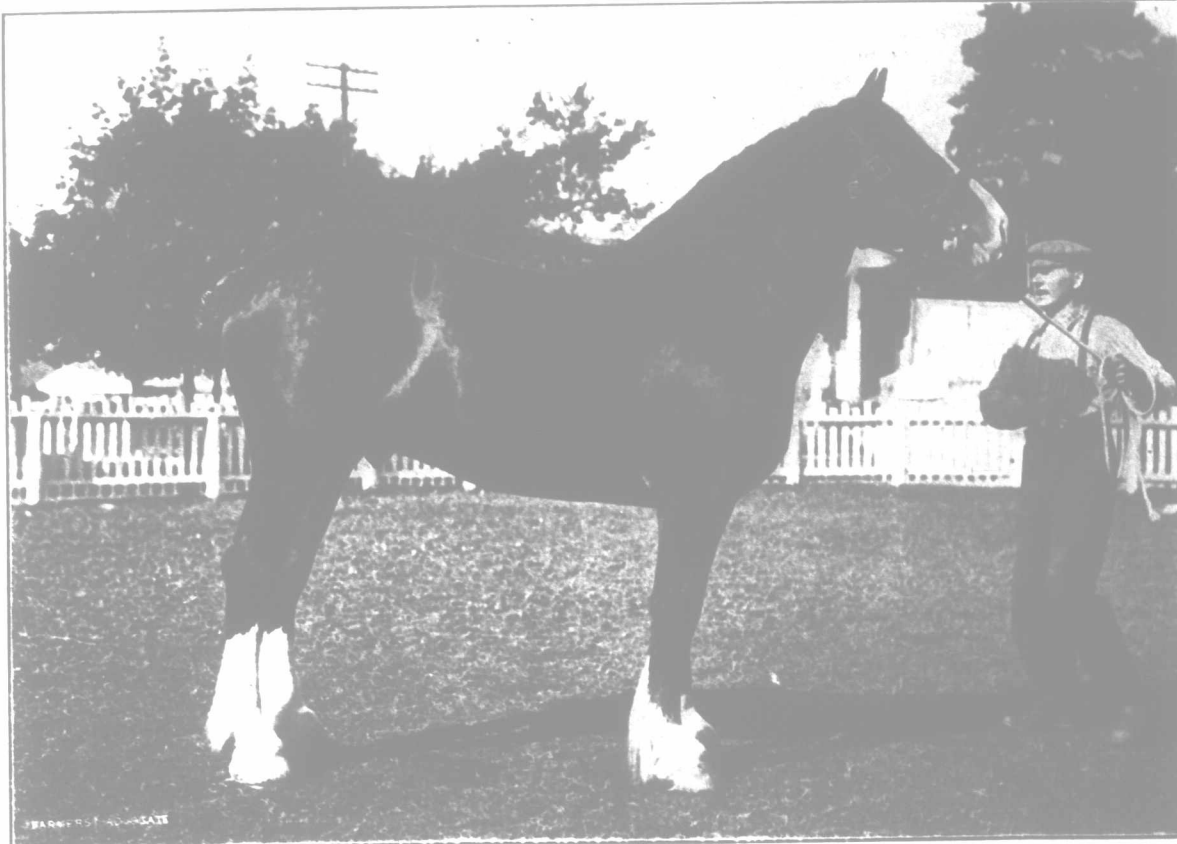
omnibus horses do not always occupy the same stall and wear the same harness. Harness, of course, offers the most favorable means of infection, because the spores are pressed into the victim while hot and the skin is "open," as it is said. Ringworm is one of the diseases which ought to be got rid of, and would be if greater care were taken by all stock-raisers and horse-keepers, but there will probably be always a few careless people who know not the value of hygiene, but fly to a quack remedy or nostrum. The grooming, which is so valuable in preventing diseases due to parasitic invasion, positively spreads ringworm when once an animal is affected, and should be discontinued. This does not seem to be generally known, and we have found men industriously strapping and hissing behind a dandy when they had better be in bed. Although some four varieties of the Tricophyton have been found on horses, there is no objection on their part to transfer themselves to other animals and to their attendants, especially to young persons, the ringworm of children being frequently traced to animals of the farm, and often presenting great difficulties in the way of complete eradication. More than one boy of our acquaintance has been refused for a public school, and the Royal Navy, after eighteen months' treatment for ringworm about the forehead—and cured by a penny bottle of black ink from the village grocer's shop at last—but that was when sulphate of iron and decoction of logwood were used to make cheap inks, and not the chemical fluids of to-day. The tannate of iron thus produced is still, in the writer's experience, the best remedy for ringworm of cattle transferred to the child. On cattle themselves it is not so valuable, because there is an accumulation of sebaceous material, or natural grease, which is not constant on the child, who reluctantly submits to washing once a day, at least. Dogs of the pet breeds have four varieties of Tricophytosis, and the town child gets infected that way. We will not afflict the lay reader with any more long names on this occasion, but use the rest of our space to describe the most suitable measures for getting rid of the pest. First, we would isolate a ringworm case as soon as seen. If a horse or other animal upon which brushes are used, or clothing—even a dog collar—we must wash and disinfect, and for this purpose an abundance of soft soap is recommended, as the alkali lifts the superficial layers of the skin and allows the medication or destroyer to penetrate to the spores, which may otherwise obtain sufficient protection from the scurf. In the case of cattle, the white masses, sometimes called white flaw, should be burned, or they hold future trouble, and the person who handles them should take care that his skin shares in the disinfecting, or he may get the disease himself, or carry it to the more susceptible members of his household. The risk is very considerable, and the writer has known most serious consequences. It is perhaps a better plan to soak the crusts with soft soap, plastered thickly, for an hour or two before washing, when the masses come away with comparatively little persuasion from the washing brush or dandy brush. When only a few rings are found, we may dispose of them by painting with tincture of iodine (made with methylated spirit for economy's sake), or with oil of tar one part and train oil six parts, or creosote one part, oil seven parts, or flowers of sulphur one part, train oil four parts, spirit of tar one part, or with the sulphur ointment of the pharmacopoeia. For recent and superficial cases, the carbolic or coal-tar series and tincture of iodine answer well enough; but for cases of some standing an ointment should be used and well rubbed in. The iodine ointment of the B. P. or sulphur iodine may be used.

The favus or cup-shaped ringworm has been more than usually prevalent among fowls during the past two comparatively sunless and cold summers, and sometimes affects animals, particularly rodents. The terrier gets it about the lips in seizing the infected rat, and the child suffers through cuddling the dog. Strong remedies are needed, solutions of the caustics being generally employed.—[Harold Leeney, M.R.C.V.S., etc., in the English Live-stock Journal.]

West Can Raise Good Horses.

When Geo. B. Hulme, the noted horse judge, was in Winnipeg, recently, placing the ribbons on choice animals in many of the horse classes, he took advantage of an opportunity at the stock luncheon to tell farmers of the Canadian West that they should go in extensively for raising horses of all kinds, including army remounts. "In Western Canada," he said, "you have the best climate in the world, and an abundance of food and water that the horse wants."

There are men in the Prairie Provinces who are making money from breeding mares of the proper type, and they are becoming more numerous year by year. They have realized that it should not be necessary to bring thousands of dray and farm horses from the East every year. They have found out that there is profit in a horse at three or four years, when he can be exchanged for cash totaling almost as many hundred dollars.



Toward Chief (imp.) [11469].

Clydesdale stallion; brown, foaled 1908. Third in class, Toronto, 1910. Imported and owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Sire Baron's Chief.

sooner available than that of the coarser bone products. Bone also contains lime, which ultimately exerts a favorable effect in the soil, but is not so quickly effective as the "free" lime in the basic slag. For the lighter class of soils, bone fertilizers are suitable for fall application.

POTASSIC FERTILIZERS.—These are muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit and wood ashes. All potash fertilizers may, with advantage, be applied in the fall, but are also suitable for early spring application. The abode, excepting wood ashes, are products of the Stassfurt Potash mines. Sulphate and muriate of potash are concentrated materials, with little or no impurities, but kainit is a crude potash salt, containing 12½% actual potash, or only one-quarter as much as is contained in the concentrated salts. In Europe kainit is very largely used, but its low potash content and correspondingly high cost of transport precludes its extensive use in this country. Much experimenting has been done in Europe to determine the comparative effect of kainit applied in the fall or winter season and in the spring, and the results obtained were so conclusive as to leave no room for doubt that the fall application of kainit was preferable. In this case the object was, not only to insure the early availability of the potash, but also to allow the impurities in the kainit to be washed down from the top soil. The potash is available to plant assimilation, but immune from the danger of leaching from the soil, and owing to this fact any of the potash fertilizer, as well as phosphatic fertilizers, may be applied in the fall without fear of loss in this way. In Europe a popular fertilizer for application to pasture and hay lands in the fall is a mixture of basic slag and kainit.

Handling Corn for the Silo.

As the grain crop has been disposed of for another year, it reminds us that the season for harvesting the corn crop is again very near at hand. Each successive year sees an ever-increasing area devoted to this very valuable fodder crop, and fortunate, indeed, is he who, as a result of his foresight, has an abundant supply of heavy-cobbed, well-matured corn, with the proper facilities for storage in the shape of a good silo. I question if there is any other feed that has ever done as much to add stability to cattle-feeding operations as corn silage. Even the pasture grass, that has been with us from time immemorial, seems doomed to take second place to King Corn, and I venture to prophesy, in possibly the very near future, on the improved farms of Ontario, at least, the pasture field, as we know it, will be reduced to a mere exercise plot, and the herped stock of our farms will for 12 months, instead of 7 or 8, depend almost entirely on corn silage, alfalfa hay and other soiling crops for their sustenance.

To the man who is filling his silo for the first time, it might prove helpful to have a few of the problems connected with this operation discussed in "The Farmer's Advocate." In all branches of agriculture we notice the question of quality is modifying and in many cases superseding the mere demand for quantity, but nowhere do we see a greater advance than in the type of corn grown for the silo. It is quite within the recollection of all of us when the Mammoth Southern Sweet and other varieties of like nature, with their immense stalks, but immature grain, held sway. As this type of corn required a very long growing season, it was nearly always placed in the silo in a very immature state, resulting in the production of a fodder supply which contained comparatively little nutriment, and, on account of its extreme acidity, very little palatability.

Here again, however, the feeder, with increased experience, came to realize the very great importance of quality in the production of silage, and to-day we find the most up-to-date corn-growers willing to sacrifice, if necessary, considerable quantity of stalk for the sake of having ensilage produced from heavy-cobbed, well-matured corn. From time to time, instructions have been handed out as to stage as which to harvest corn for silo purposes, embracing "late milk," "dough," "beginning to dent," etc., but modern opinion seems to have simmered these down to the one stage for all conditions, viz., when the corn is ripe.

In order to get it at this stage, it is much better to chance injury by frost, rather than hurry corn into silo before fully matured. We doubt very much if corn for silo purposes is injured very materially by the few early frosts. If the corn is very green, a heavy frost will extract some of that surplus moisture that only proves a damage in the silo; while, if nearly mature, it can be cut down, and, if put into silo at once, will lose but little in value. If impossible to get into silo at once, the introduction of a half-inch stream of water through a rubber hose into machine at filling time, will fix silage up all right.

In handling this crop, entailing considerable work at a time when the horses are needed for the fall cultivation of the land, it were well that all machinery be of such capacity as to make the harvesting of the corn and filling the silo as speedy as possible. For this reason, the corn binder for

cutting, and large-sized cutting-box, with blower attachment, driven by a heavy engine, has the call. If the farmer refrains from throwing too high a hill around his corn, and is careful to run machine as low as smoothness of the ground will permit, much of the objection to the corn binder, on the plea of long stubble, may be overcome. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to the make of cutting-box to use, some preferring the cylinder type, on the ground that the corn is smashed up finer, while others prefer knives in the fly-wheel, on account of economy of power, etc. With any make, however, it were well to cut corn as short as possible, on account of the advantage gained in increased capacity of silo and better quality of silage. In this respect it will generally be apparent that the machine requiring the excess of power for running it will in large measure counterbalance this defect by the finer grade of silage it turns out.

Low-wheeled trucks or wagons, with reach replaced by long poles connecting bolsters, on which to throw the corn, lessen the work of getting corn to the silo. It is economy to have sufficient teams to keep an extra one at the silo always ready to move in. It pays well to have at least two men (heavy-weights) in silo, keeping it well tramped, especially around the edges. It is very important that cobs, stalks and leaves be thoroughly mixed. This may be done by a man with scoop-shovel at mouth of blower, or by the men in the silo, but there should always be sufficient

Wheat Prices Ruled High.

The British Board of Agriculture has an interesting return of the prices and supplies of wheat, live stock, and other agricultural produce for 1909. A striking feature of the year's prices was the average of 36s. 11d. per quarter for wheat—the highest recorded since 1891. Oversea supplies of wheat and flour were larger than in the previous year. The home crops of both 1908 and 1909 were above the average. The average price of foreign wheat was 39s. 2d., but Colonial and Indian wheat brought the highest price of all—an average of 40s. 3d. Barley at 26s. 10d. was 1s. higher than in 1908, and oats at 18s. 11d. were 1s. 1d. higher.

Tile Drains Increase Yields.

It is difficult to find one man who has a satisfactory system of tile drains on low or wet fields who makes the claim that it does not pay. On the average, the entire cost seems to be wiped out by increased yields in about three years. Many have profited by experience, and are putting in larger mains, and keeping a definite plan of the entire system.

"There is nothing on the farm that pays better than tile drainage," said Wm. Woods, of Gara-faxa Township, Dufferin County, to a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff. "My soil is a clay loam, with clay bottom, and I have a good outlet. Three-inch tile was used for a main drain along the lowest part, but, if I were putting it in again, I would use four-inch main, and also make the branch drains more numerous. On the average, we get the crop in at least a week earlier. In a wet season we gain two weeks or more, and in some instances it would have been impossible to get the crop in before it was too late to have a crop."

Besides making great increases in yield, we must consider the satisfaction and ease in working the land. Places that formerly could not be cultivated or sown at the same time as the rest of the field, without putting the seed into mud, and having less than half a crop, can now be attended to without delay. Generally speaking, it was impossible to have the land in as good condition for seeding."



First-prize Two-year-old Dorset Horn Ewe, and Pair of Fall Lambs. Bred and exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont. (Photo taken at Toronto Exhibition, Sept. 5, 1910.)

help to guarantee it being well done. When full, the silo may be covered with chaff, well-wetted alsike clover straw, or any cheap material which will take the place of the covering of corn. If no foreign covering is used, the corn for the top of the silo should be selected from that part of field which is the most deficient in quality of stalks and cobs, as the top layer of corn will be a total loss. Have seen an oiled-cloth covering recommended, but have had no experience with this form of protection from mold.

Corn may be used immediately upon completion of filling, but I believe it pays to sow enough extra corn to provide at least a month's feeding, other than that in silo. This gives the ensilage time to cure and settle, and, although you may lose a little on the top, I believe it pays to refrain from disturbing silo, as in my experience, the silage during period of fermentation or heating is not very palatable to the cattle, and may prove a hindrance to proper curing of the silage. Peterboro Co., Ont. G. A. BRETHEN.

Spring-tooth for Grassy Alfalfa Fields.

A spring-tooth harrow, with the ends of the teeth sloped down to about ¾ inches in width, and the points rounded, is recommended in the Breeders' Gazette as preferable to a disk harrow by one who claims to have used it successfully fighting crab grass, blue grass and foxtail in his alfalfa fields. With this implement he harrowed alfalfa fields just after the first cutting had been removed, going in some cases two, three and four times. Little or no injury to the crowns seemed to result, while the alfalfa, following this effective fight against the grass, made luxuriant growth. He does not advise the use of the harrow till the alfalfa is nearly a year old. Readers who have been troubled with grass in their alfalfa fields might find it worth while to purchase an old spring tooth, have the teeth sharpened by a blacksmith, and give the idea a trial. Understand, we are merely recording this party's experience, and assume no responsibility for the results.

THE DAIRY.

What Does it Cost to Produce 100 Pounds of Milk?

Milking cows has been a leading line of Canadian farming for a third of a century. Some years ago many farmers gave up feeding beef cattle for the more arduous and trying work of dairying, because its returns were believed to be better, more steady and certain. Cheesemaking is a great Canadian industry, capturing the British market. In other sections, butter factories or creameries have forged to the front. On yet other farms, home buttermaking is the practice. The city and town demand for milk and cream is growing enormously. A reduction in the United States cream tariff has diverted large quantities by tempting prices across the line. Here and there condensed-milk factories are patronized, and milk-powder establishments or factories, where the fat of the milk is extracted, and the casein reduced to a powder.

Observant and careful readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have been milking herds of cows for one or more of all these plans. Many have also been testing their cows by weighing and sampling the milk. All know more or less definitely what returns in cash they get in a season for milk and calves, and approximately what value they put upon the manure, skim milk or whey. What does it cost to pasture a cow? And what to feed and care for her through the winter? What is the cost of milking her twice per day for the season? What does it cost to care for the milk

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at home, if made into butter? What is it costing you per cwt. to produce milk? What returns do you get per cwt. for the milk, or per cow, cash for the season? Even at, say, 80 cents per cwt. for milk, how do some factory patrons contrive to obtain more satisfactory net returns than others? Cost of production deducted, what is your net return for milk?

For the best letter, answering in detail the foregoing inquiries, according to the line of dairying pursued by the writer, and stating the breed or grade of cows used, we will award a prize of \$12; for the second best, \$8, and for the third, \$5. Not fancy essays, so much as a plain statement of facts and figures, to the extent of about 1,500 words, is what is required. It will just be a story of dairy experience, and will shed light on the question, What is the cost and the profit of producing milk?

Look up your records for this or a previous season, and put down the details in black and white. Mark all letters, "Dairy-cow Contest," and send letters in sealed envelopes, not rolled, but folded, so as to reach this office not later than October 15th, 1910.

How Exhibition Butter was Made.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of congratulations on my again winning the challenge trophy for butter at the Canadian National Exhibition.

In reply to your request for an article from me as to methods of manufacture and general conditions in this locality, I will endeavor to give you what information I can. This creamery is owned and operated by Messrs. Gunns, Ltd., of Toronto, who are well known for the excellent quality of goods supplied to their many customers. It is entirely a cream-gathering creamery, cream being collected in tanks twice a week from each patron during the summer months.

The quality of cream received, on the whole, is not by any means first-class, due partly to the distance it has to be hauled, and undoubtedly carelessness on the part of some patrons in not properly cooling their cream after separating, and also in sending cream too poor in butter-fat. The average test will not run over 22%, although some routes will go as high as 28%.

SELECTED CREAM.

A week before the butter was made for the exhibition, each patron on the route from which the cream was to be selected was asked by the cream-hauler to take every precaution to send only good cream, sweet in flavor and rich in butter-fat. Owing to the very hot and unfavorable weather, the cream received was not by any means sweet, but the flavor was not at all bad, thanks to the care taken by the patrons. Immediately on the arrival at factory, cream was pasteurized to a temperature of 185° F., and cooled at once to 58° F.; 10% of pure culture was added, and left to stand at 58° over night; churned at 56° in 25 minutes; washed twice in water at 55° F.; salted in the granular form. Butter was partly worked and left in churn for two hours after salting, to allow salt to dissolve; was then worked five minutes in the rollers and packed. Every precaution was taken to see that the packages were neat and clean and the butter properly packed and neatly finished.

R. M. PLAYER.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Summer Soiling Indicated.

The unusual drouth prevalent this summer in many portions of the United States where dairy husbandry forms an important part of the farm economy, and affecting the milk production in many herds, and, consequently, the results of many official and semi-official tests, has brought sharply to the notice of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the American Holstein-Friesian Association, the difference in production between those herds whose owners were prepared, and those whose owners were not prepared, for such a contingency.

Owing," he observes, "to the physical conformation of the North American Continent, there will always be more or less drouth in the summer season, and the increasing value of farm lands and interest on the investment accentuate the necessity of insuring against loss from their effects, as far as it may be possible to do so.

With lands low in value, a light crop will pay interest upon the investment; but when they are of high value, the largest possible crop must be secured. Even under favorable conditions, pastures will not give nearly the feed value that the same lands will produce as meadow, though, of course, the matter of labor is eliminated; but when undue dependence is placed upon the pastures, and they fail, the results are little short of disastrous. It is generally admitted that, for health's sake, cattle need the freedom of the pasture; also, there is no feed that in May and June can quite take the place of fresh, green grass. In

my own experience, those breeders and dairymen are most successful who provide only sufficient pasturage for the early months of the average season, providing either silage or soiling crops to supplement the pastures when they begin to fail.

Corn is mostly used for the soiling crop, and when well on towards maturity, contains a maximum of digestible nutrients. But, as a soiling crop, it is needed before it is mature, as a rule containing but little nutriment in proportion to its weight; and, while better than nothing, the breeder who feeds it in an immature condition deprives himself of what would become a valuable feed, and falls far short of supplying the needs of his cattle. I speak from experience, having tried soiling crops of all kinds before it was known that

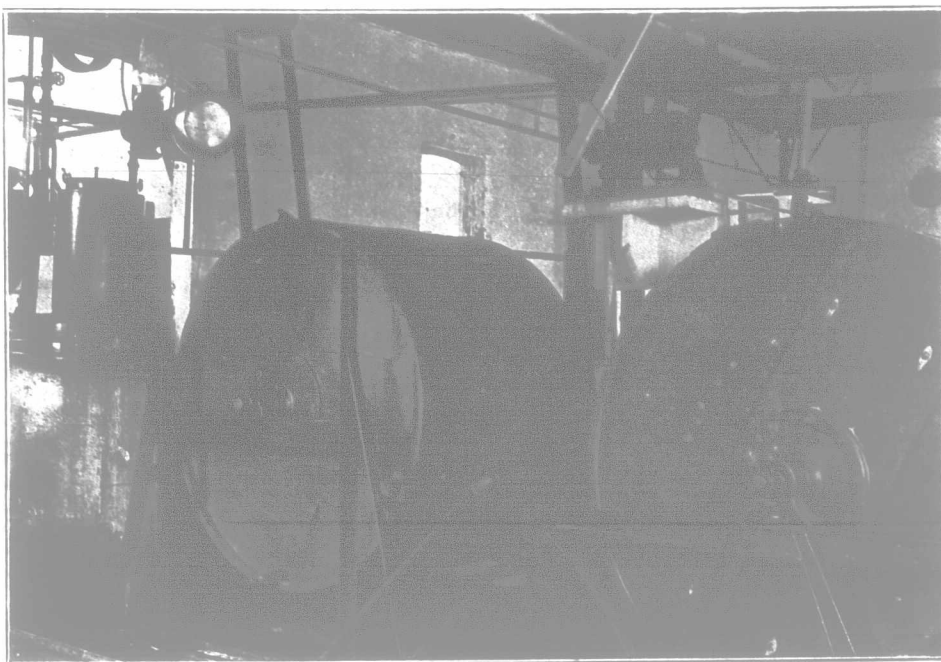
From Beer to Butter.

A brewery partially destroyed by fire, converted into a creamery 9 years ago, is the plant of the Wilmot Creamery Co., formerly known as Silver Spring Creamery Co., near Baden, Waterloo Co., Ont. It is an up-to-date creamery, too, and well managed by O. J. Schweitzer, a former cheese-maker. He was winner in 1905, when making at Brocksden factory, of the Challenge Cup at the Winter Dairy Exhibition held in connection with the Western Ontario Dairymen's convention. With two winters' experience making butter in the Tavistock factory, he came to Baden three years ago.

The Wilmot Creamery made last year 174,716 pounds of butter, and, when visited this year, the make was about 6,000 pounds per week, showing

a handsome increase over 1909. Our dairy editor was fortunate in arriving just in time to secure a snapshot of a cream-hauler delivering a load collected in individual cans, which are being tried this season, with excellent satisfaction thus far, on two or three routes. This system enables the creameryman to see in just what condition as to sweetness and flavor, each patron's cream is received. The cans, of which there are two sets, are washed at the creamery. The canvas cover on the wagon is to be noted. The driver, by the way, thinks it would be better if extending a foot or 18 inches beyond the wagon; the cover, however, is an experiment. The patrons are being induced to send richer cream year by year, the average being now up to about 26 per cent. Some producers, who used to send cream testing around 21 per cent., are now up to 36 and 40 per cent. The maker prefers it not over 35 per cent., and not lower than 30 per cent. Low-testing cream is usually sour. The cream is gathered twice a week, and has been coming in during the summer at a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees. The cream is pasteurized now at 165 degrees, but, as it increases in richness and sweetness, may be pasteurized at a higher temperature. Our interior view shows conspicuously in the foreground the two churns, which are of different makes, the near one a Success, and the further one a Simplex. Both give good satisfaction.

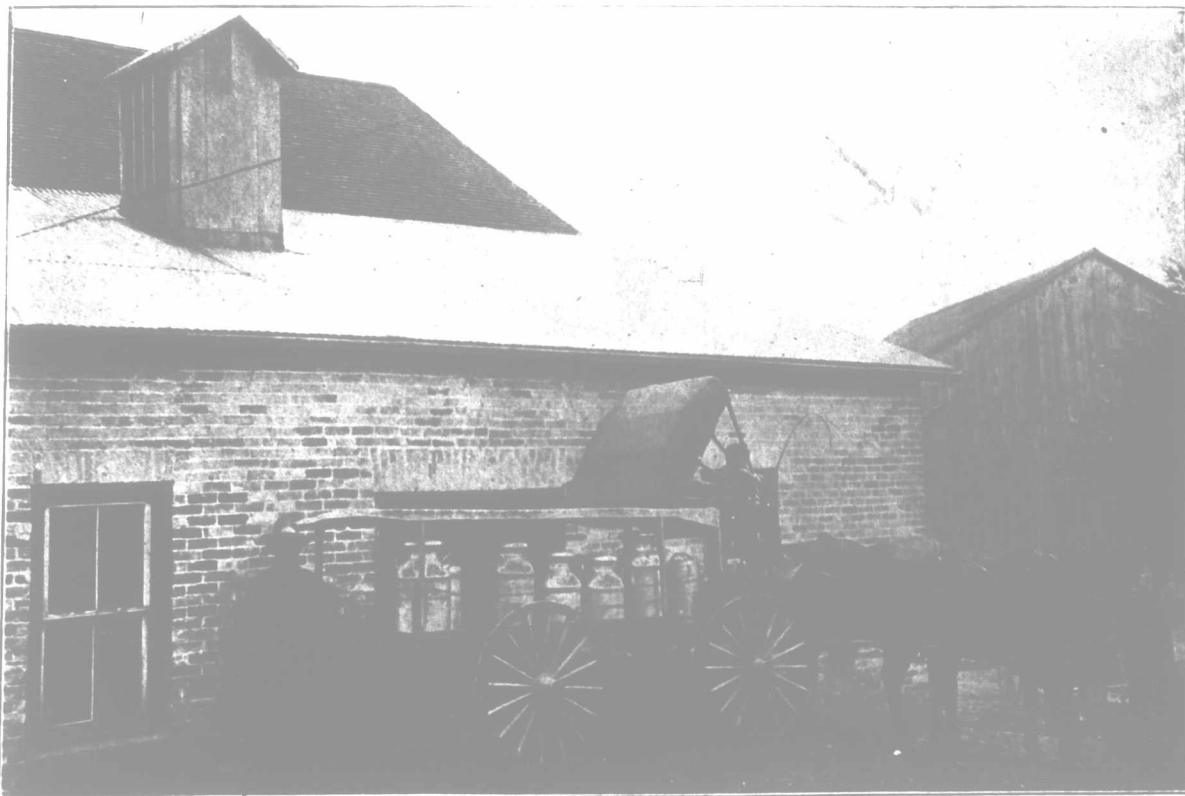
The refrigerator chamber, 10 x 10 feet, inside dimensions, is cooled with a circulation system much like the cool-curing rooms in cheese factories, save that the floor being insulated, as well as the walls, the temperature can be kept down pretty steadily to about 42 degrees, instead of



Interior View of the Wilmot Creamery. Showing two combined churns and butter-workers.

corn silage could be fed as well in summer as in winter. Corn silage made from nearly-mature corn goes far towards solving the drouth problem, and wise breeders plan to have sufficient left over to last through an ordinary drouth.

Even silage from mature corn is, however, not a properly-balanced food, and clover or alfalfa hay and a little bran should be fed with it. Alfalfa hay is better than clover to feed with corn silage, and with it it is possible to omit the bran. Alfalfa is a wonderful plant, and some one of the varieties will grow almost anywhere in the United States, while it is nearly drouth-proof. Every breeder who has not done so already should try it in a small way; if he can make one acre a success, he can then try a larger field. Corn is our other drouth-resisting crop; and if the moisture in the ground be conserved by about two inches of loose, fine-dirt mulch, it is surprising how little rain is required to make a good crop. In times of drouth, and when the corn has grown too tall for the two-horse cultivator, a fine-tooth single walking cultivator will go far towards irrigating the fields."



Delivering Cream at the Wilmot Creamery.

Near Baden, Waterloo Co., Ont. Note the canvas-covered wagon and the individual cans.

60 degrees. The ice-chamber has capacity for about six tons of ice above, and 12 feet at the end of refrigerator chamber, the air of which is quite dry.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

To Importers of Nursery Stock.

The attention of all persons who intend to import nursery stock into Canada is called to the regulations of "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," which have already been published in these columns (issue June 9th, 1910). They can be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In particular, they should note the following regulations governing the conditions under which nursery stock may be admitted:

5. All persons importing nursery stock into Canada shall give notice to the Minister of Agriculture within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Minister on arrival of shipment in Canada.

Notice shall also be given to the Minister by all transportation companies, customs-house brokers and other persons importing or bringing nursery stock into Canada, immediately such a consignment is received by him. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and the consignee, the points or origin and destination, the name of the company carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of the same.

6. European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the Minister may determine, entering Canada, may be allowed to proceed, and shall be inspected at the point of destination, but must not be unpacked, except in the presence of an inspector.

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

Ashes as Fertilizer—Grafting Spy on Ben Davis.

Have leached ashes any virtue as a fertilizer? I have a large quantity of both leached and unleached ashes, and would ask how much of the latter should be scattered per acre on a sandy loam or clay soil to yield best results for usual crops. For how many years would unleached ashes benefit the soil, without a second application? Also, what quantity of unleached ashes would be about right to put around three or four-year-old apple trees?

2. Is the Ben Davis a good tree on which to graft Northern Spy? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Leached ashes certainly have a considerable value as fertilizer, though not worth nearly so much per bushel as the unleached, owing to the loss of potash. Thirty to fifty bushels of unleached ashes per acre make a safe and satisfactory application. The effect of ashes is remarkably lasting. The writer has in mind a field containing some rather light, loamy knolls, which were at one time said to be very poor. A great many years ago his grandfather hauled leached ashes from an ashery, and gave this part of the field "a heavy dressing," whatever that may have meant. Ever afterwards that was the best portion of the farm. We have not seen the field now for fifteen years, but have little doubt it is

still showing the effect of the application. The ashes supplied potash and phosphorus, which made clover grow, adding nitrogen. In fertilizing your orchard, do not apply the ashes exclusively under the trees. Scatter them evenly for a considerable distance beyond the present tops, and put on about one-third of a bushel per square rod covered.

2. With regard to the advisability of planting Ben Davis, with a view to top-grafting Northern Spy, Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph, expresses himself as follows: "I would not like to advise such a course, although there are a number of things to be said in favor of Ben Davis as a stock for Northern Spy. In the first place, the Ben Davis being a less-vigorous grower, and an early and heavy bearer, it would have a tendency to dwarf the Northern Spy and bring it into earlier fruiting than when grafted upon ordinary stock. On the other hand, what I have seen and learned from others, Ben Davis does not make a good strong union with Northern Spy, and there is a tendency for the tree to break off at the point of union when heavily loaded or during severe storms. I would much prefer Tolman Sweet to Ben Davis, as a stock for Northern Spy. If I had a number of Ben Davis trees, however, which I wanted to work over to Spies, I would have no hesitation in doing so, although it is a question whether the market is yet discriminating enough to make Spies a more profitable variety than Ben Davis. If I were living in a section where Ben Davis matures well, I would hesitate some time before changing the variety to anything else, unless I could secure a fancy market for a better class of fruit."

POULTRY.

Symptoms of Hen Fever.

A few months ago the editor of Farm Poultry promised to give readers of his paper some specimen extracts from the annual circulars of Orrocco poultry farm, which for over a quarter of a century was a feature in poultry advertising and instruction. Those he has selected show the proprietor in the humorous vein as well as when presenting plain hard sense. Following is a humorous extract:

"These (of hen fever) symptoms are similar to those of any other fever, and in most cases are much alike; while the remedies required by different patients in the various stages of the disease are almost identical in every instance. This direful malady is no respecter of persons, but attacks all classes, high and low, rich and poor, male and female, young and old, all sizes and shapes, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Fortunately, however, it rarely proves fatal, nor can any person have it the second time. The simplest known remedy is a good sized dose from the debit side of 'profit and loss,' taken clear, which speedily allays the fever and recalls the scattered senses, after which recovery is amazingly rapid and thorough.

"The first occasion for alarm at approaching symptoms is, among other things, restlessness, uneasiness, wandering thoughts, brain difficulty, and intense thirst; a restlessness under existing conditions of life; an uneasiness with present surroundings; wanderings of the mind, or inability to concentrate thought upon everyday duties; slight brain disturbance, or partial insanity, as evinced

by a strong desire to abandon long pursued avocation, and adopt the untried uncertainties of poultry culture, and an unquenchable thirst for poultry literature. Having secured some publication specially devoted to this industry, it is eagerly read, advertisements included, and the most prominent breeders are then requested to forward circulars and pay their own postage."

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Nearly Half a Billion Bushels of Grain.

The Bulletin of the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, issued September 13th, says that the reports on field crops at the end of August are more certain than at the end of July, and that the situation during the month has improved. In the older Provinces the grains have matured well, and have been harvested and saved in fine condition. The estimate for wheat, oats and barley is 445,420,000 bushels, which is 129,188,000 bushels less than the final estimate for last year. Spring wheat is less by 45,608,000 bushels, oats by 70,219,000 bushels, and barley by 16,010,000 bushels; but fall wheat shows an increase of 1,649,000 bushels. The Eastern Provinces show gains in each one of these crops. The increase of wheat there is 3,633,000 bushels; of oats, 23,219,000 bushels, and of barley, 625,000 bushels. The loss in the Western Provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, is a result of the great drouth of July, which reduced the area harvested by 22 per cent. for wheat, by 24 per cent. for oats, and by 31.5 per cent. for barley. The estimated production of wheat for the whole of Canada is 122,785,000 bushels; of oats, 283,247,000 bushels, and of barley, 39,388,000 bushels; as compared with 166,744,000 bushels wheat, 353,466,000 bushels oats, and 55,398,000 bushels barley in the final estimate for last year. The estimate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 99,890,000 bushels wheat, 92,201,000 bushels oats, and 14,723,000 bushels barley; being an average of 11.89 bushels for wheat, of 20.96 bushels for oats, and of 14.49 bushels for barley on the area sown; but of 15.24 bushels wheat, 27.91 bushels oats, and 21.22 bushels barley on the area reaped. Compared with the same period last year for the Dominion, the average condition of spring wheat on August 31st was 79.05 to 84.30; of oats, 80.03 to 84.89, and of barley, 80.51 to 83.54; but compared with the condition at the end of July it was 79.05 to 77.05 for spring wheat, 80.03 to 79.57 for oats, and 80.51 to 79.62 for barley. Peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains, flax, corn for fodder, potatoes and alfalfa have declined in condition; but peas, mixed grains and flax only appreciably; whilst corn for husking, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and pasture have improved.

Large Tile for Sink Drain.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If "Farmer" puts in a five-inch tile and flushes out the drain occasionally with a few pails of water, I do not think that he will have any trouble with grease accumulating. The first drain that I put in for my bathroom and sink was only 3 inches, and frequently I had to dig down to it in places and stir it up with a long wire to remove the block. I became rather tired of this, and dug the whole thing up and put in a five-inch tile, and since then have had no trouble with it. In the summer-time, when the ground is dry, the water soaks away before it gets to the end of the drain, leaving all the greasy material and dirt to accumulate in the tile, with the result that in a short while the drain is stopped up.

If "Farmer" has a spare down-pipe from an eavestrough that he can connect with his drain it will save him some labor. The main point to be observed, whatever sized tile is put in, is to look at the outlet once in a while and see that water is running out. If all the water from wash-day is put down, it will help considerably to keep things clear. J. B. T.

Huron Co., Ont.



Quadruplets.

Shropshire yearlings, all of show type. The ram won first, and one of the ewes second, at Toronto, 1910. Bred and owned by J. & P. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

That the fruit lands of Eastern Canada are coming into their own, notwithstanding the allurements, exploited by Pacific Coast real-estate agents, is indicated by the fact that quite a number of ranchers from Alberta, who are being crowded out of business by the grain-growers, are looking towards Ontario fruit farms. We heard lately of one rancher in particular, from near Calgary, who, having looked over British Columbia, finally came to settle in Ontario to go into apple-growing. He had always been very much impressed with the quality of Ontario fruit, but had repeatedly been pained to observe that in the western markets fruit of much poorer quality from Oregon and Washington crowded it out of the market, mainly owing to superiority in packing and appearance.

Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B.

All Maritime roads led to St. John during the Dominion Exhibition. Crowded trains and long and heavily-laden passenger boats bore thousands to the Fair. Hotel accommodation was at a premium, and the city was generally crowded. During the first week, over 85,000 people passed through the gates, while Monday of the second week brought out upwards of 25,000. The directors predict, at date of writing, a total attendance of upwards of 125,000 for the whole Fair.

The addition of an L to the Main Building, and a coat of paint, made a vast improvement. New cattle sheds—rather, a new shed, for they are all connected—added greatly to the convenience of the exhibitors, as well as the comfort of the animals. New sheep and swine buildings had also been erected, and the ground around levelled, a long-needed improvement, much appreciated by all. The Main Building was well filled with the numerous exhibits commonly shown at Fairs. Many were good, and artistically arranged. The "Made in St. John" was one of the best, and should do much to advertise the city industries.

Machinery Hall, while not crowded, contained many modern machines and labor-saving devices of interest to every agriculturist.

The exhibit of grains, grasses, roots, vegetables and fruits was excellent in quality, though not large. The Maritime Provinces can grow these products second to no country, but "more" should be the motto. The county exhibits were well gotten up and tastefully arranged. This feature should be given more prominence at our exhibitions generally.

Taken as a whole, the live-stock exhibit, if we except dairy cattle, and a few individuals of merit in other classes, was not up even to the mark of past Provincial Exhibitions. Numbers and quality were both deficient.

HORSES.

Ninety-five entries, a few extra good, some fair, and—the tale is told.

Thoroughbreds.—Four aged stallions of merit, one filly, and a mare and foal, made up the exhibit. The stallions were: Watertight, owned by Geo. W. Fowler, of Sussex, N. B.; Logan, Ostrich and Javelin, owned by the National Breeding Bureau, and now standing in New Brunswick, and were placed in the order given. All are fair animals; the two first are good ones.

Standard-breds.—Considering the occasion and the number of animals of this breed raised in these Provinces, the exhibit was a very disappointing one in both quality and numbers. True, there are a number of good stallions in the country, but they were not out, and lovers of the Standard-bred went home disappointed.

Hackneys.—R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., and T. B. Macaulay, of Hudson Heights, Que., were the principal exhibitors of Hackneys. Though only fifteen in number, the quality in several cases was extra, and the exhibit, as a whole, commendable. Macaulay had first-prize aged horse in Lucifer, a smoothly-turned, good-going fellow. Snowball's Model Performer was best three-year-old, and his Cock o' the North won in the yearling class, with Macaulay's Mathias Second following closely. Snowball also had best yearling filly, but Macaulay had a good one in Royal Ophelia, that might have gone first. Snowball's Langton Belle, twice a Royal (England) winner, landed first in the brood-mare class, and also the female championship. Macaulay was again a close second, with Cymbal, and third with Ophelia's Fashion. Cymbal's colt, Silver King, was first in the foal class, and also champion Canadian-bred. Though only four months old, he is a "bang-up" horse. Snowball was second, and Macaulay third. In the class for mare four years old, etc., also best mare in harness, and champion female, honors all went to Macaulay's Ophelia's Heiress, a frequent winner in high-class company.

Carriage and Coach.—This class was poorly filled both in numbers and quality. Alexander, of St. John, won first on Onyx, with Jewett, of Fredericton second, with Galloway, and W. H. Keys, of St. Stephen, N. B., third. The only other entry worthy of mention was R. F. Hawkes' brood mare, Jubilee Beauty, with foal at foot.

Carriage and Roadster horses were neither numerous nor up to the standard.

In the special heavy-harness class, Macaulay won both the single under 15.2 hands, and the pair, with Ophelia's Heiress and Ophelia's Fashion. The last named was also best high-stepper. In fact, these were the only high-steppers exhibited.

Ponies.—Little Miss Constance White, of St. John, won first on her trappy little black, under 12½ hands. Master Schofield's entry came second, though he drove like an "old timer" to win out. Standish, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., the well-known horseman and judge, placed the awards in a very satisfactory manner.

Heavy horses.—It was Clydesdales all the way,

as very few of the other breeds were shown; yet, considering the number of good pure-breds in these Provinces, the exhibits might have been four times as large. R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B.; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.; Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; Jewett, of Fredericton, N. B., were the chief exhibitors. The call for two-year-olds and upwards brought out some good draft horses. Macaulay's Lord Aberdeen, fitted to the minute, and carrying his ton weight like a Hackney; Sorby Boy, looking better than ever—Jewett's entry—was second, and Logan's good stock horse, Handy Andy, third. Snowball's Baron Balgredde was first in the three-year-old class, with Treadwell's entry second, and McMonagle's third. In two-year-olds, Jewett's Scottie Baldwin was worthy of mention, while Logan's Labori Again was best yearling.

In the female classes, many good animals of size and quality came out. Barton's Winsome Bessie won in the three-year-old class. In two-year-olds, Logan won first and second, and Blanchard third. In yearlings, Logan again had first place. Brood mares were strong. Snowball's May Lothian and Marinette were first and third, and Logan's Soubrette second. Soubrette's colt was first, with the Snowball entries following. In the pair-of-mares class, Snowball's pair were first, with Logan's Pink Rose and Polly McGregor a close second. Macaulay's Lord Aberdeen was grand champion, and Snowball's Baron Balgredde was best Canadian-bred. May Lothian was champion mare, with Logan's two-year-old Princess Mary reserve. This filly, though a little undersized, has true Clydesdale quality and action.

Percherons.—In the aged class three stallions were shown. Fowler, of St. John, won first on Mathurin, a small but tidy specimen of the breed. The two others were the large kind dealers bring

introduction to Ayrshire men. Six aged bulls faced Judge W. W. Ballantyne. First place went easily to McArthur's Netherhall Milkman, a dairy bull considered by men who ought to know as the first in Canada. Parlee's Lord Dudley, aged, but mighty still, was placed second, and McIntyre's good Netherhall Sunrise third. D. J. Barrett showed the only entry in two-year-olds, while McIntyre Bros. had the single senior yearling. Junior yearlings went to McIntyre and Parlee. Senior bull calf went to McArthur, McIntyre and Retson Bros. Junior calf—1 and 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, McArthur; 4, Parlee. McArthur had senior and grand champion on Netherhall Milkman; McIntyres junior and reserve on their good junior yearling. The cow classes were all well filled, and the coveted ribbons went up and down, all getting a share, for all the exhibitors had some extra entries in certain classes. McIntyres won the aged herd, with McArthur second, and Parlee third. McArthur won the young herd, with Parlee second, and Barrett third. Bull and three of his get went to McArthur, McIntyre, Parlee, in order. Cow and two of her offspring—McArthur, McIntyre, Retson Bros. The senior and grand champion cow was Parlee's Culcargie Hilda, while McArthur's Netherhall Milkmaid was junior and reserve grand champion. It was a great day, and many good ones stood outside the money.

Jerseys.—The chief exhibitors were: Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S.; Josselyn & Young, Silver Falls, N. B.; Robert Robinson, Sussex, N. B.; S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., and Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S. All classes were well filled, and the animals, as a whole, were of a high class.

The Bull herd had slightly the best of the argument all the way through. The senior herd prizes went to the Bull herd, with Josselyn & Young second, and Pipes

third. Breeder's young herd went to Bull, with Pipes second and third. On bull and three of his get, Pipes stood first with Brampton Financier and three of his get; Bull second, with Brampton Eminent Raleigh, and Josselyn & Young third on the Hood Farm bull and his get. Cow and two of her offspring went to Josselyn & Young, with Robinson second, and Pipes' third. Bull's Brampton Eminent Raleigh was senior and grand champion, while their junior yearling, Brampton Phra, was junior champion and reserve. In the females, Bull's cow, Brampton Eminent Gidder, was senior champion, also grand champion, and Pipes' Babbitt was



Bargenock Blue Bell —30839—

Ayrshire cow. Grand champion, Toronto, 1910. Owner, Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

to Canada to sell for long prices. "Enough said," Chas. Symes showed a nice yearling stallion, and Geo. Chamberlain a fine mare and foal.

The draft, delivery, and general-purpose classes brought out many useful animals, but none of merit.

BEEF CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., and R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, were the only exhibitors. The former exhibited some twenty head, and the later nine or ten. Archibald won the major portion of the prizes, including the championships and herd prizes. Snowball's Scottish Clipper, a Dryden bull, and last year well up at Toronto, was reserve, and crowded hard for better place.

Herefords.—W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., showed all the Whitefaces—good ones, too, and brought out in fine fit. They would be a credit to any Province.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The strong stock exhibit of the Fair was the dairy cattle. Some of Canada's best herds and animals were there, and the competition was keen. The numbers were: Ayrshires, 115; Jerseys, 102; Holsteins, 60; Guernseys, 27; grades, 17, making a total of 321 entries, out of some 650 in horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Ayrshires.—Such well-known breeders as McIntyre Bros. and M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B.; Retson Bros. and C. P. Blanchard, of Truro, N. S.; Chas. Symes, of Minudie, N. S., and P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., need no

reserve. Bull's Mermaid was the junior champion, with the senior heifer calf reserve. All the way through, the classes were well filled, and the judge, H. G. Clark, of Georgetown, Ont., had his hands full.

Holsteins.—Four good Holstein herds were out to represent the black-and-white breed. Logan Bros.; and Harding Bros., of Welsford, N. B.; Dickie & Son, Central Onslow, N. S.; and Lea & Clark, from Victoria, P. E. I., were the exhibitors. Many of the animals shown were either bred by or from Logan Bros.' stock. There was nothing for "Stan" to do but smile, whether he lost or won. The progeny of his own herd were winning, in any case. In bulls three years and upwards, Dickie stood first with Sir Rooker Posch Artis, a Logan bull, by Sir Artis Mercedes Posch; Logan Bros. were second on Mercena Vale. It might have been otherwise, but Judge Ballantyne judged as the animals appeared to him, and nobody yelled "hurt." In two-year-olds, Logan's Laddie stood first, followed by Harding, Dickie and Lea & Clark. Senior yearlings went: Lea & Clark, Harding, and Logan; while Clark's Bob Dorinda was the sole entry in juniors—alone, but he was mighty! In senior and junior bull calves, Logan and Lea & Clark divided honors evenly. Senior championship went to Dickie Bros., on Sir Rooker Posch Artis, with Logan's Mercena Vale reserve. Junior championship went to Clark's Bob Dorinda. This junior yearling was also grand champion. He is another of Logan Bros.' breeding, that Clark purchased last year. He is a good calf, that promises, under Clark's care, to make a great bull. Lea & Clark have been but ten years in the Hol-

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steins, yet they have done more than most men would in twenty-five. Not all the brainy Islanders leave home. In the female classes, Logan Bros. and Lea & Clark divided honors fairly evenly, with Harding and Dickie breaking in now and again. Senior herds went to Logan Bros., Lea & Clark, and Dickie. Junior herds went to Logan Bros., first and third; Lea & Clark, second. Bull and three of his get was awarded Logan, Dickie, Harding. Cow and two of offspring, Lea & Clark, Harding, Logan. Champion senior female, Logan, on Piet VI. Junior champion, Lea & Clark, on Aggie Van Voran De Kol. Grand champion, Logan's Piet VI. Space does not permit of further detail, though much might be written.

Guernseys.—The Guernseys shown were good ones—none better in Canada. They came from the herds of Roper Bros., and Jas. Roper & Sons, both of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Corning, McMonagle, and others, were not out. Unfair discrimination against their breed in regard to prizes, was the reason given. We think the point well taken, too. For example, in the Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein list, bulls three years old and upwards, five prizes, amounting to seventy-five dollars; Guernseys, four prizes, amounting to thirty-eight dollars—fifty cents over one-half. This continued down the list. Roper Bros. won most of the first prizes, though now and again Jas. Roper & Sons set up top. All the animals were good specimens of the breed, and shown in nice condition. Golden Opinion, Roper Bros.' stock bull, is a good animal, but their yearling, Dolly's Masher, is the coming bull. He is one of the best we have seen this year. The championships all

went to Roper Bros. Their cow, Dolly of the Villet (imp.), is one of the best in Canada—a dairy animal full of quality, and carrying an ideal udder. Roper Bros. are two more Islanders who deserve credit for their enterprise. Both are young men, who began a few years ago with practically nothing; to-day they have good farms and a fine herd.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit numbered about one hundred and forty-odd entries, made up of Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. There were not many of any one breed—some good, and some poor.

Cotswolds.—Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S., and Donald Innes, "Uncle Donald, from the Tobique," N. B., "the first Maritime grain-breeder," owned all the Cotswolds. It was Corning all the way. His sheep were good, and in condition. Innes also had some good specimens, but not in show shape.

Lincolns.—The Lincolns were a fair lot. Chas. Symes, of Minudie, N. S., had no competition.

Oxfords.—Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S., and Chas. Symes, were the only exhibitors. Baker won the chief prizes. They had some extra good sheep, well fitted.

Shropshires.—This popular breed had but one exhibitor, Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, P. E. I., who alone upheld the honors of the breed. He showed a few choice animals in good shape, especially his Dryden-bred ram, purchased last fall at the Dominion Government sale.

Southdowns had two exhibitors, Cephas Nunn

and Baker & Sons. Both showed good specimens, but Nunn had the best of the argument.

The Dorsets belonged to E. S. Grant, of Yarmouth, and Symes; the Hampshires by Nunn, and the Cheviots to J. G. Macaulay and Geo. Symes. A few specimens of each breed were out.

SWINE.

The swine at the Dominion Exhibition were judged in fifteen minutes, and then the judge had time to talk between classes. Seven Duroc-Jerseys, plus eleven that arrived after the Fair had started, and eight Poland-Chinas, all fair specimens of their respective breeds, were out. But where were the host of other good hog men that show at the various Maritime shows, and finally hold a round-up at Amherst in December? Where, and why not at the Dominion Fair? We have met many swine men, as well as breeders of other stock. Prizes too small and too few, was the general complaint. A Dominion Exhibition, with a Dominion grant of fifty thousand dollars, and only some ten thousand five hundred offered for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Then it is doubtful if two-thirds of the amount offered is paid out in prizes. We question if it is. Further, we have not yet met anyone who could figure the whole prize list at much above eighteen thousand dollars. Careful estimators say that less than seventy per cent. will be paid out as prize-money. Thirty thousand would have been quite little enough to offer as prize-money at a Dominion Exhibition. Question: Is the Dominion grant going where and doing the good it was intended to do?

Western Fair Favored with Fine Weather.

The weather seemed its brightest and best on the Western Fair of 1910, and the exhibition deserved it. Surrounded by a matchless agricultural country, the excellence of which is becoming more and more appreciated, London has always been a popular show center, and this year the people of both country and town were out en masse to witness an exhibition of genuine merit. The management have been doing some house-cleaning, and deserve the hearty commendation of the public upon the results in such gratifying evidence. The grounds and buildings presented a most pleasing appearance, keeping vividly in mind the associations of verdure and foliage so long associated with the old "Queen's Park," which it is hoped, for the sake of the people and the city's interests, will be preserved in beautiful perpetuity. That a renewed interest in the exhibition is being taken by manufacturers and other business men was evident from the displays that crowded the main building and the manufacturers' building. The former never looked better in the history of the show, the art annex being replete with fine industrial displays. Unfortunately, the pictures of the artists were packed into narrow compass in one of the galleries, where one canvas overlapped another for sheer lack of wall room, some affixed to posts and others "skied." This department might be made a more valuable educational feature, and probably by another year adequate provision will be arranged, where good works of art can be observed with comfort. The decorations of the "Palace" were attractive and in good taste, and nothing could have surpassed the beauty, excellence and variety of some of the immense displays made by several manufacturing establishments.

In the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings were to be found displays of vegetables, and other farm products, fruits and flowers, which in the first and last named divisions easily outclassed what had been seen at the Canadian National Exhibition. Western Ontario still holds the palm when it comes to displays of field and garden crops. Experts pronounced the potatoes the finest they had ever seen anywhere, and other vegetables were not a whit behind. The London Branch of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association made a comprehensive showing, that received favorable comment. In quality the fruit was superb, and the flowers most beautiful. The creations in color and form which professional and amateur florists have made are simply marvellous.

In the dairy building the public were delighted at the way in which the cheese and butter exhibits could be seen, the former being particularly attractive. Next to eating these products, nothing more could be desired. As usual, great throngs followed the buttermaking competitions, though one good dame remarked that she guessed in the olden time they could make just as good rolls, and not so much fuss about it either.

Outside, near this department, Morley Pettit, the Provincial Apiarist, gave demonstrations in handling bees to even far greater crowds than watched the process at Toronto. This sort of educational attraction should be encouraged. Mr. Pettit handed out some literature that opened the eyes of many to the economic value of beekeeping in Ontario.

The poultry exhibit was conceded to be the largest and best in quality ever seen on the Lon-

don show grounds, which is saying a good deal. Nearly a couple of hundred extra coops provided were all filled.

The C.P.R. had a fine exhibit in the main building, exploiting the grain-growing resources of Western Provinces, and the fine British Columbia fruit, shown at Toronto, was again displayed, exciting very favorable comment.

A good deal of surprise was expressed at the absence of Provincial exhibits by the Ontario Department of Agriculture at the Western Fair, and also something representative from the Ontario Agricultural College, at an exhibition visited by thousands of young men from all over Western Ontario.

In order to provide accommodation for the wonderful growth of the cement industries, a large addition was made to the manufacturers' building, and it was overcrowded.

There was a large and very fine carriage display, local firms being allowed to exhibit in shows held in their own towns, under an arrangement which the trade have made among themselves.

The live-stock exhibits, which, as usual at London, were large and of the most approved modern types in nearly all classes, are reviewed elsewhere. Suggestions have been made for strengthening the character of the grand-stand entertainment programme in future. The management surely should provide ample seating about the grounds where women weary of sight-seeing might rest themselves betimes in comfort and cleanliness.

The appearance of the grounds was wonderfully improved by the cleaning out of the noisy and degrading features of the "Midway." The management deserve the thanks of the public for this great, though accidental, improvement in the fair. Stockmen, manufacturers, merchants, and others, who, at great trouble and expense, make legitimate exhibits, were most cordial in their praise of the absence of the side-show ruff-raff, which in former years was a sorry interference with the rest of the exhibition. In a general way exhibitors spoke highly of their treatment at London this year. It is to be hoped that other exhibitions where the reform is needed will follow the praiseworthy example of the London show directors in applying the knife to features that never should be tolerated in a decent Canadian show ground. Weather conditions up to Thursday, when these introductory remarks go to press, have been ideal, and, taken all together, the Western Fair was a decided success.

Horses.

Western Ontario once more demonstrated her reputation as a breeding ground for high class horses by the equine display at the Western Fair. While there might well be more entries in the pure-bred breeding classes, the quality of some that were exhibited was gratifying to admirers of good horseflesh.

The classification provided in the prize list, however, would stand some improvement. For instance, excepting mature stallions and three-year-olds, there is no place for Standard breeds to show except among a nondescript aggregation of roadsters and harness horses. A class of Standard breeds, with all but registered animals excluded, should surely be provided. Likewise, in heavy drafts, it would seem that the same might very well be hung in the pure-bred classes.

In the class for registered Clydesdales, it is closely bordering a farce to allow geldings to show against fillies in what is generally regarded as exclusively a breeding class. The place for geldings is in a harness class. With a few such alterations in the classification and rules, the horse department of the Fair would be more in keeping with the dignity and educative pretensions of such an exhibition as that of Western Ontario's metropolis.

CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdales were represented by excellent entries in nearly every section of the class, the mares and fillies being exceptionally strong in numbers, size and quality, while the best of the stallions were up to a fairly high standard of merit, and would compare well with the exhibits at any show in the Dominion. The class was capably judged by John A. Boag, of Queensville, Ont. Exhibitors were: Leiper & Moon, Londesboro; Bawden & Mossip, St. Mary's; Jas. Henderson, Belton; T. E. Robson, London; J. R. Johnson, Springfield; A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas; Austin Dingman, Maplewood; John Semple, Milverton; Arthur Ulyot, St. Mary's; Geo. Spearin, Perryland; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; Frank Davis, Otterville; G. A. Attridge, Clachan; Jas. Smillie & Son, Inwood; John Spearman, Inwood; Chas. F. Heidt, Frome; Wm. Brock, Winchelsea; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mayleton; R. Brown, Glendale; W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford; Wm. McGhee, Beachville.

In the section for stallions four years or over were five good useful horses, most of which had quality and action, combined with good depth of ribs, and a fair amount of size and substance. Dunderdeer, the first-prize horse, shown by Leiper & Moon, is a well-balanced brown, seven-year-old son of Sir Hugo, of fine type and quality, and fair amount of size, but he had a close competitor in Bawden & Mossip's good-bodied and well-proportioned four-year-old King's Model, by the same sire, placed second. In a large class of three-year-old stallions, a popular first was found in Captain T. E. Robson's King's Cupbearer, a well-proportioned and clever-acting brown son of Lordland's Pride, by Baron's Pride, which was later given the championship of the class, while James Henderson's Cherry Prince, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, made a strong competitor. In a large class of two-year-old stallions, A. Dingman had the winner in his Scottish Mains, a well-built bay, while John Semple's Cadzow Fashion, by Hiawatha, a big, strong brown, made a close second. The brood mares, each with a promising foal at foot, were big, broad, and of good quality, while the fillies, as a rule, in every section, were a creditable display. Following is the award list for the class.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Leiper & Moon, on Dunderdeer; 2, Bawden & Mossip, on King's Model; 3, Henderson, on Cherry Prince; 4, Brown, on King's Cupbearer; 5, Robson, on King's Model; 6, Johnson, on Edinburgh Monarch; 7, McNiven, Stallion, 2 years old; 1, Dingman, on Scottish Mains; 2, Semple, on Cadzow Fashion; 3, Ulyot; 4, McGhee, on Stallion, 1 year old—1, Geo. Spearin; 2, Prouse; 3, Davis; 4, Attridge, Champion—T. E. Ferguson & Sons, King's Cupbearer. Mares with foal by her side—1, Attridge, on

Bloom of Ironside; 2, Smillie & Son, on Lily Webster; 3, Prouse, on Belle; 4, Hogg & Son, Filly, 3 years old—1, McNiven, on Princess of Dunure; 2, Spearman, on Queen of Lillies; 3, Heidt, on Fanny Kyle. Filly, 2 years old—1, Brock, on Maggie Trainor; 2, McNiven, on Clyde Park Queen; 3, Semple; 4, Dingman. Yearling filly—1, Semple, on Flash Ellen; 2, McNiven; 3, Ferguson & Sons. Foal of 1910—1, Prouse; 2, Hogg & Son; 3, Smillie & Son; 4, Attridge. Best mare, any age, and mare champion—McNiven's three-year-old Princess of Dunure. Pair Clydesdales or Shires in harness—1, McGhee; 2, McNiven; 3, Heidt.

SHIRES.

The entries in this class were not numerous, but the quality of the class in nearly every section shown was good. The gray three-year-old stallion, Imp. Proportion, shown by Porter Bros., of Appleby, is appropriately named, being compactly built, strong in his back, well ribbed, and has good bone and fine action; while the champion, Sandboy 2nd, a bay two-year-old, Canadian-bred, sired by Imp. Sandboy, three times champion at Toronto, and shown by Frank Drury & Sons, Charing Cross, is a colt of great size for his age, with grand action and fine quality of bone. The class was well judged by John McDiarmid, of Lucknow. Exhibitors were: J. McAlpine, Glencoe; Porter Bros., Appleby; Frank Drury & Sons, Charing Cross, and the awards were as follows:

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, McAlpine, on King of Anglesey. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Porter Bros., on Proportion; 2, Drury & Sons, on Joe Gans. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Drury & Sons, on Sandboy 2nd. Stallion, champion—1, Drury & Sons, on Sandboy 2nd. Brood mare—1, Porter Bros. Foal—1, Porter Bros. Mare champion—Porter Bros.

HEAVY DRAFT.

Some very fair Canadian-bred Clydesdales, registered and grade, were forward to represent this class, which was judged by Mr. McDiarmid. Mr. Smillie's big brown, Baron McKinley, constituted a lone entry in the aged stallion class, and made a respectable bid for championship against the first-prize three-year-old Glenrae, a good bay horse, by Great Britain, exhibited by T. McMichael & Son, of Seaforth. T. A. Cox's Belmont Royal split a pair of McMichael's two-year-old colts, first going to a well-grown, fairly-compact brown, called Blackband Sensation. In brood mares, the red ticket decked McMichael's Doll Flashknot, whose foal, by Glenrae, was first in its class. An awkward situation confronted the judge in three-year-old fillies and geldings, where a rangy, light-bay gelding, of a sort very useful on a farm, but by no means of true draft type, gave cause for hesitation. Mr. Murray's pair, however, being finally placed one and two. A full brother to the third-prize three-year-old walked to the head of the next class. He was nearer the draft-horse model, more compact, with heavier bone and more feather. Champion female was Dickson Bros.' first-prize yearling filly, by "The Rejected," a sire imported by Robert Ness, which has succeeded in transmitting considerable quality to at least this one of his get. Awards follow:

Aged stallions—1, Jas. Smillie & Son, Inwood. Stallion, 3 years old—1, T. McMichael, Seaforth; 2, Jas. Elgie & Son, Dresden. Stallion, 2 years old—1, T. McMichael; 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford; 3, McMichael. Yearling stallion—1, Wm. McGhee, Beachville; 2, J. E. Alderson, Kintore. Sweepstakes stallion—McMichael. Brood mare with foal—1, McMichael & Son; 2, Calder & Henderson, Kintore. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1 and 2, D. A. Murray, Bennington; 3, P. Farrell, Woodstock; 4, Alex. F. McNiven, St. Thomas. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, P. Farrell; 2, Wm. H. Clark, Mt. Brydges; 3, W. J. Lamb, Tancred; 4, J. E. Alderson, Kintore. Yearling filly or gelding—1, Dickson Bros., Atwood; 2, Calder & Henderson. Foal of 1910—1, McMichael. Sweepstakes mare—Dickson Bros. Pair Heavy Drafts—1, D. A. Murray, Bennington.

PERCHERONS.

Competition in Percherons was confined to the brood mares, the rest being an easy sweep for R. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, whose five-year-old stallion, Cadet, represented them creditably in the aged class. Three-year-old stallions stood: First, Harbour; second, Halaska; third, Heron. In aged mares, they won handily with Bien-a-Moi, sold, by the way, to E. E. Hanmer, of Norwich. The second-prize mare was a gray called Florine, bred in Illinois, owned and exhibited by J. R. Johnson, of Springfield. The third mare was shown by N. E. Burton, of Port Stanley.

The entry in German Coach was R. Hamilton & Sons' Hofrat.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Several very good blood horses were submitted for judgment and discrimination. In the aged stallion class, Cricklade, a typical Thoroughbred, full of bone and quality, and up to a good size, obtained the highest award over Main Chance, second at Toronto, in harness. While an excellent horse,

Judge W. H. Millman considered him not quite so typical of the breed about the head. Cricklade is a Madison Square first-prize winner, and has been first and champion at London in the three successive years he has been shown here. A number of very good quality animals appeared in the Beck special class for cavalry horses, geldings or mares, to be sired by a Thoroughbred. Some of them might, however, do with a little more bone. Adelaide C., the first-prize three-year-old filly, has been first at London for three years. The awards follow:

Aged stallions—1, W. H. Shore, Glanworth, on Cricklade; 2, Hutchison & McKee, Sandhill, on Main Chance; 3, John Coventry, Woodstock, on Springfield 2nd. Stallion, 3 years old—1, B. Thayer, Aylmer, on Nasbaden; 2, Thayer, on Ormiston. Sweepstakes stallion—Cricklade. Brood mare with foal—1, John Coventry, on Victoria; 2, E. J. Brady, Glanworth, on Cybell; 3, John Coventry, on Springfield; 4, John Coventry, on Redtop. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, John Coventry, on Adelaide C.; 2, Robert Erskine, London. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, John Coventry. Foal of 1910—1, John Coventry, on a colt from Victoria, by Cricklade. 2, E. J. Brady. Sweepstakes mare—John Coventry, on Victoria. Sweepstakes stallion, and three of his get—W. H. Shore, with Cricklade.

HACKNEYS.

Hackneys could hardly be called a strong class. A solitary aged stallion was Bawden & Mossip's capital Hesterton Performer, by Conquest, champion against the only two-year-old, Shawhill King, by Mathias. Shawhill King has shown his breeding, we are informed, by several winnings at Scottish shows. Noteworthy among the females were Cox's well-known Oak Park Daisy, awarded several specials as best Hackney mare on line, and best mare in harness. She was beaten for championship by Mrs. Hamilton's first-prize three-year-old filly, an uncommonly sweet, tidy Hackney-Standard-bred cross, showing much quality, but not yet developed to her best performance. She was got by Black Doctor, out of a mare by Black Mac. Awards, as placed by H. J. Darroch, follow:

Aged stallions—1, Bawden & Mossip, St. Mary's. Two-year-old stallions—1, W. J. Dale, Seaforth. Stallion, any age—Bawden & Mossip. Brood mare with foal—1, Archie Blakie, White Oak; 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Mrs. A. W. Hamilton, Sunderland; 2, John McMillan, Belmont. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, McMillan. Filly or gelding, yearling—1, W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford. Foal of 1910—1, Blakie; 2, Cox. Female, any age—1, Mrs. Hamilton. Best Hackney stallion over 14.2—1, Mossip. Best Hackney mare over 14.2—1, Cox. Best mare on line—1, Cox. Best stallion, any age, on line—1, Mossip. Best mare in harness—1, Cox.

ROADSTERS.

This is the county-fair designation of the class in which provision is made for Standard-breds. They show, too (that is, the stallions), almost any old way, some on line and some in harness. This is the present result of a compromise between divergent opinions. According to the prize-list only stallions three years and upwards require to be registered others may be anything, so long as they show type and speed. Revision of the prize-list is urgently needed. In the aged-stallion class Mograzia, of course, polished off the ring. Mograzia does not compete. He is simply exhibited, and takes without serious dispute what

ever may be going. The remaining prizes are contested for. McCartney's "The Ornament" was second, and Thody's Driftaway third. In three-year-olds again, Miss Wilks' Jim Todd, shown in harness, laid it all over the rest. Jenkins' second-prize colt, shown on the line, was also a very good sort. The third was a pacer. In the two-year-olds, Dr. Coates showed an exceptionally good trotter, by McKinney Boy, and out of a very good dam. Henderson's, in second, was a pacer, by the celebrated grey ghost, "The Eel." He resembles his sire, but is thicker, and shows considerable quality.

In brood mares, first was awarded to Mr. Holman, and second to Johnston Bros., leaving third as the portion of Mrs. Hamilton's spirited black, Susette, by Simon, the sire of Free Bond 2.04. By her side was a beautiful quality three-months foal, got by the Hackney stallion, Warwick Paragon, now dead.

In the harness classes, singles and doubles, trotters and pacers, Miss Wilks cleaned up the firsts.

The roadster judge was N. Wade, of Bothwell.

Awards: Aged stallions—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.; 2, J. McCartney, London, Ont.; 3, Dan Thody, Thamesville; 4, W. A. Jenkins, London. Stallion, three years old—1, Miss Wilks; 2, W. A. Jenkins; 3, W. M. Lockwood, Melbourne. Stallions, two years old—1, Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville; 2, Jas. Henderson, Hyde Park; 3, A. W. Brownlee, London. Stallion, yearling—1, Johnston Bros., London; 2, Jas. Henderson. Sweepstakes stallion—Miss Wilks.

Brood mare and foal—1, Wm. Holman, Newry; 2, Johnston Bros.; 3, Mrs. A. W. Hamilton, Sunderland; 4, John McAlpine, Dutton. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, J. A. Brownlee, London. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Wm. Holman; 2, Johnston Bros.; 3, Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; 4, Mrs. Brownlee, London. Filly or gelding, yearling—1, Wm. Holman; 2, Johnston

Bros., London, Ont.; 3, P. Farrell, Woodstock. Foal of 1910—1, W. H. O'Dell, London; 2, A. Fraser, London; 3, C. W. Wilson, Thorndale; 4, Johnston Bros. Mare, any age—Miss Wilks, on Ocean Bell. Stallion and three of his get—1, Johnston Bros.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Judge—John McDiarmid, Lucknow.

Brood mare with foal—1, Allen Downman, Evelyn. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, Dickson Bros., Atwood. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1 and 2, Calder & Henderson, Kintore; 3, W. J. Lamb, Tancred. Yearling filly or gelding—1, Dickson Bros.; 2 and 3, O. Johnston, London Jct. Foals—1, Allen Downman; 2, Calder & Henderson.

Pair of geldings or mares in harness—1, Ed. Burton, Middlemarch.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.

Judge—Thos. Roulston.

Aged stallion—1, Jas. McFarlane, Falkirk; 2, H. T. Rigney, Devizes; 3, D. H. Porter, London. Three-year-old stallion—1, R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe. Stallion, two years old—1, Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock. Stallion, yearling—1, Wm. Holman, Newry. Stallion, any age—1, Jas. McFarlane. Brood mare with foal—1, T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; 2, Jno. McMillan, Belmont; 3, Archie Blakie, White Oak; 4, Frank H. Silcox, Iona.

PONIES.

Judge—John McPherson.

Shetland stallion, any age—1, J. M. Young, London East; 2, L. C. Lackie, London; 3, J. Harris, London. Shetland mare, any age—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford; 2, Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; 3, J. H. Banbury, Zenda.

Welsh stallion, any age—1, S. Cutcheon, Hespeler; 2, Bert C. Ratz; 3, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford. Welsh mare, any age—1, Miss Marion Beck, London; 2, Bert C. Ratz; 3, J. Lloyd-Jones.

General, mare under 12 hands, with foal—1, J. H. Banbury. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Bert C. Ratz. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Ratz; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Banbury. Pony, 12 hands or under, in harness—1, Miss Marion Beck; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, Lila E. Guest, Ballymote. Over 12 hands and under 13—1, Cox; 2 and 3, Ratz.



Champion Oxford Down Ram, Toronto, 1910.

Imported and exhibited by Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

Pair ponies in harness, 13 hands and under—1, Ratz; 2, Banbury.

DAIRYMEN'S OUTFIT.

Special, best dairymen's outfit—1, City Creamery, London; 2, C. W. Hourd & Son, Glendale; 3, Albert E. Hourd, London; 4, C. H. Parsons, London.

Cattle.

There was a very creditable representation of the breeds of cattle at the Western Fair, and competition was keen in all the classes, except that of the Galloways, in which there was only one exhibitor, the stables being filled nearly to the limit of their capacity with animals, in nearly every case brought out in fine condition.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn class was uncommonly well filled in every section, and made the best showing of the breed ever seen at London, the animals being of excellent type and brought out in splendid condition. The exhibitors were Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man.; H. Smith, Hay; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; Estate of Jas. Gibb, Brooksdale; H. Fairbairn, Thedford.

The class was judged by Geo. Miller, Brougham, and Captain T. E. Robson, London, who overturned some of the Toronto awards, notably in the section for cows three years and over, in which the white Van Horne cow, Spicy's Lady, placed fourth at Toronto, was here rightly given first, while the second-prize cow at Toronto was not in the money at London; the Van Horne cow, which was first in the milking class at Toronto, being second here, and Gardhouse & Sons' grand roan cow, Fairy Fame, by Scottish Prince, third. The championship for best bull was given to Harry Smith's two-year-old, Ben Wyvis, in a close contest with Gardhouse & Sons' three-year-old, Archer's First, and the female championship to Van Horne's cow, Spicy's Lady. The award list in full follows:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Gardhouse & Sons, on Archer's First; 2, Van Horne, on Mistletoe Eclipse. Bull, 2 years old—1, Smith, on Ben Wyvis; 2, Gibb Estate, on Brooksdale Warrior; 3, Amos & Sons, on Waverley. Bull 1 year old—1, Van Horne, on Roquan Hero; 2, Amos, on Scottish Crown. Bull calf, senior—1, Smith, on Multi-ner; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Royal Archer; 3 and 4, Fairbairn. Bull calf, junior—1 and 2, Amos & Sons, on Orange Emblem and Royal Fragrance; 3, Van Horne, on Masterpiece. Bull champion—Smith's Ben Wyvis; reserve, Gardhouse & Sons' Archer's First.

Cow, 3 years and over—1 and 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady and Sunbeam's Queen; 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Fairy Fame; 4, Amos & Sons, on Nonpareil 44th. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose and Royal Queen; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Undine Daisy. Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd and Spicy's Princess. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Van Horne, on Lady Avondale; 2 and 3, Amos & Sons, on Spring Grove Beauty and Pleasant Valley Fragrance. Heifer calf, senior—1, Van Horne, on Roan Queen; 2, Amos & Sons, on Victoria of Pleasant Valley; 3, Smith, on Golden Butterfly. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 2, Amos, on Victoria of Pleasant Valley and Pleasant Valley Mysie. Female champion—Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady.

Graded herd—1, Van Horne; 2, Gardhouse & Sons; 3, Amos & Sons. Young herd—1, Van Horne; 2, Amos & Sons. Two animals the get of one sire—1, Smith (Gold Drop); 2, Van Horne (Spicy Marquis). Produce of one cow—1, Van Horne (English Lady 20th).

HEREFORDS.

The whitefaces were represented by selections from the herds of H. D. Smith, Hamilton; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; O'Neil Bros., Southgate, and Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, and for the most part were excellent specimens of the breed, the Ingleside herd of H. D. Smith having been reinforced by a new importation. The prizes were well distributed by the judge, W. H. Gooding, Islington. The award list is as follows:

Bull, 3 years or over—1, O'Neil Bros., on Prime Lad 32nd; 2, Clifford, on Bourton of Ingleside. Bull, 2 years old—1, Skippon, on Picton; 2, Smith, on Duxmoor 5th. Bull 1 year old—1, Smith, on Bonnie Brae 21st; 2, Clifford, on Curly. Bull calf—1 and 2, Clifford, on Bourton Boy and Bourton Lad; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Protector. Bull, any age, champion—Smith's yearling Bonnie Brae 21st.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 3, Clifford, on Amy 4th and Delilah; 2, Smith, on Jessie of Ingleside. Cow, 3 years old—1, Smith, on Princess 7th; 2, Clifford, on Amy 10th; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Gladys. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Clifford, on May Queen 3rd; 2, Smith, on Rubella 13th; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Prime Lass. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Clifford, on Rosette and Beau's Columbia; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Prime Rose. Heifer calf—1 and 3, Clifford; 2, Smith. Female champion—Smith's three-year-old, Princess 7th. Graded herd—1, Smith; 2, Clifford; 3, O'Neil. Four calves—1, Clifford; 2, Smith; 3, O'Neil.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The "Doddies" were well represented by selections from the herds of James Bowman, Guelph; T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, and R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., and were capably judged by Captain T. E. Robson, London, and W. H. Gooding, Islington; the Guelph herd winning the majority of principal prizes, while Col. McEwen, a new exhibitor in this interesting field, and T. B. Broadfoot, an enthusiast for the breed, both made a good showing. The award list follows:

Bull 3 years and over—1, Bowman, on Magnificent (imp.); 2, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Leader. Bull, 2 years old—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Mark 3rd; 2, McEwen. Bull calf—1, Bowman, on E. P. Wizard; 2 and 3, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Lord Napier and Prince Leopold; 4, R. McEwen.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 3rd; 2, McEwen; 3, Broadfoot, on Kyma 11th. Cow, 3 years old—1, Bowman, on Beauty 4th; 2, McEwen. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, Bowman, on Valentine and Rosebud 10th; 3, Broadfoot, on Mayflower 10th. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Bowman, on E. P. Witch; 2 and 3, Broadfoot, on Lady Violet 2nd and Balmedie Pride. Heifer calf—1, Bowman; 2 and 3, Broadfoot. Bull, any age, champion—Bowman's Magnificent. Female champion—Bowman's Elm Park Beauty 4th. Graded herd—1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot; 3, McEwen. Young herd, bred by exhibitor—1, Broadfoot.

GALLOWAYS.

Only one herd of Galloways, that of Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, was represented, and all prizes entered for were awarded this herd.

The Dairy Breeds.

The dairy breeds were well represented at London by selections from prominent Ontario herds, the character and quality of the animals being up to a high-class standard.

AYRSHIRES.

Two right-good herds, those of Wm. Stewart & Son, of Menie, well and widely known breeders, and persistent exhibitors, and A. S. Turner & Son, Rykman's Corners, new adventurers in the competition at the leading shows, who made a very creditable record at the Western, capturing a good share of the principal prizes. The class was judged by Geo. McCormack, Rockton. The awards follow:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Turner, on Pearlstone of Glenora; 2, Stewart, on Queen's Messenger. Bull, 1 year old—1, Stewart, on Cashier of Springhill; 2, Turner, on Vannessock Forest King. Bull calf—1, 2 and 4, Stewart, on Sandy, Prince, and White Sheaf; 3, Turner, on White Star. Bull, champion—Turner's Pearlstone of Glenora.

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Stewart, on Annie Laurie; 2, 3 and 4, Turner, on White Floss, Nora and Jimima. Cow, 3 years old—1, 3 and 4, Turner, on Grace, Grace of Wellesley, and Ruby; 2, Stewart, on Kenmure Lady. Heifer, 2 years—1, Stewart, on Dewdrop of Menie; 2, Turner, on Canadian Girl of Hickory Hill. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2 and 4, Stewart, on Jean Armour 3rd, Lady Heather and Blue Bell; 3, Turner, on Princess May of Springbank. Heifer calf—1 and 4, Stewart; 2 and 3, Turner. Female champion—Turner's three-year-old Grace. Herd, graded as to ages—1, Stewart; 2, Turner. Herd, four calves under 1 year—1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Turner.

HOLSTEINS.

The Black-and-Whites were represented by selections from the excellent business herds of James Rettie and A. E. Hulet, Norwich, and Lakeview Farm, Bronte, the majority of first awards going to the first-named. The Lakeview entries, while showing great indications of capacity for work at the pail, were not in as high condition as the others; they are evidently workers of the best class. The prize list follows:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Rettie, on Count Mercena Posch; 2, Lakeview Farm, on Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. Bull, 2 years old—1, Hulet, on Prince Abbekirk Mercena; 2, Rettie, on Franc 3rd's Calamity De Kol. Bull, 1 year old—1, Rettie, on Ina Tritome 2nd's Abbekirk; 2, Hulet, on Count 10th Abbekirk; 3, Lakeview Farm, on Lakeview De Kol Fayne. Bull calf, senior—1 and 2, Rettie; 3, Lakeview Farm. Bull calf, junior—1, Rettie; 2, 3 and 4, Lakeview Farm. Bull, champion—Rettie's Count Mercena Posch.

Cow, 4 years and over—1, 2 and 4, Rettie, first on De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale; 3, Hulet, on Madolyn Duchess De Kol. Cow, 3 years old—1, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Posch; 2 and 3, Rettie, on Rosa Bonheur Beauty. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 1, Rettie first on Cornelia of Homestead; 2, Lakeview Farm; 3, Hulet, on Ladoga Idaline Veeman. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, Rettie, on Pontiac Adelaide and Pride Mercena; 3, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Tensen. Senior heifer calf—1 and 2, Rettie; 3 and 4, Hulet. Junior heifer calf—1, Rettie; 2 and 4, Lakeview Farm; 3, Hulet. Female champion—Rettie's first prize aged cow. Herd—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Hulet. Young herd—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Hulet.

JERSEYS.

The Channel Islanders made a strong showing at London, the principal winners being the Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son, and that of David Duncan, of Don. Other exhibitors were: Chas. Rodgers, of Dorchester; Wm. Moore and Mrs. Lawrence, of London. The cattle were brought out in fine condition, and those in milk, for the most part, showed approved type, and carried large, shapely udders, and showed all indications of being profitable dairy workers. The class was judged by J. W. Humpidge, London, and the awards were as follows:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Jolly Oakland; 2 and 3, Duncan, on Fontaine's Boyle and Brilliant Golden Fern. Bull, 2 years old—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Ruby's Fereor. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Fereor Fox and Orange Fox; 3, Duncan, on Vernal Majesty. Bull calf, senior—1 and 2, Duncan, on Nita Stockwell and Golden Duke; 3, Bull & Son, on Blue Fox. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Golden Butter Lad and Brampton Merger. Champion bull—Bull & Son's Brampton Jolly Oakland.

Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Primrose and Brampton Lassie; 2, Duncan, on Lady Primrose of Don. Cow, 3 years old—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Agatha. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Bull & Son, on Rochelle; 2 and 3, Duncan, on Daisy Belle's Darling and Matinella. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Foxy Adelaide and Goldmot Jess; 3, Duncan, on Masterpiece's Beauty. Heifer calf, senior—1, Bull & Son, on Foxy Rosette; 2 and 3, Duncan, on Cora of Don and Effie's Princess. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 3, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Champion female—Bull & Son's Brampton Primrose. Graded herd—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Four calves under 1 year—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son.

FAT CATTLE.

All the prizes in this class went to Geo. Pritchard, Fergus, the only exhibitor.

Sheep.

As to type and quality, the various breeds of sheep were well represented at London, though the number of exhibitors and entries were not large. An increasing interest in this class of stock, on the part of farmers and visitors generally, was manifest, and an encouraging number of sales were made here, as also at the Toronto Exhibition.

SHROPSHIRES.

Entries of superior character and quality were forward in the Shropshire class from the flocks of J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville; John Lloyd-Jones, Burford, and J. & D. McPherson, Glanworth. The class was judged by Albert Shields, Caistorville, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Campbell. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Campbell. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Campbell; 3, McPherson. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Campbell. Pen of five shearlings—1, Campbell. Pen of 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Campbell; 2, McPherson. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Pen, Canadian-bred—1, Campbell; 2, McPherson. Ram, any age, champion—1, Campbell. Ewe, any age—1, Campbell.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Exhibitors in this class were John Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Robert McEwen, Byron; Wm. Simmington, Stony Creek, and the quality of the exhibits was up to a high standard. The judge, John Jackson, Abingdon, awarded the prizes as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen. Shearling ram—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram lamb—1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Simmington. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, McEwen. Pen, 5 shearlings—1, Lloyd-Jones. Pen lambs, 1 ram, 3 ewes—1, McEwen; 2, Simmington. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen. Pen, Canadian-bred—1, McEwen. Ram, any age, champion—1, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Lloyd-Jones.

HAMPSHIRE.

An excellent showing in this class was made by John Kelly, Shakespeare, and H. Arkell, Arkell. Judge, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Awards:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Kelly. Shearling ram—No entry. Ram lamb—1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Kelly; 2, Arkell. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Arkell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Arkell; 3, Kelly. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Kelly. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Kelly. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Arkell. Pen, Canadian-bred—1, Kelly. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Arkell. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Kelly.

OXFORD DOWNS.

E. B. Barbour, Erin, who showed a useful selection from his flock, was the only exhibitor in this

class, and all prizes entered for were awarded by the judge, J. E. Cousins, Harriston.

LEICESTERS.

A strong showing of this breed was made by the flocks of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; James Snell, Clinton; and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, and the judge was Wm. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, who awarded the prizes as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Smith; 2, Snell; 3, Whitelaw. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Smith; 2, Snell. Ram lamb—1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Smith. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Smith. Shearling ewe—1, Smith; 2, Snell; 3, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb—1, Smith; 2, Snell; 3, Whitelaw. Pen 5 shearlings—1, Smith, and 3, Whitelaw. Pen 5 lambs—1, Smith, and 3, Whitelaw. Pen of lambs—1, Whitelaw; 2, Smith. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Smith; 2, Snell. Pen, Canadian-bred—1, Whitelaw; 2, Smith. Ram, any age, champion—1, Smith. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Whitelaw.

COTSWOLDS.

A capital showing of Cotswolds was forward from the flocks of T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; J. H. Campbell and Son, Jericho, and Geo. Allen, Burford, and the awards were placed by John Kelly, Shakespeare, as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Campbell. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Shore; 2, Allen. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Campbell. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Allen. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Shore. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Allen; 3, Shore. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Shore. Pen of lambs—1, Shore; 2, Campbell. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Shore; 2, Allen. Pen, Canadian-bred—1, Shore; 2, Campbell. Ram, any age, champion—1, Shore. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Shore. Four lambs, the get of one ram—1, Shore; 2, Campbell.

LINCOLNS.

A strong showing of this breed was made from the flocks of John Lee & Sons, Highgate; Stevens & Mitchell, Lambeth, and J. S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown. The prizes were awarded by Frank Shore, White Oak, as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Lee & Sons; 2, Stevens & Mitchell. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Gosnell & Sons. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Lee & Sons; 2, Stevens & Mitchell. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Stevens & Mitchell. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Lee & Sons. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Stevens & Mitchell; 2, Lee & Sons. Pen of 5 shearlings—1, Lee & Sons. Pen of lambs—1, Lee & Sons; 2, Stevens & Mitchell. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Lee & Sons. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 and 2, Lee & Sons. Ram, any age, champion—1, Lee & Sons. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Lee & Sons.

DORSETS.

A very good showing of this breed was forward from the flocks of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and John A. Orchard, Shedden, which were placed by Judge J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Harding; 2, Orchard. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Orchard. Five shearlings—1, Harding. Pen of lambs—1, Harding; 2, Orchard. Flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs—1, Harding; 2, Orchard. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 and 2, Harding. Ram, any age, champion—1, Harding. Ewe, any age, champion—1, Harding.

Swine.

The exhibit of hogs, in number, was less than usual, presumably due partly to the unusually active demand for breeding stock, and the number of sales negotiated during the summer, but largely, so exhibitors affirm, to the meagreness of the prizes offered, which, in these times of booming prices and general prosperity, are scarcely sufficient to cover expenses. Certainly, the long range of empty pens in the swine department at the show this year should cause the management to seriously consider the question of providing more liberally for the encouragement of this important industry. In each of the two classes usually most largely represented, namely, Yorkshire and Berkshire, there was only one exhibitor, while, in most of the others, the competition was limited to two.

Yorkshires were splendidly represented by selections from the noted Summer Hill herd of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., which won the largest percentage of principal prizes at the National Exhibition, at Toronto, the previous week, and the Berkshire breed was championed by T. A. Cox, of Brantford, whose herd made a fine prizewinning record at the Western Provincial exhibitions this year. The awards in the Yorkshire class were placed by Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, and in the Berkshire class by Frank Teasdale, Concord.

Yorkshires were grandly represented by selections from the famous herd of D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and a few entries were made by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey. Major Hood, who judged the class, awarded all prizes entered for to Douglas & Sons, including herds and sweepstakes, except sec-

ond and third for sow under six months, and second for four pigs, offspring of one sow, which went to Mr. Nichol.

Chester Whites.—This breed was well shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCourcy, Bornholm, the majority of the entries being of good type and quality. The class was judged by Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, who awarded the prizes as follows: Boar, 2 years and over—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1, DeCourcy; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Sow under 6 months—1, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Four pigs under 6 months, offspring of one sow—1, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Herd, boar and 3 sows, any age—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright.

Hampshire.—The belted breed, exhibited by A. O'Neil & Son, Birr; Porter Bros., Appleby, and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, made a very creditable showing, and were judged by Frank Shore, White Oak, who placed the awards as follows: Boar, 2 years and over—1, Porter Bros.; 2, Hastings; 3, O'Neil. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, and 2, O'Neil; 3, Hastings. Boar, six months and under 1 year—1, Hastings; 2 and 3, O'Neil. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3, O'Neil; 2, Hastings. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Hastings; 2, O'Neil; 3, Porter Bros. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Hastings. Sow under six months—1, O'Neil; 2 and 3, Hastings. Four pigs under 6 months, offspring of one sow—1, Hastings. Boar and three sows, any age—1, Hastings.

Poultry.

A liberal increase of several hundred entries was distributed throughout the Poultry Department. Turkeys and water-fowl were particularly strong, while some of the newer breeds of chickens furnished an impressive display. Rhode Island Reds were out in force; Leghorns showed up pretty well; Golden Wyandottes were quite a large class, but some of the old stand-bys, such as White Wyandottes and Rocks, were not so numerous as in some previous years. Albeit, good specimens were in the coops. The award list will be published later.

In the Dairy Building.

The new cold storage for cheese, which the management of the Western Fair very kindly installed this year, and for which they are to be highly commended, not only added much to the appearance, but will insure in future the cheese being kept at a proper temperature. This was a much-needed improvement, and the dairymen of Western Ontario appreciate the enterprise of the fair board in recognizing the interest of the cheese industry, by placing at their disposal such a handsome practical storage. This should bring out larger exhibits from year to year.

The exhibit of cheese and butter was large and of excellent quality, the August cheese scoring higher than usual; and, taking it all together, the dairymen are to be congratulated on the success of this department.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture had an exhibition samples of milk, illustrating the effect of contamination by many different bacteria. This was a revelation to many people, and showed very distinctly how necessary it is that in order to have clean, pure milk, as free as possible from injurious germs, every precaution should be taken to prevent road dust, stable dust, bits of hay and straw, flies, hairs, and so forth, and any other bacteria-laden material, from entering the milk, not only at the time of milking, but subsequently, in transit, or in the home until it is consumed.

A large number of leaflets were handed out to visitors, which give instructions in the production of sanitary milk, and also information on the care of milk in the household.

DAIRY PRIZES, WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

CHEESE.

Sec. 1, August Colored—1, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, score 96½; 2, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 96; 3, Geo. W. Empey, Newry, 95½; 4, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 95½.

Sec. 2, August White—1, T. J. Humphrey, Avonbank, 96; 2, C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95½; 3, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, 95½; 4, W. S. Stocks, Britton, 95½.

Sec. 3, June and July Colored—1, D. Menzies, Molesworth, 96 1-12; 2, C. Donnelly, 95½; 3, R. A. Thompson, 95½; 4, A. E. Shapland, White Oak, 95½.

Sec. 4, June and July White—1, R. A. Thompson, 96; 2, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 95 5-12; 3, C. Klockman, Carthage, 95 5-12; 4, C. Donnelly, 95 5-12.

Sec. 5, Collection—1, C. Donnelly; 2, R. A. Thompson.

Sec. 6, Instructor's Group Prize—1, Jas. Burgess, Listowel, 19 points; 2, A. E. Gracey, Woodstock, 14 points; 3, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 7 points.

Silver Cups—C. A. Barber; T. J. Humphrey.

Avonbank; D. Menzies; R. A. Thompson; C. Donnelly; each win a silver cup, donated by the merchants of London, as they secured the highest score in the respective sections.

Note.—*Scored highest in flavor. †Scored second highest in flavor.

BUTTER.

Sec. 1, Creamery Solids—1, W. H. Brubaker, Dresden, score 97; 2, J. A. Waddell, Kerwood, 96; 3, J. Anderson, Renfrew, 95½; 4, J. R. Almonte, Silverdale, 95; 5, J. H. Scott, Exeter, 94½.

Sec. 2, Creamery, 1-pound Prints—1, J. A. Waddell, 97; 2, J. R. Almonte, 96½; 3, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, 96; 4, Canadian Milk Products, Brownsville, 95½; 5, J. H. LeClerc, Foster, Que., 95.

Sec. 3, Farm Dairy Solids—1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, 98; 2, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 96; 3, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Springford, 95; 4, Mrs. E. McRoberts, Bryanston, 93.

Sec. 4, Farm Dairy 1-pound Prints—1, Mrs. E. McRoberts, 97; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, 96½; 3, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, 96; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 95½.

Sec. 5, Special—1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, 96½; 2, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, 95½; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory, 95; 4, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 94½.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION.

Sec. 1, Strictly Amateur—1, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood; 2, Miss N. Carrick, Roseville; 3, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill; 4, Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 6, Miss M. Bryden, Galt.

Sec. 2, Free-for-All—1, Miss L. Carrick; 2, Miss M. Johnston; 3, Miss N. Carrick; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory; 5, Mrs. A. Simpson; 6, Mrs. W. Hill.

Sec. 3, Special Sweepstakes—1, Miss L. B. Gregory; 2, Mrs. A. Simpson; 3, Miss K. Wolfe, Galt; 4, Mrs. W. Hill; 5, Miss M. Bryden.

Miss L. Carrick wins the silver cup donated by the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, for Sec. 2.

The cheese were judged by Robt. Johnston, Woodstock; Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas, and W. W. Gray, Stratford. Each judge scored independently, and the average of the scores were taken.

The butter was judged by Mr. J. B. Muir, of Ingersoll.

The buttermaking competition created a great deal of interest. Large crowds attended at nearly every churning. Mr. Fred Dean, of Guelph, Creamery Instructor, was the judge, and Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, delivered a lecture on "Mistakes of Home Dairy Buttermakers" at each competition, which was much appreciated.

Apiary.

The apiary exhibit was staged attractively in the Dairy Building. E. T. Bainerd, of Lambeth, and Geo. Kimball, of Bryanston, were the principal exhibitors. Mr. Bainerd reported the demand for honey good, a large number of orders having been taken during the Fair. The season has been rather below the average for honey production, and he finds his output going off well at 14 cents for extracted, and 20 cents for sections.

Ontario Vegetable-growers' Convention at London.

Enthusiasm and sustained interest were the distinguishing features of the convention of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, held in London, Wednesday, Sept. 14th. At no gathering the writer has ever attended has there been shown by those present a more thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated, a greater freedom and promptness in discussing them, or a more hopeful spirit generally. Possibly the banquet given by the London Branch Association to the delegates from other places the evening previous to the convention had something to do with the spirit of good-fellowship, and the freedom that prevailed. The banquet was certainly a very pleasing affair indeed, and was attended by about forty "jolly good fellows," as, after the fashion prevailing at banquets, they styled themselves in song over and over again. But, lest some may suspect that the good spirit of the gathering may have been due to a kind of spirits not so good, it is sufficient to say that the banquet was held not at a hotel, but at a restaurant, and that, before the meal was begun, a decorous and fervent blessing was asked. Nothing seems to loosen men's tongues like having a meal together, and, as the evening was cool, and the hour rather late, everyone was really hungry, so that the first serious and rather silent discussion of the excellent viands on the tables was succeeded by a very happy hum by the time the ice cream and fruit appeared. Uncle Joe, as Mr. Rush, of Toronto, has begun to be affectionately called by the other gardeners, dotted off the situation admirably in his short after-dinner speech, by giving an English boy's definition of appetite. "Yes," said the boy, "I know the meaning of appetite. When I'm eating I'm 'appy, and when I gets through I'm tight."

President Thos. Delworth, of Weston, referred to the objects of the Vegetable-growers' Association, which were to better the social and other conditions of the members, and to improve the

quality and profitableness of the products grown. He emphasized the wisdom of making use of the best scientific knowledge available. As an instance, he referred to the discovery of the Ohio experiment Station, after patient work, that greenhouse blight of tomatoes, which sometimes causes crushing losses, can be prevented by sterilizing the soil. He spoke of the fact that Chinese gardeners produced nearly all the vegetables in the far Western States, and said that in only one way could the competition of their cheap labor, which would face us shortly, be met, and that was by the use of scientific methods and appliances, of which the Chinese gardeners were utterly ignorant.

"Anyone with his head screwed on right," said Joseph Rush, "could make a good living at market gardening." He knew of many mechanics, clerks, butchers, bakers, and the like, who, having for one reason or another failed in their business, took up market gardening, and, without exception, made a success of it, and were now well off.

The organization of the Provincial Association four years ago, was spoken of by F. F. Reeves, of Humber Bay. Since the humble beginning then made by a few Toronto market gardeners, the work had spread rapidly, and many local affiliated associations had been formed. The good work done in this respect by Messrs. Baker and Dawson, of London, last spring came in for very favorable comment by several speakers.

Mr. Kerr, of Ottawa, thought that ladies should be specially invited to attend and take part in meetings of local associations. The most successful gardener in the Ottawa district was a lady.

J. Lockie Wilson, secretary, heartily seconded this idea, and suggested, further, that farmers and town citizens—everyone, in fact, who grew or ap-

preciated good vegetables—should be urged to become members of the Vegetable-growers Association. There ought to be 5,000 members, at least, in Ontario.

Mr. Bates, President of the London Canning and Evaporating Company, acted very pleasantly and efficiently the part of toastmaster.

The convention proper was opened the next morning by President Delworth reading his annual address. He outlined the progress of the society during the year, and spoke of the advantages that had come to the Association through organized effort. Better conditions in shipping and marketing of their products had resulted, and, altogether, there was decided improvement.

An important thing in the President's address was a clause petitioning the Dominion Government for a revision of the Weights and Measures Law in the coming session, and to make new standards as follows: Parsnips, 45 pounds; carrots, 50 pounds; beets, 50 pounds; artichokes, 56 pounds per bushel. The present weight in each instance is 60 pounds, and, as commission houses sometimes insist on weight and not measure, the seller loses considerably. In illustration of the injustice of the present law, a member reported that, having sold a load of parsnips at a certain price per bag to a Toronto commission house, the full standard of 90 lbs. per bag was demanded, and, though the full measure was there, to make up the required weight, 14 more bushels had to be brought. The convention approved of the president's suggestion, and the executive were instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Government. It was also agreed to ask that 75 pounds be lawful weight for a bag of potatoes, so that sugar sacks may be used.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer J. Lockie Wilson showed a healthy financial condition and great gains in membership during the year. In percentage of increase, the St. Thomas association leads with a 300-per-cent. gain; Tecumseh second, with an increase of 100 per cent. London, which, for two years led the Province in percentage membership gains, is away down on the list.

Reference was made to potatoes having been sent up to the Montith Experimental Farm, Northern Ontario, there to be grown, and then re-shipped and distributed for seed purposes to members of the Association.

Having paid a visit to the Old Country last summer, he drew attention to the enormous imports of tomatoes into England, a trade in which Ontario might well share. From one of the small Canary Islands there have for years been shipped into England, packed in sawdust and peat, over \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes annually. Former experiments in shipping tomatoes to Britain from Ontario proved failures, but, as knowledge on the subject has increased, such experiments should be repeated. They are, indeed, being repeated, the Ontario Department of Agriculture being about to make a trial shipment in a few days.

An address on "Experiments with Cabbage, Tomatoes and Asparagus," by Prof. Myers, State College, Pa., was illustrated with lantern slides, and demonstrated clearly that there are strains in varieties of vegetables, as well as in breeds of animals, some cabbages going mostly to bunches of leaves, while others, almost without exception, had beautifully-formed, solid heads.

To several other subjects discussed at the convention we purpose giving extended notice in future issues.

The Central Canada Exhibition.

During this last week, the twenty-third annual exhibition at Ottawa has passed in review before the thousands of visitors in attendance, and taken its place in history. Ideal weather, good crops, and good prices, brought forth a crowd pleasing to those who must worry over the finances of so large a show. The earmarks of a broad and progressive management have been clearly in evidence in the exhibition. Eastern Ontario and Quebec, the immediate field served by this organization, is one of varied and vast interests. Fruit, dairying, and all classes of live-stock production have formed the foundation and superstructure of the progress of the country; lumbering, mining, manufacturing and commerce have been responsible for the growth and activities of the City of Ottawa and its neighbors. Together, each interdependent upon the other, these two classes of forces have developed the whole country into its present status of stability and substantial prosperity. Thus it is fitting that at the show representing the whole of these people, the arts, commerce, farming and manufacturing should be placed in juxtaposition, that each may know more of the other, and be the more strongly cemented together.

The ample grounds are conveniently arranged for the crowds. With water on one side, a goodly scattering of shade trees, seats almost everywhere, plenty of sod, well-made roads, the buildings close together, the convenience of the crowds has been carefully considered. The splendid new all-steel-and-concrete grandstand this year has its roof, and in itself is a compliment to the management; while, the arrangement of managerial offices, good eating-houses, police department and fire department beneath the seats, made easily accessible the necessities of the show. A very complete, well-arranged and commodious Dairy Products Building is one of the pleasing structures of the grounds. Dairying is the backbone of the territory surrounding Ottawa, and it is most fitting that the management have determined to do all in their power to help on this industry. In the Manufacturers' Building, most everything was to be met. The necessities of the well-furnished home; the conveniences of the kitchen, parlor and bedroom; appliances to lighten labor, and to heighten pleasure—all were on display. The operations of carpet-making, weaving of various cloths, and the process of converting wood into paper, are a few of the interesting operations which, by their presence, seemed to bring the manufacturer and the consumer into closer touch. A splendid and useful display of all kinds of farm machinery filled the old Machinery Hall.

The "midway" seems to be a flourishing institution at the Ottawa Exhibition. It seems a tremendous pity, and an unnecessary and questionable feature of the larger Canadian fairs to have these obnoxious nuisances anywhere on the grounds. The "paddlewheel, or wheel of fortune" may be a necessity in some places, but the grounds of a prominent exhibition surely do not need it; while the shows of special interest to men, if not put off the ground, should not be permitted so to advertise. Of course, the fat woman and her many relatives satisfy curiosity without offense, and so have a certain rightful place.

Like most Canadian exhibitions, Ottawa needs

to make accommodation for the judging of the utility classes of live stock in the form of a moderately-sized judging pavilion, with ample seating capacity, giving comfortable accommodation to the interested onlookers in all kinds of weather. Cannot the management see that the displays of live stock, and judging of them, which should be educative in a great degree, cannot be so when they are judged in a small ring, with practically no grandstand, and in some cases lacking even a ring. Admitting that everything cannot be done at once, it still remains true that the feature which affects the greatest proportion of the people should receive first consideration. This step in advance offers an opportunity to some exhibition management of getting in the lead.

Cattle.

Since the entire Ottawa Valley is almost exclusively given over to more or less intensive dairying, it is not surprising that the display of cattle has been practically entirely a dairy-cattle exhibit. Taken throughout, the number of cattle on the grounds has been less than in previous years, which does not bespeak the full co-operation on the part of the rural communities that the generous prize list is intended to stimulate. Of course, in some breeds, the absence of a couple of the usual exhibitors depletes the ranks. But what is wanted at Ottawa, and elsewhere, is not simply the professional showmen, but the development of strong contributions direct from the farms.

BEEF CLASSES.

One herd of Galloways, two of Herefords, two of Angus, and two of Shorthorns, with a few individual exhibits, made up what goes on record as the breeding beef classes of this year's show. It was scarcely enough to be called a show, competition being of little or no account, save in the Shorthorn class. In the Aberdeen-Angus, J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont., had out a herd of very good animals, which had little or no fitting for show, but were, however, able to carry off practically all the honors. A. J. Luxton, Mt. Forest, Ont., contributed the balance of the Angus show, and had forward the only Galloways out. In Herefords, A. E. Caulfield, Mt. Forest, Ont., and W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, were the exhibitors. The latter herd were in finer show shape, and won most of the prizes. The grand bull, Improver, champion of the breed at both Toronto and at this show, is a massive animal, of great depth and meatiness.

The Shorthorn awards fell very largely to the herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., although W. V. Wallace, of Kars, Ont., had out a very creditable herd, indeed. Theodore Scobbie, Scobbie, Ont., and J. Graham, Britannia Bay, also had a few entries. Missie Champion, heading the aged herd, is a bull of scale and good depth. Prince of Orange, though in thin condition, headed the two-year-old class, and later became champion of the show. He is a bull of strong build, good heart and grand head. The yearling bull class was the closest ring of the breed, Wallace being in the closest ring of a compactly-made, strong, well-ended fellow, with lots of style, though only getting third honors. The cow classes were a

no way unusual. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., judged all the beef cattle. Awards follow:

Shorthorns—Aged bull—1, Edwards, on Missie Champion, by Village Champion; 2, Scobbie. Two-year-old bull—1 and 2, Edwards, on Prince of Orange, by Missie Champion, and Missie Governor (imp.). One-year-old bull—1 and 2, Edwards, on Gloster's Hero, by Bertie's Hero, and Goldie's Heir; 3, Wallace, on Gloster 20th, by Gloster Star; 4, J. Graham. Bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Edwards; 4, Wallace. Cows, aged—1, 2 and 3, Edwards, on Countess, Proud Sunshine, and Lily of Pine Grove; 4, Wallace. Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Edwards; 3, Scobbie. One-year-old heifer—1, Edwards, on Orange Blossom; 2, Wallace; 3, Edwards; 4, Scobbie. Heifer calf—1, 2 and 3, Edwards, on Ruby of Pine Grove, Duchess of Gloster 42nd, and Emma 50th; 4, Wallace. Champion bull—Prince of Orange. Champion cow—Edwards' two-year-old heifer.

Herefords—Aged bull—1, Hunter, on Improver, by Young Actor. Two-year-old bull—1, Hunter, on Newton Lad; 2, Caulfield. One-year-old bull—1, Caulfield. Bull calf—1 and 2, Hunter, on Commander and Brenda Boy; 3, Caulfield. Champion bull—Improver. Aged cow—1 and 2, Hunter, on Brenda 4th and Bernice; 3 and 4, Caulfield. Two-year-old cow—1, Hunter, on Beauty; 2 and 3, Caulfield. One-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Hunter; 2, Caulfield. Heifer calf—1 and 2, Hunter; 3, Caulfield. Champion cow—Hunter. Herd—Hunter.

Angus—A. J. Luxton took third on aged cow, second and third on bull calf, and second on one-year-old bull. All other prizes went to J. A. McLeod.

Galloways—A. J. Luxton had only exhibit.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Ayrshires—This class of cattle have usually put up much the strongest end of the dairy show at Ottawa, and though this year still in the lead, their numbers were considerably less than has usually passed under the scrutiny of the appraising judge. However, the quality was of the very best, and the ringside had the pleasure of watching many interesting classes. Netherhall Good Time, now four years old, that has been twice champion at Sherbrooke, and junior champion both at Chicago and Toronto, headed the old bulls, and presented a constitution, barrel, strength and quality that was nothing short of grand. Hillhouse Bonne Scotland, fresh from his championship honors at Toronto, came here to lead the two-year-old class, with the pleasing Lessnessock Royal Monarch standing next him. Netherhall Good Time, the first-prize two-year-old, and Auchincloss His Eminence, the first-prize yearling, had a battle royal for championship honors. The older bull had to yield the glory to the two-year-old on account of a little too much meatiness through his hind parts, while the yearling lacked a little bloom to have probably beaten both his age.

The cow class was particularly strong, and, as is usually the case in close contests, the awards were not without several revisions. The first-prize aged and champion cow of Toronto repeated the feat here. The first-prize three-year-old cow was set back two places because her

udder did not please the judge, while the third-prize one from the earlier show carried off the coveted red ticket. Lessnessock Sprightly made a splendid leader for the two-year-olds in milk, having that character, constitution, middle and udder that the many seek but few attain unto. Ardnye of Sunnyside, sweet in her head, grand in her middle, and full of promise, headed the yearling heifers; while a larger, less fine one, in White Legs of Menie, stood second, a greater honor than she had previously attained. Scottish Belle, first in dry cow, and Southwick May, second to her, stood in the reverse order at Toronto, and, while both are grand, the ringside talent would not have been displeased to see their rating remain as at Toronto. Taken throughout, honors were very well apportioned, and in some of the female rings, it must be said, excellent individuals stood outside the money entirely. James Bryson, Brysonville, placed the animals in their order of merit. The exhibitors were: Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; J. W. Logan, Sunnyside Farm, Howick, Que. Awards follow:

Aged bull—1, Logan, on Netherhall Good Time; 2, Hume, on Lessnessock Royal Monarch. Two-year-old bull—1, Gordon, on Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland; 2, Hume, on Spicy Sam, Jr. One-year-old bull—1, Gordon, on Auchenbrain His Eminence; 2, Hume, on Stylish Heir; 3, Luxton, of Mt. Forest. Senior bull calf—1 and 2, Gordon, on Stonehouse Bell Boy and Stonehouse Prince; 3, Logan, on Barcheskie Boy; 4, Hume, on Royal Scot. Junior bull calf—1, Hume; 2 and 3, Logan; 4, Gordon. Champion bull—Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland. Aged cow—1, Gordon, on Bargenoch Blue Bell; 2, Hume, on Clerkland Kate 2nd; 3, Gordon, on Monkland Snowdrop; 4, Logan, on Ardnye Janet B. Three-year-old cow—1, Gordon, on Aikenhead Blackbird; 2 and 3, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th and Stonycroft Lady Helen; 4, Logan, on Sunnyside Jess. Canadian-bred cow—1, Hume, on Princess Ina; 2, Logan, on Miss Donna; 3, Luxton. Two-year-old in milk—1, Hume, on Lessnessock Sprightly; 2, Logan, on Sunnyside Kate 4th; 3, Gordon, on Fancy of Lancaster; 4, Logan, on Auchenbrain Lottie. Two-year-old dry heifer—1, Gordon, on Barcheskie Mary Clemons; 2, Logan, on Burnside Governess 2nd. One-year-old heifer—1, Logan, on Ardnye of Sunnyside; 2, Hume, on Whitelegs of Menie; 3 and 4, Gordon, on Stonehouse White Rose and Lochfergus Daisy. Senior heifer calf—1 and 2, Gordon; 3 and 4, Hume; 5 and 6, Logan. Junior heifer calf—1, Gordon; 2, Hume. Dry cow—1, Hume, on Scotia Belle; 2, Gordon, on Southwick May 12th; 3, Logan. Champion cow—Bargenoch Blue Bell. Aged herd—1 and 4, Gordon; 2, Hume; 3, Logan. Young herd—1, Gordon; 2, Hume; 3, Logan.

Holsteins.—Not as many of this excellent breed as their admirers wanted to see were forward to the fray in their respective classes this year, but the quality of those present fully atoned for the absence of further competitors. Only three herds were on the ground, being those of Dr. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.; Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., and J. W. Bell, of Britannia Bay, Ont. The latter brought his animals direct from the pastures, and was thus at a disadvantage; nevertheless, he had forward the business kind, rightly built, and with evidence of great usefulness. The Quebec herd had, after resting for a spell from their sweeping victory at Sherbrooke, come forward as fresh as ever. Sir Aaggie Beets Segis, royally bred, and built to win, lead the old bull class. He shows fine character, strong lines, a large middle, and much quality. Count De Kol Pietertje Paul, a bit crampy in his walking, and lacking some finish, but with the strength, barrel and heart of a desirable sire, stood second. Tientsin Sylvia Prince, though only second in the two-year-old bull class, was built to head the ring, with his strong lines, long, large middle, strong heart, and active, stylish manner. The younger bulls were a strong, even lot. The cow classes displayed the strength of the herds with more certainty. Eight cows answered the call, and to the very last one were good. Rosalind Haacker, no longer young, fine of face, with full, placid eye; deep, wide chest, capacious barrel and good mammary system, stood first, despite a slightly deficient quarter, with an almost equally good one in Buckeye Maid, at second place. The eleven-year-old Camilla A., at third, though in no show shape, showed at least what she has been, and was a strongly-made cow. However, it is probable that so many years of service has developed the mammary veins to such a degree that their marked appearance should be discounted somewhat. A grand good cow, in Beauty Hark 2nd, stood fifth, though her breediness and good type, would have won her no injustice in a higher place. B. Mallory, of Belleville, was judge, and, with a few exceptions in the bull classes, made satisfactory awards as follows:

Aged bulls—1, Harwood, on Sir Aaggie Beets Segis; 2, Brown, on Count De Kol Pietertje Paul. Two-year-old bull—1, Brown; 2, Bell, on Tientsin Sylvia Prince. One-year-old bull—1, Brown; 2, Bell. Senior bull calf—1, Brown; 2, Harwood; 3, Bell. Junior bull calf—1, Brown; 2, Harwood; 3, Brown; 4, Bell. Champion bull—Sir Aaggie

Beets Segis. Aged cow—1, Harwood, on Rosaline Haacker; 2, Harwood, on Buckeye Maid; 3, Bell, on Camilla A. Three-year-old cow—1, 2 and 3, Brown, on Canary Netherland, Beauty Hark 2nd A., and Pauline Hengerveld; 4, Harwood. Two-year-old heifer—1 and 3, Brown, on Princess Hengerveld and Beauty Hark 2nd B.; 2, Harwood, on Sylvia; 4, Bell. Senior yearling—1, Harwood; 2, 3 and 4, Brown. Junior yearling—1, 2 and 3, Brown; 4, Harwood. Senior heifer calf—1, 2 and 3, Harwood; 4, Bell. Junior heifer calf—1, 2 and 4, Harwood; 3, Brown. Champion cow—Rosaline Haacker. Aged herd—1, Harwood; 2, Brown. Young herd—1, Brown; 2, Harwood.

Jerseys.—About forty head of Jerseys made up the show for this breed, of which the larger number were furnished by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, the only other exhibitor being the Gruer Estate, of Mount Forest. The former exhibitors had things too much their own way to give any zest to the judge's duties, winning all the firsts and herd prizes, besides a goodly portion of the seconds and thirds. Conspicuous in the Bull herd was Brampton King Edward, champion of the western shows this year; the thirteen-year-old Blue Blood, which, in his younger days, has been four times grand champion of Toronto; the two-year-old Brampton Catalas, that has taken five firsts out of six prominent shows this year; and the yearling bull, Brampton Stockwell, junior champion of Toronto and Ottawa, and a bull that bids fair yet to achieve eminence. At the head of the aged cows stood Brampton Ruby Light, while Ottawa's first-prize three-year-old and champion female of last year stood second, with Mon Plaiser's Fanny, Toronto's champion female of last year, in third place. The champion female was found in Brookhill's Financial Countess, first in the three-year-old class. Awards follow:

Aged bull—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton King Edward and Blue Blood; 3, Gruer Estate, on Chief. Two-year-old bull—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Catalas King; 2, Gruer Estate, on Mt. Forest King. One-year-old bull—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell; 2 and 3, Bull & Son; 4, Gruer Estate. Senior bull calf—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Gruer Estate. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Gruer Estate. Champion bull—Brampton Stockwell. Aged cow—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lassie, Brampton Ruby Light, and Mon Plaiser's Fanny; 4, Bull & Son; 5, Gruer Estate, on Klondike Belle 3rd. Three-year-old cow—1, Bull & Son, on Brookhill's Financial Countess; 2 and 3, Bull & Son; 4, Gruer Estate. Two-year-old cow—1, 2 and 3—Bull & Son, on Foxy Ho, Brampton Alpheia, and Brampton Rosy; 4, Gruer Estate, on Mount Forest Queen. One-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Gruer Estate. Senior heifer calf—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Gruer Estate. Junior heifer calf—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Gruer Estate. Champion female—Brookhill's Financial Countess. Aged herd—Bull & Son.

French-Canadians were represented by the herds of Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; Hon. S. A. Fisher, and Paul Sylvestre, Clairvaux. The show was quite strong, and the honors equally divided. Guernseys were represented by the one herd of S. A. Fisher.

Sheep.

The sheep exhibit, while not up to some former years in numbers, was decidedly ahead of last year. A most pleasing feature of the exhibit was the pronounced improvement noticeable in the fitting of the entries of Eastern exhibitors, the great majority of them being brought out in excellent form, and many of them in proper, nice fit; the awards being made by Prof. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm.

COTSWOLDS.

Cotswolds were exhibited by Norman Park, Newark, Ont.; P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que., and A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Some exceedingly high-class sheep were out in this breed, showing careful fitting in the majority of cases, although evidence was not lacking of over-fitting in one or two instances. Altogether, the exhibit was a most creditable one. P. Sylvestre got 1 and 3 in the aged-ram class; Denis 2. Denis got 1 and 3 in the aged-ewe class, and Park all the other firsts and seconds, and occasionally 1, 2, 3.

LEICESTERS.

Leicesters were exhibited by H. & N. Allin, of Newcastle, Ont., whose splendid entry were fresh from a most successful competition at Toronto, their wonderful bloom and excellent fitting being greatly admired by the farmers of Eastern Ontario. As there was no opposition, all the awards went to the Messrs. Allin.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shropshires made the strongest competition of any of the breeds, and brought out some excellent representatives. The exhibitors were: W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.; J. Fletcher, Hutchings' Corners, Ont.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; and J. Bedlow, Brockville. Aged rams—1, Bedlow; 2, Wallace; 3, Fletcher. Yearling rams—1, Wallace; 2, Fletcher; 3, Denis. Yearling lambs—1, Sylvestre; 2, Wallace; 3, Denis. Aged ewes—1, Sylvestre; 2, Denis; 3, Bedlow.

Yearling ewes.—In the judge's opinion the entries in this section were not of sufficient merit to justify the awarding of a first prize, and Wallace was given 2nd, and Denis 3rd. Ewe lambs—1, Sylvestre; 2, Denis; 3, Wallace. Diploma for best pen went to Wallace.

LINCOLNS.

Lincolns were exhibited by P. Sylvestre and A. Denis. Nothing sensational was brought out, and the awards were pretty evenly distributed between the two; Sylvestre winning the pen prize.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Oxford Downs had a single entry, that of Weir Bros., of Malvern, Ont., and included some excellent representatives, well fitted; all the awards going to them.

HORNED DORSETS.

This breed was again represented by a single entry, that of A. G. H. Luxton, of Mount Forest, Ont., who won everything hung up for the breed.

Swine.

The swine exhibit was unquestionably the best ever held at this great show, both numerically and from the standpoint of quality. Several new exhibitors were out, with a more or less extensive exhibit, whose fitting, type and quality made things exceedingly interesting to the old regulars when lined up for comparison. This was particularly true in the Yorkshire and Chester White classes. The awards were made by the well-known expert, Wm. Jones, of Zenda, Ont., in a manner that left no room for criticism or dissatisfaction.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires have probably, in some former years, been out in better fit and of superior quality, yet some exceptionally good things were there, exhibited by J. Bedlow, Brockville; G. E. Tuttle & Sons, Metcalf, Ont.; E. W. Booth, City View, Ont.; W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.; J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que., and D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont. Awards: Boar, 2 years and over—1, Douglas; 2, Tuttle; 3, Bedlow. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, Wallace; 2, Harvey; 3, Booth. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 3, Harvey; 2, Bedlow. Boar, under 6 months—1, Tuttle; 2, Wallace; 3, Harvey. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Tuttle; 2, Bedlow; 3, Booth. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 3, Harvey; 2, Bedlow. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Harvey; 3, Bedlow. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Wallace; 3, Tuttle. Litter of 4 pigs—1, Wallace; 2 and 3, Tuttle. Herd—Harvey.

YORKSHIRES.

A most decided improvement in type, quality and fitting over former years was found in the Yorkshires, as well as an increase in the number of entries, exhibited by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Ont.; D. J. Forth, Glen Buell, Ont.; J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que., and A. Dynes, Ottawa. Awards: Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Forth. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Foster; 2, Featherston. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Foster; 2 and 3, Featherston. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Forth; 3, Featherston. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Forth. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Forth. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Featherston; 2, Dynes; 3, Forth. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 3, Foster; 2, Dynes. Litter of 4 pigs—1, Forth; 2, Foster; 3, Dyne. Herd—Featherston.

CHESTER WHITES.

The exhibit of Chester Whites was a most creditable one—out in large numbers and superior in quality. This breed of hogs has become most popular in the Ottawa Valley, where particular attention is given to the improving of type, and seldom, if ever, at any show in Canada has so choice an exhibit of the breed been made. The exhibitors were D. De Courcy, Bornholm, Ont.; P. Alexander, Hawthorn, Ont.; Paul Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; E. W. Booth, City View, Ont.; L. H. Caldwell, Manotick, Ont., and Peter Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que. Awards: Boar, 2 years and over—1, Alexander; 2, Peter Sylvestre; 3, De Courcy. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Harvey; 2, Caldwell; 3, De Courcy. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, De Courcy; 2, Peter Sylvestre; 3, Paul Sylvestre. Boar, under 6 months—1, De Courcy; 2, Harvey; 3, Caldwell. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Harvey; 3, Peter Sylvestre. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 3, De Courcy; 2, Harvey. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, De Courcy; 2, Harvey; 3, Caldwell. Sow, under 6 months—1, and 3, Harvey; 2, De Courcy. Litter of 4 pigs—1, Alexander; 2, Caldwell; 3, Harvey. Herd—Harvey.

TAMWORTHS.

From the standpoint of type, quality and perfect fitting, the Tamworth exhibit was an exceptionally high-class one. The big size and superb quality of the great majority of the entries were the subject of many flattering remarks. Exhibitors were: D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.; Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; J. Bedlow, Brockville, and J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que. Awards: Boar, 2

years and over—1, Douglas; 2, Bedlow; 3, Harvey. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, Douglas; 2, Dynes; 3, Harvey. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Harvey; 2 and 3, Douglas. Boar, under 6 months—1, Bedlow; 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Harvey. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Harvey. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Litter of 4 pigs—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Dynes. Herd—Douglas.

BACON HOGS.

The class for best export bacon hogs brought out a splendidly-balanced lot, particularly well fitted. They were judged by G. J. Gray, of the Geo. Matthews Packing Co., of Hull, Que., who, contrary to the general order of award placing in this class, gave preference to an extra nicely fitted lot of Tamworths, exhibited by D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont.; second going to A. H. Foster, of Twin Elm, Ont.; third to J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; fourth to D. J. Forth, of Glen Buell, Ont.; fifth to J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; and sixth to Alex. Dynes, Ottawa, Ont.

Horses.

The unprecedented demand for horses of all kinds, and particularly of the heavier kind, that has prevailed all over Canada for the last two or three years, and which has practically taken everything available, is shown in no uncertain manner in a most decided falling off of entries at the exhibitions for 1910, and the Central Canada, at Ottawa, was no exception to the rule. This was more particularly seen in the breeding classes, which this year were considerably below the average, although the quality of the entries in the heavier classes was equal to that of any former year. The most noticeable improvement was seen in the agricultural and general-purpose classes; very many of them, and particularly the younger ones, were extra good, and demonstrated the fact that the farmers of the Ottawa Valley are rapidly taking their place among the leading horse-breeders of Canada. We have seen larger entries at this show in the agricultural and general-purpose classes, but never of so high a standard. The light-harness classes were particularly well filled, the entry being large in practically every class, and the quality such as one should expect in Canada's aristocratic capital. The usual amount of dissatisfaction was expressed by exhibitors and the ringside talent over the placing of some of the awards in the heavier classes, and we candidly think not without cause in some cases, again demonstrating the mistake of having a trio of judges, each laying the blame on the other fellow.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Since the founding of an official record for this breed of horses—for we must now recognize them as a distinct breed—a remarkable uniformity of type has become apparent; a type and comeliness that is certain to become more and more popular. The entries were not numerous, but the aged-stallion class was notable for the superb quality of the entries. First went to the splendid entry of Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, Que.; 2nd to L. P. Sylvestre, of Clairvaux, Que.; 3rd to Robt. Mills, of Ormstown, Que., and 4th to Owens Bros., of Montebello, Que. There was not much to choose between the first three, as all were most excellent types of this smooth, compact, stylish and good-moving breed. Fourth was handicapped somewhat by age, but his make-up left very little margin in favor of the others. The other stallion classes had nothing sensational in their small entry. We have seen considerably better classes in the female section, accounted for by those interested, by the great demand that has sprung up for them. Denis and Sylvestre won the most of the awards. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., acted as judge.

HACKNEYS.

Hackney entries were not numerous; in fact, much weaker than for some years. The principal exhibitors were B. Rothwell, Ottawa; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and Albert Chartier, L'Assomption, Que. The aged-stallion class had only two entries, that of B. Rothwell and W. C. Edwards & Co.; Rothwell winning first on the good all-around acting son of Garton Duke of Connaught, Dainty Duke of Connaught, who, despite his having just finished a very heavy season, showed wonderful bloom; Edwards winning second on Paramount, the stylish little son of Royal Denmark; Rothwell afterwards winning championship over all ages. Chartier came forward with a single entry in some of the other male classes. The female classes, with small entries, brought out some high-class individuals. The class for brood mare and foal was strongest, and had four entries. Chartier winning an easy first; Edwards 2, 3, 4. Chartier was generally alone in the other classes, and won championship on the brood mare.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Numerically, the Standard-breds made a poor showing, single entries being the order of things generally. In the class for stallions 4 years and over, there were two, J. H. Skuce, of Carleton Place, Ont., with Prince Ambrose, and R. W. Stewart,

of Aylmer, Que., with Pilot Chimes and were placed in the order named.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.

Generally at this show this class is well represented, but this year Albert Chartier had things pretty much his own way, winning practically everything except the aged stallion, which went to Joseph Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, on a Cleveland Bay.

THOROUGHBREDS.

We have seen a very much better exhibit of Thoroughbreds at this show. Only one of the three stallions exhibited was really worthy of a prize, that being the entry of the Ottawa Hunt Club, the others being lame and most ordinary.

The light classes were judged by E. C. Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., whose work showed capacity and thoroughness.

SHIRES.

Shires never do show up to very big things in Eastern Ontario, and this year was no exception. The aged-stallion class had two entries that were not calculated to increase the popularity of this great English draft breed to any appreciable extent. There were no fillies out. Jos. Fletcher won first on aged stallions with a double entry; first on two-year-old stallion with a single entry, and first on brood mare and foal with a single entry; D. McFadden getting second in the aged-stallion class.

PERCHERONS.

The high-class character of the Percheron exhibit was the admiration of the ringside. Never before at this show were the Percherons of so high a standard of merit, showing big size, beautiful mould, and a quality of underpinning that was a revelation to the great mass of people that thronged the ringside. Exhibitors were John Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont.; Robt. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que., and S. H. Wilson, of Manotick, Ont. Hawthorne got first and third in the aged class, and 1, 2, 3 in the three-year-old class, as well as championship; Wilson getting second in the aged class, and Ness first in the two-year-old class.

BELGIANS.

Belgians were out strong this year; E. Pootman & Sons, of Quebec, having a big string, lately imported, that called forth many flattering remarks from the judges and ringside. This breed of horses has many splendid qualities to recommend them. Generally up to a ton in weight when developed, they are exceptionally easy keepers and good tempered, and this lot is certainly the best ever imported to Canada. They, of course, won all the awards.

CLYDESDALES.

That the Scotch draft horses are easy favorites with the masses from Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, was evidenced by the large crowds that packed the ringside while the various classes were out for competition, and although the competition was not as strong as some former years has seen, yet high-class material was in evidence in nearly every class. The principal exhibitors were Robt. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que.; Barber Bros., of Gatineau Pt., Que.; Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont.; Ben Rothwell, of Ottawa, Ont.; Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Dr. J. Watson, of Howick, Que.; Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que.; G. A. McRae, of Bainsville, Ont.; R. H. Richardson, of South March, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., and G. D. Boyd. Out of an entry of seven in the class for stallions, imported or Canadian-bred, 4 years old and upwards, five lined up for comparison, and while there was no lack of good material to choose from, first honors went to the Howick stables of R. Ness & Sons, on the splendid big quality horse, Sir Spencer, a worthy son of the worthy sire, Sir Hugo. A close second was found in the massive bay quality son of Gold Mine, Golden Crown, the entry of Wm. Meharey. Third went to Smith & Richardson, on the big, drafty, well-finished brown horse, Torran. Fourth went to Dr. Watson, on Eloquent, a thick, drafty son of Benedict. Four out of an entry of seven came forward in the three-year-old class. They presented a standard of excellence seldom seen in a Canadian show-ring. The Howick stables of Ness & Sons again produced the winner, in Bowhill Baron, a son of Baron's Pride; second went to the Columbus stables, on Glenaxon, a son of Baron Boquhan; third to Barber Bros., on Dunure Burns, by Baron of Buchlyvie. Fourth to McRae, on Lord Howick. Two-year-olds showed up with a class of 9, first going to Smith & Richardson, second to G. G. Stewart; third to W. Meharey, and fourth to Ness. In this class quality counted for much more than in some of the other classes, and the two tops were particularly good. Yearlings had no entries. The mare and filly classes had small entries, but the quality was exceptionally good in the yeld-mare class. Rothwell was first and Ness second. Again in the class for brood mare and foal there was only two entries, first going to N. Scarf; second to J. E. Muldoon. Filly three years old had two entries, first going to Smith & Richardson, second to R. Ness & Sons.

Filly two years old had three entries, first and third went to Smith & Richardson; second to Adam Scarf. Yearlings again had two entries, Ness getting first; Smith & Richardson second. The championship for best stallion went to Ness & Sons, on Sir Spencer, and for best mare to Rothwell, on his winner in the yeld-mare class.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE, CANADIAN-BRED ONLY.

In the various sections of this class single entries were the order, except in the section for stallions 4 years old and over, which had three—Dr. Watson, G. D. Boyd and Gorman Bros. They were placed in the order named, the first on Murchison Again, by Murchison, a weighty horse, showing a deal of character; the second on Koyama, by The Rejected, an immensely flashy horse, of superb style and finish, that looked an easy first, but the judges thought differently, and we bow to their opinion. We were unable to get the name of the third horse. In the other classes Smith & Richardson were the principal winners; R. H. Richardson getting in on mare and foal, and G. D. Boyd on three-year-old filly.

The judges in the heavy-horse classes was Senator Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont.; Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., and Wm. Allan, of Hull, Que.

Horticultural and Farm Products.

One of the best displays in the Horticultural Building was that of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which was composed of 300 varieties of apples, 60 varieties of plums, 25 varieties of tomatoes, and 30 varieties of grapes, modelled in wax, presented in a booth decorated with the leading varieties of wheat, oats, barley and other farm crops. This was one of the most educative and pleasing features of the entire exhibition.

Owing to the unfavorable season, the vegetable display was below the average of former years, with the exception of cauliflower.

The season in Central Canada has been one most favorable to the growth of root crops, and this was reflected in the magnificent display of these crops. The grain display this year was of better quality and contained about fifty per cent. more exhibits than heretofore. The cut-flower display has not been great, outside of the gladioli section. The apple exhibit has been rather better than in former years, while plums and pears were a strong show.

Dairy Products.

One of the highly commendable features in the equipment of the Dairy Building is the complete provision of cold-storage accommodation for the entries. As a result of this all the products have, instead of deteriorating, improved in condition since their arrival for the show. This feature ought to go far toward encouraging cheese and butter factories to instal cold-storage or cooling rooms at their manufacturing plants.

The creamery display of butter is as excellent as it has ever been, and with a greater number of entries. There has been a very marked improvement in the farm dairy exhibit of butter. All samples of butter have had a uniformly fine quality, with a better flavor than for at least four years; another pleasing feature has been the absence this year of over-saltiness in the butter, a feature which in previous years had a depreciating effect on almost all butter presented.

The cheese exhibit is far ahead of previous years. There has been scarcely a trace of the acidity common in previous years, and the cheese has been smoother in texture, firmer, and finer in flavor than ever before. Awards:

White cheese—1, Rozzie S. Helmer, Leonard, Ont., 97½ points; 2, Arden E. Keays, Lanark, Ont., 97; 3, Alfred Park, Beachburg, Ont., 96½; 4, Clarence Donnelly, Scottsville, Ont., 96½; 5, Gordon Hough, Scotch Line, Ont., 96.

Colored cheese—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont., 97½; 2, J. M. Livingston, Alba, Ont., 97; 3, Gordon Hough, Scotch Line, Ont., 96½; 4, R. E. Anderson, Arnprior, Ont., 96½; 5, Alfred Park, Beachburg, Ont., 96.

Creamery butter, in prints—1, St. Valentine Creamery Co., St. Valentine, Que., 98; 2, Barrington Creamery Co., Barrington, Que., 97½; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 97½.

In tubs—1, Same as first in prints, 98; 2, H. Beckus, Dunham, Que., 97½; 3, J. A. Hamel, St. Emelie, Que., 97; 4, J. R. Almont, Silverdale, Ont., 96½; 5, E. W. Beard, Iron Hill, Que., 95½.

Special for best creamery butter—St. Valentine Creamery Co.

Dairy butter in tubs—1, Mrs. Donald Duff, Maple Ridge, Que., 95½; 2, Mrs. T. Langford, Gatineau Pt., 95½; 3, Brookside Dairy, Frontier, Que., 95½; 4, J. W. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, Ont., 94½.

In prints—1, Brookside Dairy, 96; 2, Mrs. C. Renton, Carleton Place, Ont., 95½; 3, Mrs. D. Cumming, Russell, 95; 4, Mrs. M. H. Lyons, North, Ont., 94½. Special—Brookside Dairy.

Poultry.

Ottawa has never before had as good a poultry show as that afforded this year. The entries were in the vicinity of fifteen hundred, ex-

ceeded the previous year's record by about one hundred birds, while the excellence of the individuals, considering the time of the year, was unusually gratifying to those who have been working hardest for the poultry end of the exhibition. White Leghorns made the strongest showing, especially from the standpoint of numbers, while Black Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, followed in the order given. The Barred Plymouth Rocks made a considerably smaller showing than was anticipated of this useful breed. A fairly large number of ducks and geese of more than average excellence made up that section, while pet stock, such as rabbits, pigeons and bantams, filled their quarters to overflowing. Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., than whom there is no abler judge of poultry in Canada, judged the heavy breeds, while Geo. Robertson, Ottawa, passed upon the American breeds, ducks and geese. One of the gratifying things about the poultry exhibit was the large contribution thereto made by farmers and their wives, and a goodly number of the best birds of the show proved to have come not from the urban fancier's back yard, but from the yards of exacting farmers. The heaviest exhibitors were the Hintonburg Poultry Yards, with 150 birds, and W. H. Reid, of Kingston, with 125. No other building on the Fair grounds was more constantly crowded; none other had as much interest for young and old alike, or offered any greater opportunity for learning something of real and permanent value.

Tuberculosis Commission's Report

At the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in Chicago in September, 1909, there was appointed an International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, consisting of the following men: Senator W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago; J. W. Flavell, Toronto; W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Toronto; Dr. J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis; Dr. J. R. Mohler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. V. A. Moore, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. M. P. Ravanel, Madison, Wis.; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Washington, D. C.; D. F. Torrance, Winnipeg; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa (chairman), and T. W. Tomlinson, Denver, Col.

This Commission was given instructions to study the problem, and present at the next meeting of the Association practical methods or systems for the eradication of this great scourge. They have held four meetings, as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13th and 14th, 1909; Detroit, Mich., March 1st and 2nd, 1910; Ottawa, Canada, May 19th, 20th and 21st, and Madison, Wis., June 27th and 28th, 1910. In view of the personnel of the Commission, and the general fund of reliable information regarding this disease, it was not deemed expedient to take any evidence either from experts or other persons.

The Commissioners divided themselves into committees to study the following phases of their problem:

1. Education and legislation.
2. Location of tuberculosis.
3. Dissemination.
4. Disposition of tuberculous animals.

Close study has been given to the history of the various efforts hitherto made by such countries as have attempted to legislate on the subject. The conclusions presented, of necessity, could only deal with fundamental principles, and it was felt, on account of the prevalence of the disease, that it would be unwise, for the present, at least, to seriously discuss a policy for universal compulsory testing and slaughter.

Based upon the reports of their sub-committees, the Commission, stating clearly that the tuberculin test is the fundamental factor in any policy having for its object the control of this disease, proceed to set forth the resolutions which they adopted for presentation to the American Veterinary Medical Association. The conclusions reached are the result of the study of the various phases of the problem, and are presented with the object of crystallizing public opinion, and so clearing the way for legislative action. The Commissioners realized that they could deal with fundamental principles only, leaving details to the working out of the communities immediately concerned. The gist of these resolutions may be summarized as follows:

1. As a general policy, all contact between tuberculous and healthy cattle, and between infected stables, cars, etc., and healthy cattle, should be prevented. For this purpose, there should be no sale of infected animals, except for immediate slaughter or for breeding under official supervision. Live-stock shows should give preference to cattle known to be free from the disease, and should prevent the contact of non-infected and infected cattle. Shippers should take every precaution to disinfect the cars they use.
2. Tuberculin, properly used, is an accurate and reliable diagnostic agent for the detection of this disease, but may not produce reaction when the disease is in its incipency, when the progress of the disease has been arrested, or when the disease is extensively generalized. Consequently, all exposed animals should be retested every six months or thereabouts. One distinct reaction is sufficient. The tuberculin is not injurious to healthy cattle.
3. A positive reaction in any animal in a herd shall be considered sufficient ground upon which to declare the herd infected.
4. There should be legislation requiring compulsory notification of every known case of infection.
5. Slaughter-houses afford one of the best means of detection of the disease, and, consequently, the Commission recommends the adoption of a system whereby the location of the infection may be traced back from the slaughtered animals to the localities from which they came.
6. To dispose of the tuberculous animals, the Commission recommends that, where a herd is extensively infected, the tuberculous animals be viewed with suspicion, and retested after three months after separation, before being given a clean

bill of health. In case of extensive infection, the construction of a new herd from the offspring only is advised, but where the infection is less extensive, the non-infected animals may also be used. It shall be the prerogative of the owner to reject such plans, and have his herd dealt with by removal or slaughter, with or without compensation, according to the public policy in operation. When a herd which is infected cannot be treated by the system of slaughter and compensation, the whole herd, under Government supervision, must be treated as diseased, and the offspring reared separately, or the herd repeatedly tested, and sound animals segregated. If the owner refuses to co-operate, his entire herd should be closely quarantined. A policy of compensation should be adopted, where slaughter is necessary, and every step possible taken to curtail losses.

7. To prevent the spread of infection when buying, buyers should have the animals tested.
8. There should be legislation preventing the sale, distribution or use of tuberculin by any persons other than those acting under the direction of official authorities.
9. An effective educative and publicity campaign should be prosecuted, and uniform legislation bearing upon the disease should pertain. Stringent regulations should govern importations, and such enactments as are necessary to prevent frauds arising from the use of tuberculin, be made.

Suggestions of value bearing upon the relation between the disease and sanitary conditions, are presented, also, the bearing that bovine tuberculosis has upon public health.

Much emphasis is laid in the close of the report upon the necessity of a general understanding of the far-reaching influences of the disease, and the co-operation of all parties, if efforts to eradicate the plague are to have any success.

Improved Stock for Quebec.

The French-Canadian Breeders' Association have been urging the Quebec Government for some time to give them some assistance in the importation of improved pure-bred live stock into the Province of Quebec. Recently that Government has seen its way clear to render the association substantial service, in consequence of which the committee of the association is now purchasing Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Chester White hogs, and Oxford, Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. The stock being arranged for now will be distributed by public auction amongst the people of Quebec by two sales during October, one to take place at St. Hyacinthe and the other at Quebec. The Government guarantees to make up any deficit that may arise between the purchase price and the sale price of the stock, to the extent of six thousand dollars.

Arsene Denis, St. Nobert; Napoleon Lachapelle, St. Paul d'Ermitage; Louis Lavoie, St. Guillaume, with the assistance of H. S. Arkell, of the Live-stock Branch at Ottawa, are doing the purchasing.

GOSSIP.

CHAMPION SOLD FOR \$5,000.

The Toronto grand champion Shorthorn bull, Meadow King =72853=, bred by Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont., and exhibited by them at the National Exhibition this month, was sold the week of the show to W. H. Miner, of Heart's Delight, Chazy, N. Y., for the handsome price of \$5,000.

The post-office address of Alex. Young, who advertises for sale the noted Shorthorn sire, Royal Prince =31241=, by Royal Sailor (imp.), is Glanford, Wentworth County, Ont., and not Glanworth, as inadvertently written in the Gossip note in our last issue. This bull is the sire of the champion sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, and other prominent prize-winners, and, though advanced in years, is said to be sure and active, and he has proven himself a very impressive sire of superior stock.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES BY AUCTION.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., in which he is offering for sale, at the Butler House, in the City of Ottawa, 20 imported Clydesdale fillies, two and three years of age. The class of fillies sold by Mr. Meharey at his several sales in the past have proven most satisfactory to purchasers, and we are assured this lot will be even better than any previous. They were specially selected for their big size, draft character, popliteal breeding, and right underpinning. The farmers of Canada need thousands of that class, and the purchase of a right bred pair by or two is a more profitable

investment than Cobalt stock. Remember the date, Friday, October 14th, 1910.

J. Alex. Stevenson, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., has purchased from John Spearman, Inwood, Ont., Queen of the Lilies, the second-prize three-year-old Clydesdale filly at the Western Fair, London, 1910; also from Wm. McGhee, of Beachville, Ont., Merry Milkmaid. They are both seal brown, weight between 16 and 17 hundred each, and realized nearly \$1,200, one of them being \$600, and the other a trifle less. The dam of Queen of the Lilies is Lily of Rashan (imp.), and her sire, Baron Bombie, full brother to Lady Victoria, a winner of the Cawdor Cup of Scotland, which sold at public auction for over \$2,000.

SHERBROOKE CORRECTIONS.

Accuracy in fair reports is earnestly striven for by most papers that attempt to be of usefulness to their readers. However, one reporter has many difficulties in covering a fair of any magnitude, when horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, are all being judged simultaneously in different rings. In such a case, the report of the judge and the secretary's books are the only reliable sources of information regarding the placing, and the latter are not always available. In the report of the Sherbrooke fair, a few minor errors thus arose which are here set right: J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, received second in the one-year-old Clydesdale filly, instead of Mr. Lister; also second in the two-year-old Shorthorn heifer class. H. J. Elliott, Danville, won first in the senior bull class, and second in the three-year-old cow class. Mr. Cromwell won first in

the junior bull calf class. The name Parker, in the report of the Ayrshire cows, inadvertently appeared in place of the name McArthur.

GRAINGER & SON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale, on Sept. 15th, of the Shorthorn herd of Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont., was very satisfactory, the weather being all that could be desired, the crowd large, many coming from considerable distances; the bidding was brisk, and Mr. Gundry, the auctioneer, in a good humor, the cattle selling very well under the circumstances, as they had no fitting whatever, and 13 of the 29 sold were under nine months old. Following is the list of all sold over \$70:

- Females.**
- Red Britannia 4th, 9 years; John Coultas, Belgrave \$200
 - Dairymaid 2nd, 3 years; John Crerar, Brussels 170
 - World's Fair Maid 2nd, 9 years; Charles Montieth, Thames Road 175
 - Daisy Gladstone, 3 years; Thos. Cameron, Farquhar 175
 - Aberdeen Lass, 4 years; J. G. Fyfe, Wingham 152
 - Bessie 2nd, 3 years; Wm. Elcoat, Brucefield 75
 - Aberdeen Fair Maid, 3 years; Thos. Cameron, Farquhar 100
 - Misty's Fair Maid 2nd, 2 years; Alex. Hastie, Wroxeter 150
 - Dairymaid 4th, 2 years; James Hastie, Gorrie 190
 - Dairymaid 5th, 1 year; Alex. Hastie, Wroxeter, Londesboro 100
 - Aberdeen Fair Maid 2nd, 9 months; Thos. Cameron 71

World's Fair Maid 6th, 8 months; T. W. Ellis, Drew Station 75

- Bulls.**
- Larnes Ideal, 9 months; J. W. Somers, St. Mary's 145
 - Misty Prince, 7 months; A. D. Hardesty, Westfield 75
 - Red Rover, 10 months; Joseph Wheatley, Harlock 71
 - Golden Eagle, 5 months; Robert Young, Sunshine 85

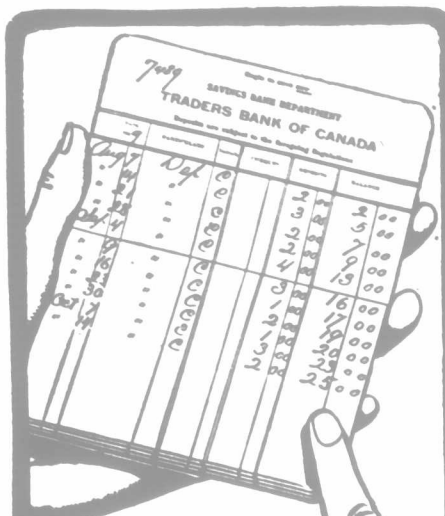
MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 19th, receipts of live stock amounted to 129 cars. The quality was medium to good. Market opened slow, but closed fairly good. Exporters sold from \$5.50 to \$7; one choice load at \$7; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; prime picked butchers', \$6 to \$6.25; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.60; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$75; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$6.25 per cwt. Hogs, \$9 for selects, fed and watered, and \$8.65 to drovers, f. o. b., country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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



Regular Savings Count Up

when deposited in the Traders Bank. Regular deposits of One, Two or Three Dollars grow into tens and hundreds, more quickly than larger ones made only occasionally.

It is a mistake to wait as some do, till they have accumulated a good-sized amount. Get the habit of depositing something, even if only a dollar, every week or every fortnight.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA
Capital and Surplus \$6,550,000

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	270	220	490
Cattle	3,899	4,009	7,908
Hogs	4,157	1,489	5,646
Sheep	4,894	1,868	6,762
Calves	322	112	434
Horses	2	40	42

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1909, were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	218	184	402
Cattle	2,798	2,769	5,567
Hogs	3,732	1,395	5,127
Sheep	5,918	2,793	8,711
Calves	436	105	541
Horses	—	147	147

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts at the two markets of 88 cars, 2,341 cattle, 519 hogs; but a decrease of 1,949 sheep, 107 calves, and 105 horses, compared with the corresponding week of last year.

It will be seen that the receipts of live stock were the largest in many weeks, especially at the City yards. This is accounted for by the large number of Northwest cattle that were shipped to the Harris Abattoir Co. by their representatives at Winnipeg and other points in the West. There was a heavy delivery at the Union yards on Monday, with quite a number of cars each day during the week, principally Ontario exporters, and Northwest feeders, which were readily taken at steady to firm prices. As usual, the quality of the cattle at the Union yards was generally good, better than for the previous week, while at the City there were few good cattle offered. Trade in every class was good, with prices firm to 10c per cwt. higher. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, prices continued strong all week, at Monday's quotations.

Exporters. Steers for the London market sold from \$6.35 to \$6.75. Steers for Liverpool market sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25. Steers for Manchester, 100 of them sold at \$5.90, averaging 1,150 lbs. each. Heifers for Liverpool, 53 weighing 1,006 lbs. each, sold at \$5.75. Export bulls sold at \$5 to \$5.80, the latter price being paid for one choice animal. The heifers bought for export purposes were nothing more than butchers' cattle,

as will be seen by the weights given. This exporting of butchers' cattle is the chief factor in keeping beef prices high at Toronto.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of cattle, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., sold at \$6 to \$6.25; good, \$5.60 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Receipts of stockers and feeders were the heaviest in many weeks; in fact, for the season, thus far, the bulk coming from Manitoba and the Western Provinces, and being sold at the Union yards, as there were fully 50 carloads handled there during the week. Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, sold from \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers sold from \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts were liberal, with market as strong, if not stronger than ever, the bulk of offerings going from \$50 to \$75 each, with several at \$80 and \$85 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate, and prices steady, at \$3.50 to \$7.50 for the bulk, or an average of \$7 per cwt. A few sold as high as \$8, \$8.50, and one at \$9.50 per cwt., but they were new-milk-fed.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; rams and culls, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.20, with a few selected lots at \$6.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate all week, just about enough to keep the market steady. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$9, and \$8.65 to \$8.75 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—There was a fair trade in horses at the Union Horse Exchange last week. Manager Smith reported having sold over 100 horses, at good prices. One carload of extra quality, 1,700-lb. drafters, sold at \$300 each, and the balance at following quotations: Drafters, \$225 to \$250; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$240; drivers, \$100 to \$250; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 93c. to 94c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.08½; No. 2 northern, \$1.07; new No. 1 northern, \$1.06½; No. 2 northern, \$1.05, at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 67c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 79c. to 80c. Barley—New No. 2, 48c. to 50c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 39c.; No. 3, 37½c., lake ports; Ontario, new, No. 2, 34½c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 65c.; No. 3 yellow, 64½c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario winter wheat flour, \$3.80 to \$3.90, at the mills. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.90; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.20.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Prices for Manitoba and Ontario bran are both quoted about the same, at \$20 per ton, and shorts, \$1 to \$2 per ton more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large, demand good, and prices steady, as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Receipts moderate, and from now on will become smaller. Prices are quoted firmer, at 22c. to 23c. and 24c., for selected lots, by the case.

Honey.—Extracted, average price is from 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Cheese.—There was no quotable change in prices, at 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario or New Brunswick-grown potatoes are quoted at 60c. to 65c. per bag, on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live poultry, wholesale quotations, by M. P. Mallon, wholesale dealer, are as follows: Chickens, 12c. per lb.; ducks, 10c.; hens, 10c. per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of all, or nearly all, kinds of seasonal fruits were heavy, at the following prices: Apples, per barrel, \$2.75 to \$4; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.35 basket; grapes, 20c. to 25c.; Lawton berries, 5c. to 7c. per bushel; strawberries, Crawford's, 50c.

to 90c.; pears, 50c. to 65c.; plums, 25c. to 50c.; beans, 25c.; beets, 15c. to 25c.; cabbage, per crate, 30c.; cantaloupes, 20c. to 25c.; cantaloupes, crate, 40c. to 50c.; celery, 25c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; corn, dozen, 8c. to 12c.; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c.; citrons, 25c. per basket; eggplant, basket, 25c. to 30c.; gherkins, 40c. to \$1; marrows, dozen, 25c.; onions, pickling, 75c. to \$1; onions, Spanish, per crate, \$2.25 to \$2.50; peppers, green, 25c. to 30c.; peppers, red, 60c. to 75c.; sweet potatoes, barrel, \$4.25; tomatoes, 15c. to 20c.; watermelons, 25c. to 35c. each.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—At the local cattle market last week, prices were none too strong, although the changes were not very great. Choice cattle were reported sold at 5½c. to 6c., fine being 5½c. to 5¾c., medium being 4½c. to 5c., and common selling down to about 3½c. There was a good demand for lambs, these selling at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., sheep being 4c. on an average. Calves were \$4 to \$10 each, and hogs sold at 9½c. per lb., weighed off cars, for selects.

Horses.—The market was rather quieter, owing, possibly, to the smaller number of people in the city, and the consequent reduced demand. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each, and inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100. Finest saddle and carriage animals are in demand, at \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Market for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs moderately active, ranging from 12½c. to 13½c. per lb., according to quality.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes continues to decline from time to time, the cost for carloads, on track, per 90 lbs., being down to 55c. to 60c. This refers to White Irish Cobblers and to Quebec potatoes.

Apples.—A few apples are arriving on this market, but the season has not yet properly begun. Some damaged stock sold as low as \$1 per barrel, while Duchess, mostly No. 2 stock, sold at \$2.30. Total shipments of apples through this port, to date, amount to 6,000 barrels, as against 4,300 a year ago, and 3,800 the previous year.

Eggs.—Steady to firm. Purchases could no longer be made in the country at less than 19c. to 20c. per dozen. No. 1 eggs sold here at 22c. per dozen, selects selling at 26c., and new-laid at 30c. to 31c.

Butter.—Market was very firm. Quebec creamery, 23½c. to 23¾c., and sometimes 24c. for current receipts, Townships being 24½c. to 24¾c. per lb. for current receipts, and 24c. to 24½c. for last of August make. Shipments were not active, those for export amounting to 25,000 packages to date, this season, as against 32,000 last season.

Cheese.—Shipments of cheese this season are well up to those of last season, being 1,141,000 boxes, as against 1,171,000. The market was firm last week, but prices showed little change, being 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb. for Quebecs, 10½c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11½c. for Ontarios. On Monday, 19th, prices were up an eighth to a quarter of a cent.

Gram.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 41½c. to 42c. per bushel, carloads, store, No. 3 being 40½c. to 40¾c. No. 1 barley sold at 53c. to 54c., and No. 4 at 50c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$6 per barrel, in bags, for firsts, and \$5.50 for seconds, strong bakers', \$5.30. Ontario patents, \$5.75 per barrel, and straight rollers, \$5.25 per barrel.

Millfeed.—\$20.50 to \$21 per ton, in bags, for Ontario bran; \$22 for Ontario middlings, \$31 to \$32 for pure gram moulle; \$23 to \$24 for mixed moulle, and \$20 for Manitoba bran, and \$22 for Manitoba shorts. Cotton-seed meal is still quoted at \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Hay.—Market continues to ease off from week to week. Prices, carloads, track: No. 1 hay, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 extra, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2 hay, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

Hides.—Dealers have been buying \$8 per lb. for unspiced hides, and for No. 1, and 9c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 3, 1 per lb., and 12c. and 13c. for No. 4.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and Truro.

ly. for Nos. 2 and 1 calfskins; 35c. to 40c. each for lambskins; \$1.75 for No. 2 horse hides, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow was 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. for refined.

Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Sept. 15.—2,300 boxes registered; all sold at 11c.

Kingston, Sept. 15.—10 13-16c., 10 9-16c. and 10½c.

Belleville, Sept. 15.—1,865 colored, and \$75 white were boarded; all sold at 11c. Alexandria, Sept. 15.—665 boxes sold at 10 15-16c.

Iroquois, Sept. 16.—390 boxes sold at 10½c.

Kemptville, Sept. 16.—307 boxes sold for 11c.

Picton, Sept. 16.—1,950 boarded; highest price, 11c.; 285 sold at 11c., and 1,515 at 10½c.; balance unsold.

Napanee, Sept. 16.—825 colored and 150 white; all sold at 10½c.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—433 white and 861 colored offered; all but 150 sold at 10 15-16c.

London Dairymen's Exchange, Sept. 17.—1,023 boxes offered; no sales; bidding, 10½c. and 10¾c.

St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 17.—Five hundred and fifty packages butter sold at 23½c., and 750 boxes cheese at 10½c.

Brantford, Sept. 17.—690 boxes were offered for sale, and 125 twins were sold at 11½c.

Watertown, Sept. 18.—4,176 boxes of cheese sold at 14c. and 14½c.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Butter easy; creameries, 24c. to 28c.; dairies, 23c. to 27c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16c. to 16½c.; twins, 15c. to 15½c. young Americans, 16½c. to 16¾c.; longhorns, 16c. to 16½c. New York, Sept. 17.—Butter steady and unchanged; receipts, 6,965. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,552; no exports.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Texas steers, \$3.75 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Best light, \$9.35 to \$9.90; mixed, \$8.55 to \$9.70; heavy, \$8.35 to \$8.60; good to choice, heavy, \$8.60 to \$9.55; pigs, \$8.50 to \$9.60; bulk of sales, \$8.70 to \$9.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.75 to \$4.65; Western, \$3.75 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.80; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.25; Western, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

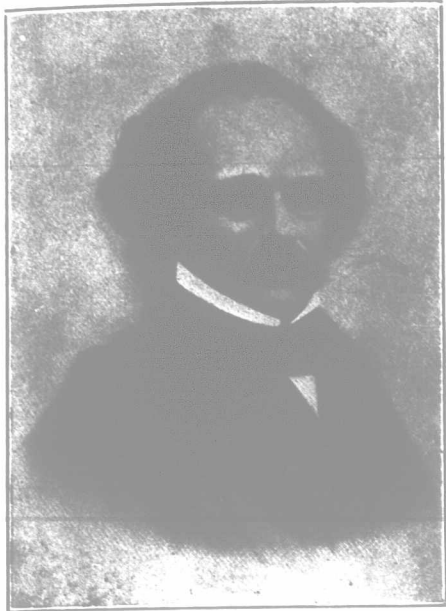
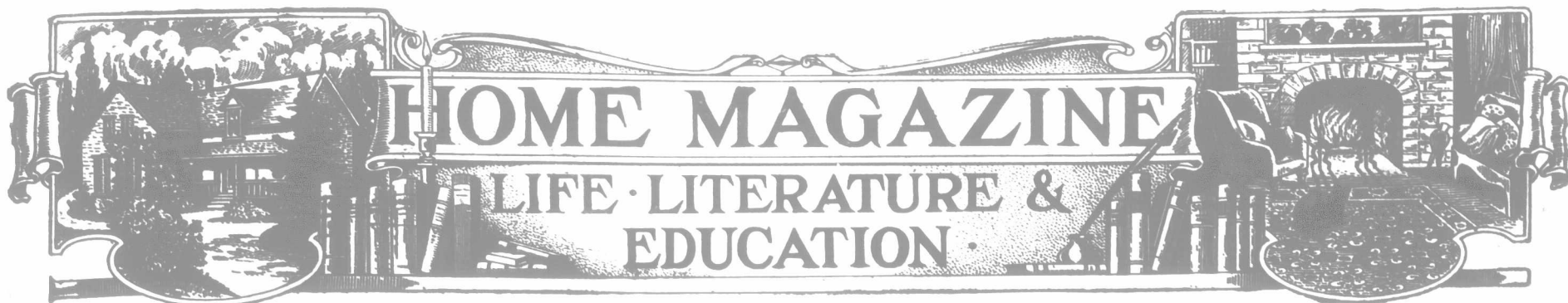
Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$9.50 to \$9.60; mixed, \$9.70 to \$9.75; Yorkers, \$9.90 to \$10.05; pigs, \$9.90; roughs, \$8.50 to \$9.75; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.20; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, \$4.75 to \$4.85; ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—States steers, from 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound; Canadians, from 12½c. to 13½c., and ranchers from 11c. to 12c.



Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

[With acknowledgments to Lathrop's biography, and to the critical essay, "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Henry James.]

With the mention of Concord, Mass., there come before one not only visions of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Curtis, and Margaret Fuller, but also pre-eminently of another, a strange mystic character, whose books are as weird, as misty, as moonshiny as was he himself, yet which depend for their peculiar charm upon that very weirdness, that exquisiteness of treatment which can be felt, rather than described, and which has given Hawthorne the distinction of being, in the realms of American fiction, "the most beautiful and most eminent representative of a literature." As Henry James remarks in his in many respects admirable criticism, "The importance of the literature may be questioned, but, at any rate, in the field of letters, Hawthorne is the most valuable example of the American genius."

Hawthorne was no philosopher, as was Emerson, and as was, to a certain extent, Thoreau; but he has based his claims to eternal recognition on other foundations. He was a master of expression. In the realms of pure imagination he has few peers. Accordingly, he has thrown upon the arena of literature a succession of mystically wonderful pictures of people and places which remind one, somehow, of ethereal moonlight, of the down of a thistle, of anything light and intangible and strangely beautiful, or strangely terrible. He did not seek to greatly influence mankind, except in so far as giving them artistic pleasure might affect them. He did not attempt to revolutionize anything or anyone. He was an artist, living for pure art's sake, but his medium and pigments were words.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, as might almost be surmised from the gloominess of some of his narratives, and the all-pervading sense of sin and moral responsibility which ever accompanies his pen, was of Puritan extraction. His earliest American ancestor, of the bone and marrow of this class, has afforded Hawthorne an interesting passage in the exquisite

introduction to *Scarlet Letter*: "I seem to have a stronger claim to a residence here," he says, in speaking of Salem, "on account of this grave, bearded, sable-cloaked progenitor, who came so early with his Bible and his sword, and trod the unworn street with such a stately port. . . . He had all the Puritan traits, both good and evil. He was likewise a bitter persecutor, as witness the Quakers, who have remembered him in their histories, and relate an incident of his hard severity towards a woman of their sect, which will last longer, it will be feared, than any of his better deeds, though these were many."

To be definite, this ancestor—William Hathorne (as the name was then spelled)—is the same who figures in New England history, as does also his son, "Colonel John," as a magistrate of Salem, most vigorous in the persecution of witches and heretics. A reputed malediction, pronounced on the Colonel by one of his victims, probably suggested to his illustrious descendant the idea of the curse in "The House of the Seven Gables."

After the above-mentioned worthies, the elder of whom died in 1681, came a long line of obscure folk, principally seafaring, upon whom many misfortunes fell, attributed by the victims to the malediction hurled upon their progenitor. Then, upon July 4th, 1804, was born in the same little port whence his forbears had so often sailed into the rising sun, the future man of letters, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

According to his own account, never was spot less likely to foster the germs of poetry and idealism than that same little port of Salem. "Indeed," he says, "so far as the physical aspect is concerned, with its flat, unvaried surface covered chiefly with wooden houses, few or none of which pretend to architectural beauty; its irregularity, which is neither picturesque nor quaint, but only tame; its long and lazy street lounging wearisomely through the whole extent of the peninsula, with Gallows Hill and New Guinea at one end, and a view of the almshouse at the other—such being the features of my native town, it would be quite as reasonable to form a sentimental attachment to a disarranged chequer-board."

Probably, as a matter of fact, Salem was scarcely as barren of beauty or interest as it is pictured here. Hawthorne must have missed much that a genius with more enjoyment in life would have seen, for, although remarkably observant of detail, he was not one of those who feel "beauty everywhere" to the fullest extent. Had he been so, he could not have been content to shut himself up, as he did, during so many bright days and years of God's sunlight; yet, again, had he been so, he might have missed that dalliance with fancy, that sportiveness of the pure imagination which appears to have been so distinctively his, and upon which his peculiar fame chiefly rests.

He was ever a solitary boy—indeed, geniuses of the pen seem to have had a peculiar predilection for solitude—nor does his home seem to have been of the cheeriest. His father died when he was but a little child, and his mother and sisters appear to have been all but recluses.

In 1818, when he was fourteen years of age, the family removed to Lake Sebago, in Maine, a forest region of great beauty, where the lad came into closer touch with nature.

"I lived in Maine like a bird of the air," he says, "so perfect was the freedom I enjoyed." Then, in 1819, he was sent back to Salem to school. At seventeen he entered Bowdoin College, and interesting is his incidental account, in a letter written years afterwards to his friend, Horatio Bridge, of the days spent there: "If anybody is responsible at this day for my being an author, it is yourself. I know not whence your faith came; but, while we were lads together at a country college—gathering blueberries in study hours under those tall academic pines, or watching the great logs as they tumbled along the current of the Androscoggin, or shooting pigeons and gray squirrels in the woods, or bat-fowling in the summer twilight, or catching trout in that shadowy little stream, which, I suppose, is still wandering riverward through the forest—though you and I will never cast a line in it again—two idle lads, in short (as we need not fear to acknowledge now), doing a hundred things the Faculty never heard of, or else it had been worse for us—still, it was your prognostic of your friend's destiny that he was to be a writer of fiction."

At college, it appears, Hawthorne was not all saint, as further appears from sundry letters written by the President to his mother, urging her influence in inducing her son to "observe more faithfully the laws of this institution."

Three years after his graduation, his first story, "Fanshawe," was published, but so disgusted was the young author that he destroyed, almost at once, practically the entire edition. He had determined, nevertheless, to devote his life to writing, and the method by which he had set himself to carry out the resolution, is one of the most remarkable on record.

For twelve years after leaving Bowdoin, he confined himself almost entirely to his room, roaming through the town or taking long walks along the beach only at night. Often he did not come down to his meals during a day, having them left at his door. During this time he read, wrote and studied, yet produced little to show for his pains. He does not, however, appear to have been especially unhappy, at least judging from his notebook entries, although he afterwards referred to his "accursed habits of solitude," and to his period of seclusion, "when everybody moved onward and left me behind." Little wonder that the tales written during such self-imprisonment should be weird, unreal, with a cold mistiness; and yet, even in the earliest of them, Hawthorne's charm, the Hawthornesque touch, is unmistakable.

His course at this time has been much questioned, and the clearest solution seems to be that he was shy, as few men have ever been shy, that he was proud, and yet poor—poor with a poverty that one almost hates to look into," as a biographer has remarked. He was striving to win his way in the world, and seemed to shrink from facing it until he had obtained his foothold. And so he played with his fancies, now gloomy, now sweet, if scarcely gay, and wrote but a very few stories, after all, which he sent to the magazines, often receiving no pay for them whatever, although the majority of them were afterwards collected into "Twice Told Tales" and "Snow Image."

Long afterwards, writing of his ex-

perience in the little room, he said (in his Note Book): "If ever I should have a biographer, he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs, because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here, and here my mind and character were formed; and here I have been glad and hopeful, and here I have been despondent. And here I sat a long, long time, waiting patiently for the world to know me, and sometimes wondering why it did not know me sooner, or whether it would ever know me at all—at least, till I were in my grave. And sometimes it seemed to me as if I were already in the grave, with only life enough to be chilled and benumbed. But oftener I was happy, at least as happy as I then knew how to be. . . . By and by the world found me out in my lonely chamber, and called me forth—not, indeed, with a loud roar of acclamation, but rather with a still, small voice."

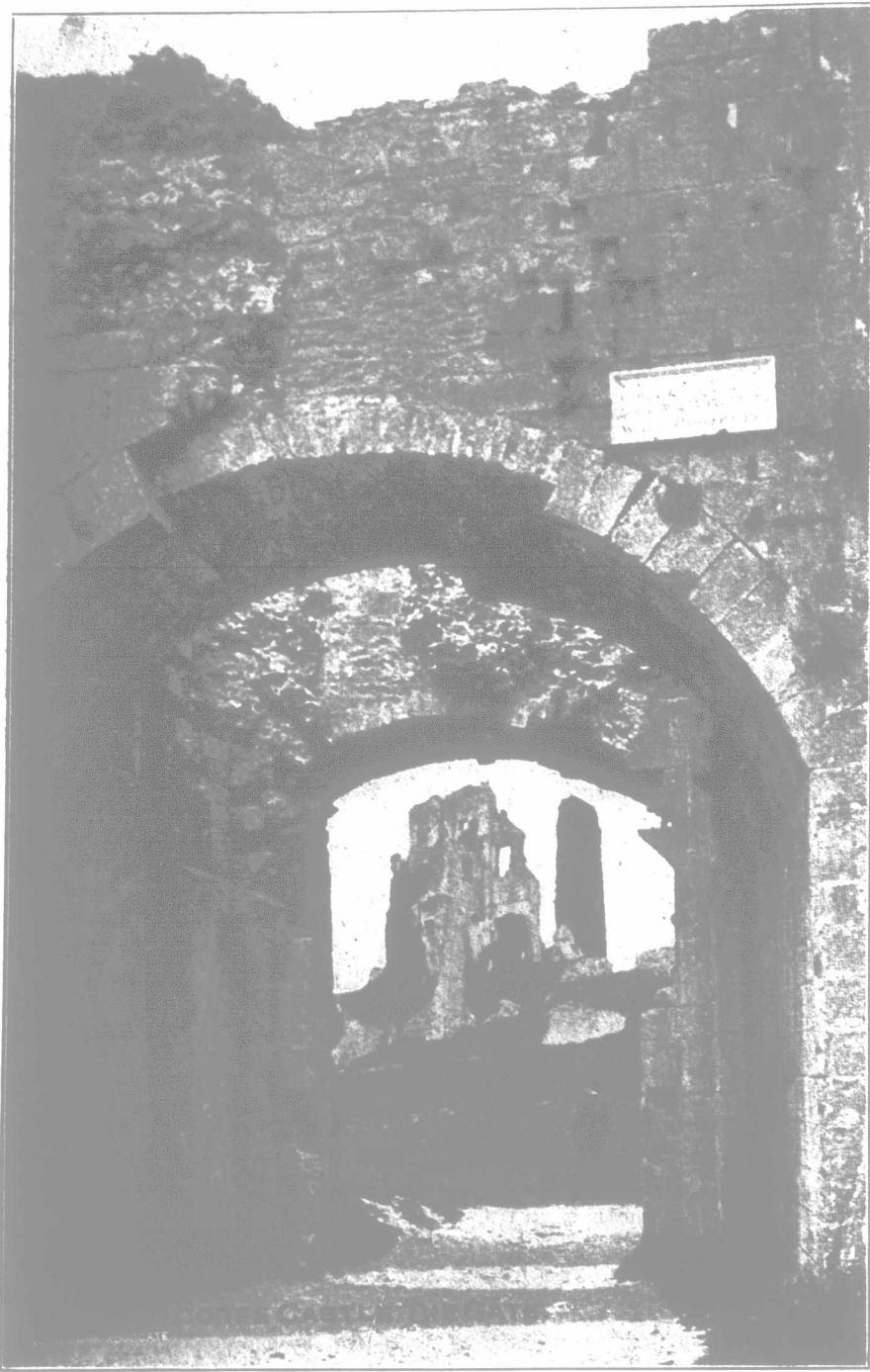
At last, two events happened to call him from his solitude. One day he was invited, with his sisters, to spend the evening at the home of the Misses Peabody, and almost ludicrously pathetic is the picture which is given of him as he entered the drawing-room, "a splendidly handsome youth, standing perfectly motionless, with the look of a sylvan creature on the point of fleeing away." A second invitation followed, which he also accepted, this time, "with no appearance whatever of timidity, but, instead, an almost fierce determination, making his face stern."—Event number one, whose ultimate issue was his marriage with the younger Miss Peabody, in 1842. Event number two came with his appointment, by political influence, as weigher and gauger in Boston Custom House, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. He accepted the post joyfully, yet found his work no Elysian dream. In his Note Book, before the summer was out, he tells of "measuring coal all day on board of a black little British schooner. . . . But at last came the sunset, with delicate clouds, and a purple light upon the islands; and I blessed it because it was the signal of my release"; then, some weeks later: "I pray that I may find some way of escaping from this unblest Custom House, for it is a very grievous thralldom. I do detest all offices—all, at least, that are held on a political tenure, and I want nothing to do with politicians. . . . Their consciences are turned to India-rubber, or to some substance as black as that, and which will stretch as much."

(To be continued.)

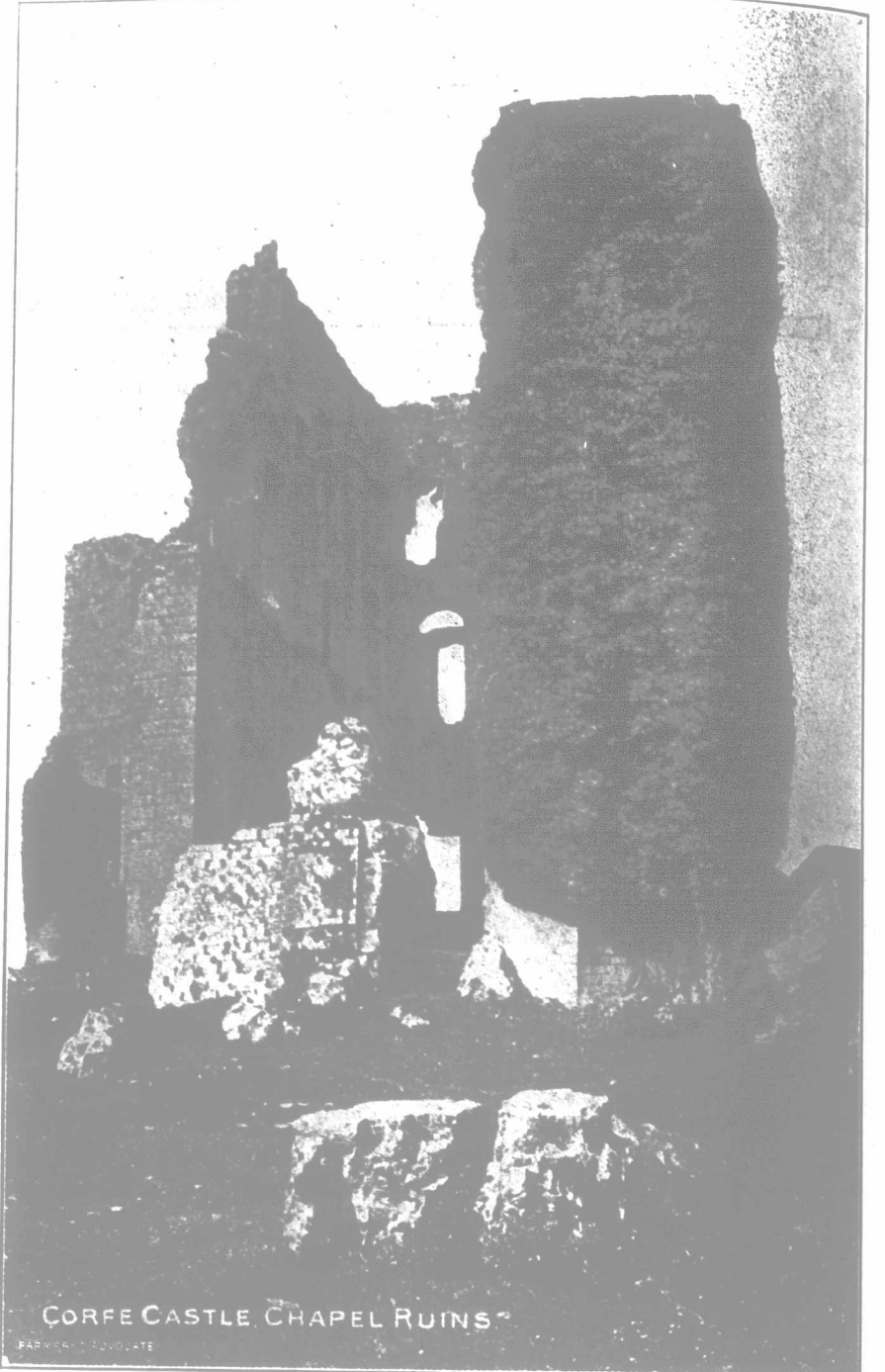
A Word from Mr. Kelso.

Have you taken a child from one of the Children's Shelters into your home? If so, why have you done so? Has it been with the idea that you will get just as much as possible out of that child, and give just as little as possible? Or have you realized your responsibility and your opportunity for doing a little good and adding a little brightness to a world often too dreary? In short, have you been selfish, sordid and mean in the step that you have taken? Or, have you been benevolent, high-minded, human? Too often, it is to be feared, people look on these forlorn little ones as mere chattels, and forget to ask themselves the question, "If this child were mine, how would I wish him to be treated?"

Most commonly, perhaps, the lack



Gate of Corfe Castle.



CORFE CASTLE CHAPEL RUINS

Corfe Castle : Chapel Ruins.

of a sense of responsibility shows itself in failure to send the child to school. This fact is by no means unknown to Mr. Kelso, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, and he has asked us to lay the matter before you, beseeching you—at least, who read our paper—to see that you are not careless in this respect.

It is with pleasure that we accede to his request, realizing, as must everyone who gives unprejudiced thought to the matter, the truth of his words: "If a child is deprived of educational advantages between the ages of eight and fourteen, the loss can never be made good." We leave, then, the suggestion with you. It is important, not only to the young people themselves, but to the country at large, that they should have the necessary training for their life's work. You cannot evade the responsibility with impunity. Think about it.

Our English Letter.

XIX.

SOME WANDERINGS IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK.

II.

Whilst without doubt the chief glory of Corfe is its castle, and the great attraction which brings so many visitors from all the world over to that quaint old town, yet, were it not for the records kept, with only such intermissions as the cruel exigencies of those troublesome times occasioned by the "presentments" of the churchwardens of the fine old "Church of St. Edward, King and Martyr," much of historical interest and importance would have passed from the memory of man. Before telling more of the evident relationship existing between the church and

the castle, let me add from my notebook a few more of the items culled from the old Register, which may throw a little glimmering light upon the homely conditions of village life some centuries ago. For instance, it is interesting to note that hospitality was dispensed, although, perhaps, with some caution and an eye to economy, for those old records assert that, by order of the Mayor, two pence were given to "two Travellers"; "two pounds and two pence paid for relieving 76 sailors"; "six pence to three poor men out of work"; the same modest dole to "a Traveller that came from Norfolk," and to "a woman whose husband was in slavery"; two shillings to "two seamen that were drove ashore at Chapman's Pool," and one shilling to "a soldier with one arm." Also that "three shillings per Sunday was paid for bread," and one pound sixteen shillings for "36 dozen of bread for the poor on Good Friday."

That Corfe was loyal, is proved by the payments in 1686 to "the ringers for the King's birthday," and in 1786 to the ringers of that date for the return of (another) "King from Flanders," the sum of two shillings. Then we have £1 2s. 6d., given in beer and gunpowder when peace was proclaimed in 1747. On the news of Nelson's victory, one pound one shilling was paid to the ringers and gunners, and £10 6s. on the news of Lord Wellington's entry into Paris."

To show that there must have been much simplicity in the ceremonial of ordinary funerals, we note that, "In 1695, Mary Webber was buried in wollen," "in 1697, Nicholas Gibbon, Rector of this Parish, was buried in wollen" and also, at other dates, were Ann Burt, widow; Robert Culford, a strange woman; Jno. Hill, a travelling tailor; and Ann, wife of

John Togen, a travelling tinker from Salisbury."

In the old porch, the pillars and capitals of which are of most delicate Norman work, there stands an old churchwarden's chest, "made by Harry Paulett in 1672, at the cost of only 8s.," but a surplice was a costly item in those old days, for an entry in the "Accounts" charges £3 18s. for one which had required 15 yards, at 4s. 6d. a yard of material, and 10s. 6d. for the making thereof.

That a church which had survived so many vicissitudes should only have a few remnants remaining of its original self, is very evident, but that fact makes those relics all the more precious. A very complete restoration—one which, as far as possible, should be an exact copy of the church of the past—composed of the fine old Purbeck stone and polished marble, was an absolute necessity, and, as a result of the recognition of that necessity, there stands to-day the gray-walled, square-towered structure, dedicated to the memory of the youthful king, who, as long ago as A. D., 978, was treacherously killed by his cruel and ambitious step-mother, the lovely Elfrida of Devon, widow of King Edgar, who coveted the throne for her own son, Aethelred.

THE TRAGEDY OF CORFE CASTLE

The story is told in most of the "history books" of our schools, but this is much as the old records have it: Before the Normans came, there was a mere hunting-lodge upon the Guardian Hill of Corfe, a wall of which, standing amongst the massive, ghost-like ruins, is considered to be part of Elfrida's home. Edward, the son of Edgar, by a former wife, was the then-reigning king. He was a mere lad, and, whilst hunting in the forest around Corfe, got some-

rated from his followers, and, being tired of his sport, bethought him of the hunting-lodge and of the drinking of a wine cup there. The chronicle has it that his coming was at eventide, and, on hearing of his arrival, his treacherous stepmother met him in the dim light at the gate. Opportunity sometimes makes the sinner, and the wicked queen was quick to see what she had long waited for—the opportunity to get rid of the one obstacle which blocked the path of her own son to the throne of his father, King Edgar. She handed him the goblet, and as the thirsty boy drank, "her white hand was raised aloft, and with a cry of terror she stabbed the rider in the back. The goblet clattered on the stones, the frightened horse leapt down the hill, and at its foot, where the stream still runs, the King dropped from the saddle dead." Other records have it that the young King was murdered by her orders, and not by her own hand, but, whether or no the latter was the case, it will be Elfrida herself who will have to answer for the crime at Heaven's own Court of Justice. The story goes on to relate that, on the body being found, it was, by Elfrida's orders, "dragged into a cottage near-by, and covered over with 'mean cloaths.'" The woman of the cottage was poor and blind, and, as it was now near night, she was left alone with the terrible heap of "mean cloaths" on the floor. Before morning dawned, a wonder happened: The squalid room became filled with light; sight came back to the sightless eyes, and the watcher knew that beneath the poor rags lay the body of her King."

Standing, as I did, at the foot of the hill crowned by the massive ruins of almost indestructible masonry, and looking downwards into the moat below, I seemed to be read-

ing the history of a nation in stone. Here, at Corfe Castle, unspeakable atrocities had been committed. "All," one writer tells us, "that malignant hate and fiendish cruelty could do was done within the walls of Corfe Castle." It had been a strong keep in Stephen's time, held by Baldwin de Redvers for the Empress Matilda, and besieged by the King in vain; but in the time of John it was not only a royal castle, but a royal treasure-house, and a state prison. Its dungeons had been filled with unhappy victims, doomed to die of starvation, the steep hill to the castle being their last upon the outer world.

King John placed, for sinister guardianship, his own wife within the walls of Corfe Castle and also Eleanor, the Damsel of Brittany, whose brother Arthur had been "done to death" previously, both of them having such claims to the crown as rendered their existence inimical to his interests. King Edward II. was another of the prisoners of Corfe, with many others whose names appear in its archives.

During the Civil War, when most of the strong places of Dorset were held by the Parliament, Corfe Castle remained loyal to the King. "The Roundheads had used the church and its tower as the most advantageous port for their batteries, and, in their wantonness, amongst other things, had turned the organ pipes into cases for powder and shot, cutting the lead off the church to make it into shot, without casting in a mould, so dismantling it that, for three years afterwards, there could be no assembling of the parishoners within its walls for the service of God.

The true story of its siege, in 1643, by the Parliamentary forces, "armed with a demy-cannon, a culverin, two sakers, and other ordnance, both from the church tower and adjacent hills," and of their defeat by a woman, Lady Bankes, the Chatelaine, makes interesting reading, her men servants and maids being her only garrison. This little company within the walls never yielded an inch, either to the roar of the guns or to the honeyed words of the gallant commander and his captains from without. From the seneschal to the scullery-maid, they remained true to their mistress, the stout walls of the castle and the tireless courage of this brave and ingenious woman defied them all. Perhaps in these days, when one of the strongest arguments used against granting to woman the right to have a voice in the election of the law-makers of her country is that she would be incapable of bearing arms in its defence, it may, perhaps, be inadvisable to recall this and many similar instances of woman's patriotism, courage and endurance, which are recorded in the history not only of Corfe, but in that of many another ruined castle or keep in this dear old land. H. A. B.

"Ourselves."

The first number of "Ourselves" is before us as we write. No need to tell you much about its editor. You have laughed over the ebullitions of his brain in The Globe or The Star, and we trust you will laugh over them again in the coming Christmas Number and other issues of "The Farmer's Advocate," for Peter MacArthur is nothing if not humorous. No need to tell you, either, that his fun is but the ripple on the surface of a deep and serious undercurrent, for you must know, if you know anything of him at all, that Peter MacArthur is also nothing if not serious. He is a man with a purpose. He is, moreover, a man of courage, who fears not to face odds with all the stubbornness which may be associated with a patronymic so redolent of the "land o' cakes." And in "Ourselves," he hopes to obtain just that absolute freedom in regard to crying out upon the wrong of things that he has heretofore been unable to attain as completely as he has wished.

dependent magazine—a magazine in which the editor or any other man will be at liberty to express his thought. It is also to be, as it progresses, "a magazine for cheerful Canadians," with a spice of fun to the foreground. In form (form only, remember!) it resembles somewhat Elbert Hubbard's Philistine—pocket size. We commend "Ourselves" to you. It is published in St. Thomas, Ont., issued monthly, and its price is \$1.00 per year.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Spread It Before the Lord

Hezekiah received the letter of the hand of the messengers, and read it: and Hezekiah went up into the house of the LORD, and spread it before the LORD.—2 Kings xix: 14.

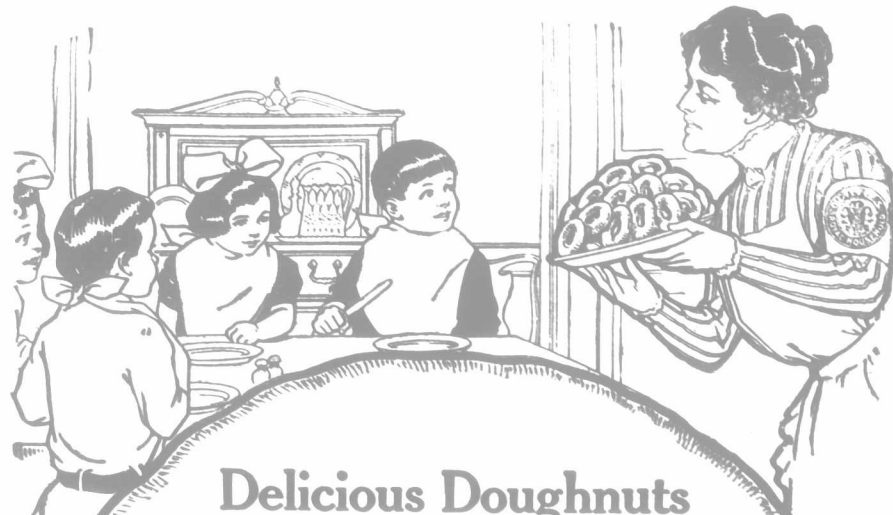
The King of Judah was facing a terrible danger. Rab-shakeh, the leader of the Assyrian army, had come up "with a great host against Jerusalem." He had spoken to the people in their own language, telling them how he had triumphed over other nations, and could easily conquer them, too. He had scornfully offered to give Hezekiah two thousand horses, if he could find riders for them. The king of Judah had turned to God for help, and had received a message of hope from Isaiah, the prophet. Rab-shakeh seems to have been checked for a time, but he sent a letter of defiance to Hezekiah, which was full of contempt for the God in Whom he trusted. He declared that the gods of other nations had not been able to save the people who trusted in them, why then should the God of the Jews be able to deliver Jerusalem out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

Hezekiah had served God for many years, and knew that the cases were not similar in any way. He was willing to own that the gods of other nations were helpless—what help could they give to anyone when they were only wood and stone? So he took the letter to the house of the LORD, calling on Jehovah to make it plain that He only was the God of all the kingdoms of the earth. And Hezekiah's splendid faith saved his people. Isaiah sent him a message from the LORD God of Israel: "That which thou hath prayed to Me against Sennacherib, king of Assyria, I have heard. This is the word that the LORD hath spoken concerning him: The virgin the daughter of Zion hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn . . . for I will defend this city, to save it."

I am afraid we are apt to read the wonderful story of the destruction of the Assyrian army by the angel of the LORD, as if it were a fairy tale. Perhaps we believe that God answered the trustful prayer of Hezekiah in marvellous fashion, but we have no expectation that He will do great things for us. And yet Hezekiah's prayer would have been of very little use if it had been faithless and half-hearted. He might have believed that Jehovah had saved Israel from Pharaoh, long before, but have thought—as we sometimes do—that the age of miracles was past.

I think if he could have looked ahead to our age, he would have said that miracles were everyday affairs. If man can use mighty natural forces to work wonders, can send messages flying like lightning under the water or through the pathless air, straight to their mark, is it not foolish to imagine that the God who made all the natural forces is powerless to use them?

Let us begin, like Hezekiah, by feeling sure of God's power and willingness to help His children; then let us take the natural course and spread all our troubles and perplexities before Him. Yesterday I was in church when the larger part of the congregation had begun to stream out. The first part of the service was over, and only the celebration of the Lord's Supper would come next—ONLY THE LORD'S SUPPER! It was a congregation of Christians, and Christ the King was standing there, offering Himself to each hungry soul. He offered life and courage and peace—just what each soul needed for its own special difficulties. A friend who was with me whispered, "Would you like to stay for the Communion?" The question startled me.



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Of course I intended to stay, as I had not been at an earlier service. I was as surprised at the question as a child in his father's house would be if someone said: "Dinner is ready, are you going to have yours with the rest of the family?" Christ was there, calling me by name to come to Him and spread all my joys and all my perplexities before Him. I was sure of His sympathy, sure of His help. I did not want to escape troubles altogether. Would a soldier like to live his life without any hardships or fighting? No one wants to be a "carpet knight." But I did want courage and patience and strength. How could I turn my back on my Lord, refusing His help and disappointing His love?

There are some professing Christians who don't go to church, saying that they can pray and read their Bibles at home. I don't believe they find time or inclination for much prayer or Bible-reading, when they "forsake the assembling of themselves together" in Christian fellowship. But Hezekiah was not satisfied with praying at home. He went to God's House and laid his special petition at the foot of the Throne. I have heard people say that the prayers of the Church are cold, and nothing but meaningless forms. But everything is changed when we realize that the Living JESUS is in the church—in the midst of the "two or three" who are really praying with hearts and minds as well as lips. Fix your attention on Him, speak to Him in prayers and hymns and psalms, listen to Him in lessons and preaching, in absolution and benediction, kneel at His feet to receive His own Life in Holy Communion, and then you will not come out and complain that the service was wearisome and unprofitable. Then you will feel the joy of having had an interview with the King, and you will look forward with glad anticipation to the next opportunity of coming near to Him in the "Tent of Meeting."

But it is not only troubles and difficulties that we should spread before the LORD. There are our opportunities, too. We are like soldiers, coming to our Captain for orders. Let us place ourselves absolutely at His disposal—time, talents, money, health, everything that He has given into our hands to use, should be spread out for His direction. One has received more money than another. Why? Does the Father love the one child more than the other? Or is the money placed in the hands of one so that he may use it for the good of his brothers and sisters? To keep a talent for one's self,

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is to bury it, and render it useless. It is our business to find out what talents our Master has entrusted to us, and use them wholeheartedly for Him. Then we shall understand the blessedness of giving, and enter into the joy of Him who is the Giver of all things.

If we go ahead, without asking for directions, we shall probably make some very serious mistakes. Let us come as simply as a child to our Master, and ask Him to give us wisdom for the work He has called us to do. Then we can go forward in restful confidence, knowing that He can bring high and lasting success out of apparent failure. The plan is His, not ours. We have nothing to do with results—and we can never tell what important results may spring from our failures.

When I was crossing the Atlantic in July, I was reading a book from the ship's library called "The Romance of Missionary Heroism." In it was a description of Capt. Allan Gardiner, who landed again and again in Patagonia, but was forced each time to return to England without doing anything for the natives. But his missionary zeal was not in the least daunted. He landed for the last time, with six companions, and the whole party died from scurvy and starvation, having accomplished nothing of a missionary character. Such a tragedy seemed the direst disaster. But it stirred the heart of the English people as no appeal of his had power to do. The South American Missionary Society sprang into vigorous life, and did such good work that the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego "are no longer a degraded and cruel race, the terror of the sailor wrecked upon their dreary coasts. In every part of the archipelago to which the message of the Gospel has penetrated, they are humane and civilized folk, ready to give a kindly Christian welcome to any poor shipless mariner who has struggled to their shores out of the devouring waves." The mission party sailed in the "Allan Gardiner," and the only son of the martyr missionary—another Allan Gardiner—was there. Was his a useless sacrifice?

As the leader of the Assyrian host was conquered through the faith of God's people in His Presence in their midst, so it is still. Bishop Wilkinon says: "Though the battle is raging on every side, though the triumph-song of the alien hosts is leading from the city of our GOD, still the Captain of our salvation is waiting; sitting there behind the veil, waiting in


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When Writing Mention This Paper.

the royal tent. Though the very citadel of His kingdom may seem already in the hand of the foe, He is waiting." What is He waiting for? He wants the Church to share the Triumph—then it must take part in the battle. Are we too interested in earthly matters to take our fair share of the work and the fighting? Or are we accepting each day's orders from the King Himself, really making it the great ambition of our lives to be His loyal and obedient servants? He knows us—are we daily learning more and more of Him?

DORA FARNSCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Our Scrap Bag.

If you want a very serviceable material which will not show "shine" with the wear for your winter dress, try resida. A new cloth called "permo," or "permo shantung," possesses the same qualities, but is lighter in weight.

An item in an American journal, states that the piecing of quilts, at old-fashioned quilting "bees," has become the fad among society ladies on the "Other Side." "The designs for piecing are many," we are told, "but the combination of colors must be chosen wisely. There are in one shop, blocks of linen or cotton on which are sketched in outline, Mother Goose tales, birds, animals and the alphabet in decoration. These are to be worked in outline stitch of embroidery before being pieced. They make beautiful quilts for cribs and nursery beds. One outlined in an old-blue shade, for a young boy, was a beauty. The large initials were in the center block. One suspects the general use of the poster-bed has brought the old-fashioned quilt to the fore again."

Braided rugs for bedrooms are becoming very popular, but they must be in tones that harmonize with the color scheme of the room. An "old-blue" room, with blue linen curtains and braided rugs in blue, white and black, was a pleasing feature in a summer home, the necessary warm touch being given by a wild-rose frieze in pink, along the top of the wall.

Lullaby.

Baby-bird, baby-bird,
Ne'er a song on earth
May be heard, may be heard,
Rich as yours in mirth.

All your flickering fingers,
All your twinkling toes,
Play like light that lingers
Till the clear song close.

Baby-bird, baby-bird,
Your grave, majestic eyes,
Like a bird's warbled words
Speak, and sorrow dies.

Sorrow dies for love's sake,
Love grows one with mirth,
Even for one white dove's sake,
Born a babe on earth.

—Swinburne.

Our Homes.

(Concluded.)

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

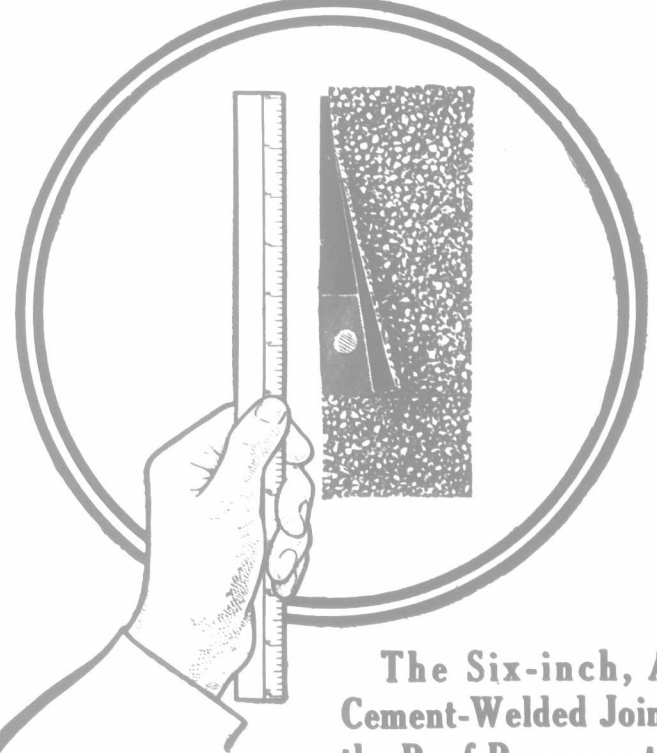
The arrangement of a window may do much towards making or marring a room, so it is well to understand at the beginning that it cannot be put off with any old thing.

At one time it was considered necessary that every room in the house should be shrouded with lace curtains from top to floor; indeed, it was considered very fine if they positively trailed on the floor. At a second stage, the right idea was lace curtains for the lower story, white, ruffled muslin for all the bedrooms. Occasionally, heavy crimson damask inner curtains were added.

Since those days, however, the possibilities of artistic window treatment have been grasped; experiments have been made; and to-day windows are regarded as a positive furnishing adjunct to a room, instead of "rust windows," shrouded

SECURITY WIDE-WELD ASPHALT ROOFING

PATENTED



The Six-inch, Asphalt Cement-Welded Joint Makes the Roof Permanently Tight.

THE Wide-Weld of Security Roofing gives you a continuous, one-piece roof. Every nail-head is covered up and there is not a nail-hole through the roof. There are no clumsy, bulky joints to pull apart and make leaks. The heavy surfacing of natural mineral-asphalt, in which is permanently imbedded a thick layer of white sea-gravel or feldspar rock, resists all destructive action by the elements. It will protect the roof from a rain of sparks and cinders in case of fire.

What the Wide-Weld is

Six inches of each sheet of Security Wide-Weld Roofing is without surfacing. The next sheet above is lapped over this six inches and cemented to it with hot asphalt cement, covering all nail-heads and making the gravel-surface continuous. The layers unite as firmly as in any other part of the roofing. The lower two inches shown in the diagram are full thickness, so that the nails hold with security, although imbedded in a water-tight joint. No coal-tar products or inferior volatile oils are used in Security Roofing.

Security Wide-Weld Roofing is made in three styles:—Gravel Surface; Coarse Feldspar; and Fine Feldspar. It can also be furnished with burlap insertion for siding or roofs over one-half pitch. Anyone can easily apply Security Roofing, and it is perfectly adapted for use on any type of building.

There is a Security Agent in almost every town. Write us and we'll send name and address of the one nearest you.

Write for Free Book. "The Requirements of a GOOD Roof." It tells in detail why Security Roofing meets these requirements; and how easy it is to weld the patented 6-inch joint.

The National Roofing Company
Manufacturers of Asphalt Roofing and Paint
Address all communications to
212 Filmore Ave., TONAWANDA, N. Y.




Parties intending remodeling stables will do well and save money by writing for information on my new idea on

STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Get my prices direct to you. Freight paid on Stanchions, Stalls and Water Bowls. My 1910 Stanchions are better than ever. Ask for my free offer; it will pay you. Write and see.

A. M. RUSH,
King St.,
Preston, Ontario.

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EDISON, VICTOR, COLUMBIA.
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194 Dundas St., London.

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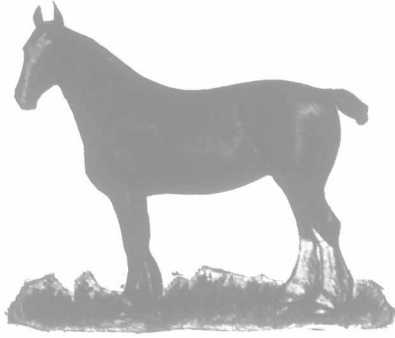
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IMP. CLYDESDALE FILLIES BY AUCTION

AT THE BUTLER HOUSE, OTTAWA, ON
Friday, October 14, 1910



Terms cash, unless previously arranged. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp. Catalogues on application.

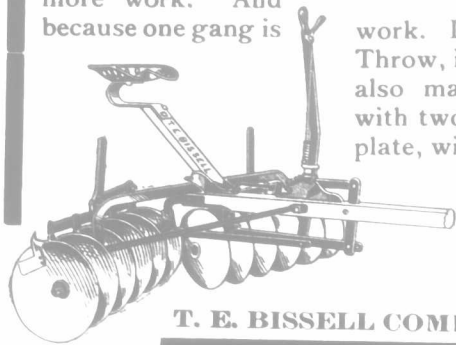
Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., will sell by auction

20 IMPORTED FILLIES

2 and 3 years of age, specially selected for their big size, good quality and popular breeding. A number of them are safe in foal. They are the kind the country wants, and will be sold.

Wm. Meharey
RUSSELL, ONTARIO.

To settle all doubt about which out-throw harrow has the greatest capacity and lightest draft, we ask you to test the "BISSELL" Out-Throw Harrow in a field competition with other out-throw harrows. We know the "BISSELL" will out-class the field, because it is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the arch is directly over the gangs. This construction removes all neck weight—enables horses to do more work. And because one gang is



T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Elora, Ont.

to the sash, and consist of two straight curtains drawn quite to the sides of the window, even over the wall if added breadth is desired, and a narrow lambrequin, ruffled, running along the top of the window to fill up the vacant space. Net sash-curtains may be placed next the glass, if liked, but in the country where there is a pleasing view, these may be omitted, or, if used, should be very filmy. It would be a pity to shut out a fine bit of landscape, or a charming outlook on trees, lawn, or flower garden, by curtains of any kind.

The inside curtains and lambrequin may be of pongee, madras, printed scrim, chintz, cretonne, curtain silk, Japanese crepe cloth, art muslin, striped scrim, voile, or plain scrim with insertion, stencilling, cretonne bands, or figures cut from cretonne or chintz, and applied. Some would remove these inner curtains for winter, and put heavier drapes of casement-cloth, damask, etc., to obtain a cosier, warmer effect during cold weather. The ground color of inside curtains should be of the same shade as the leading tone of the wall paper, and any color that appears in the pattern should be that which also appears in other parts of the room, e. g., frieze, rugs or cushions.

For bedrooms, cool, white muslin, or Swiss muslin, with ruffles along the edge, is often as pretty as anything that can be chosen, especially in a dainty girl's room where the furniture is likely to be painted white. Flowered chintz inside

curtains are also suitable for such rooms, if the flower design appears elsewhere, and voile is also suitable. Even cheese-cloth is very effective if trimmed tastefully with heavy insertion inside of the hem, or with bands of chintz, etc.

For window hangings composed of side-curtains and lambrequin, curtain poles are seldom used, small brass rods, that can be slipped into the hem to leave a gathered ruffle above, being preferred instead. Poles are, however, still popular for portieres, which may be made of velours, monk's cloth, or rep. Neither in window-curtains nor portieres is fancy draping now permitted by people of the best taste.

FLOORS.

Hardwood or parqueterie floors are, of course, ideal, both for appearance and sanitation; nevertheless, if one cannot afford these one need not despair. Any ordinary floor may be made very nice by the use of the floor finishes now on the market. Do not be persuaded into using varnish, which is never seen anywhere in the best houses. Simply wax the floor with floor-wax after the finish has dried, and rub down to a smooth, dull finish, with a weighted polisher, which may be made of a brick covered with flannel. Remember that a dull finish everywhere, from linen to floors, except, possibly, in highly ornate and formal drawing-rooms, shows much better taste than gloss or shine.

If the floor is so rough and uneven that

it cannot be planed down to receive the floor finish, then buy some fine Japanese matting, or linoleum, for a much-used room, to go all around the edge, and then put your large rug in the center. It is obvious, of course, that where such a rug is used, the floor-finish need not go all over the floor, a border to reach a little under the rug being sufficient.

Unquestionably, brown is the best color for floor-finish, although a deep buff has been sometimes used successfully.

The next question is the rug.

If your floor is very handsome—and for bedrooms, no matter what the floor is like—small rugs are best. These may be fine-woven ones, in Oriental or other coloring, or they may be made of pieces of good carpet, with fringe across the end. For bedrooms, they may be hooked or woven rag rugs in art-coloring, designed to suit exactly the color-scheme of the room.

When the floor of living-room, reception-room, dining-room, library, or den, is not particularly handsome, then have a large, central rug, after all, perhaps, the most reposeful treatment, and be sure to have it in the same general tone of the room, but a little darker than the walls. Usually in the rug may appear the note of contrasting color necessary to prevent the monotonous effect which would be produced if everything in the room were of the same color.

If you find it wise to choose a cheap floor covering, then get pretty Japanese matting, and put it together over the area which should be covered by the rug.

If, however, money is not too restricted, there is plenty of choice.

Oriental rugs are very durable, and, if well chosen, very handsome, but they are so expensive as to be seldom seen in farm homes. The same may be said of Navajo rugs, which are very effective in certain places. There are, however, Wiltons, Axminsters and Smyrnas, in Oriental and other coloring, which are quite satisfactory; also thick Scotch rugs, while rag-rugs in artistic coloring are often very quaintly effective. Old Brussels and other carpets may usually be made into very good rugs, with the addition of a border to match.

All rugs must, of course, be removable, never tacked down. Tacked-down carpets are quite taboo now, as both troublesome and unsanitary.

The hall floor, if not hardwood, should be simply treated with floor-finish, with a few small rugs, or a long runner, for cosiness. The kitchen and bath-room may have interlocking rubber tiling, good linoleum, or paint, according to one's purse. Perhaps nothing is better either for looks or sanitation, than paint.

SOME STRAY IDEAS.

When furnishing a house, remember that all furniture and pictures should suit, in size, the room in which they are to be placed. Massive furniture and large pictures in small rooms look ridiculous; so do spidery-legged tables and chairs, and diminutive pictures in large, airy apartments.

The ideal room has no useless furniture in it; chairs that may not be sat upon; cushions that may not be rested upon; tables that are too fancy for use, bric-a-brac that is not really beautiful, or that is so numerous as to make a room look positively distracting and meaningless. We should aim at one grand whole effect, not at making a museum or curiosity shop.

A young person's room, or den—or anyone else's, for that matter—may be planned to express the liking of the occupant, e. g.—a Tennyson room, with lotus decorations, Tennyson prints, etc.; an Indian room, with forest frieze, tan-and-green color-scheme, Indian ornaments, framed print of Hiawatha, etc.; a classical room, with statuary, prints of Psyche, etc.; a marine room in blue or sea-green, gull or ship border, prints of yachts, etc.; on walls, scores of other ideas will present themselves,—an apple-blossom room, a sporting room, a Longfellow room, a Burns room, a musician's room,—the only stipulation being that each must actually express the personality or the especial penchant of the owner.

Couch covers for the sofa, chairs, or seats which are so useful, serve as a bed on occasion, may be bought all over in many materials, very handsome in color or velvet tones, or of good figured, woven ones, of striped or checked pattern.

At Last The Perfect Washer



Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All cogs and machinery covered.

Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARYS, ONT.

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

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

ALL KINDS OF FARMS FOR SALE—Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—A span of mules—well broken; aged four and five; weight, 2,000; height, 15½ hands. Oscar Chase, Aylmer, R.R. 2, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—In the Niagara Fruit Belt—Hamilton and Queenston Stone Road, 134 acres, fertile, well watered, suitable for stock, grain or fruit. For particulars apply: Box J. H., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

NIAGARA DISTRICT annually productive and highly profitable peach, berry, and other fruit farms, at most reasonable prices; safest opportunities for investment. Inspection invited. State your wants; get my free information. Some choice bargains on hand now. W. H. Brand, Jordan Station, Ont.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, out-houses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, write Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 102 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Good man to work under herdsman in cow barn on pure-bred stock farm. Must be willing and a good milkier. Good wages and board the year round to right man. Box O, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED—Single man to work on dairy farm by the year; highest wages paid. Box 1302, North Bay.

WANTED—Young man as assistant herdsman, with some experience, for pure-bred stock (Holsteins); will also take charge of dairy. Permanent place for good man. H. Lorne Logan, Brockville, Ont.

Wanted a Yearling Oxford Down Ram. State age, breeding and price. Address: THOS. TAYLOR, ANCASTER, ONT.

POULTRY AND EGGS

ANCONA Cockerels, Single-comb White Leg-horn hens and cocks, yearlings. Cheap to clear. Write your wants. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—A few private farmers to ship me Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Butter, Honey, and all other farm produce. Will pay highest market price. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

linen, quite reasonably. An old-time woven quilt, in white-and-blue, is excellent. They may also be made at home of heavy monk's cloth, about which a border may be worked, or of art denim. For the latter, make a deep ruffle, without a heading, to reach the floor. Denim wears well, and is washable.

A CLOSING WORD.

In closing this series, may it be emphasized once more, that it is not an unimportant matter to consider colorings and furnishings. We are affected more than we realize by our surroundings, and although we should give the cultivation of our minds and affections the first place in our ordering of things, we should not forget that a reasonable proportion of our time and thought should be given to other things, that, indeed, for the very sake of those minds which we would cultivate, either in ourselves or in our children, and of those affections which we would wish to have clinging about the old home. We should study color and harmony and good taste, however little the things we choose may cost, throwing out everything that is vulgar or loud in coloring. A plain room, with a clean-scrubbed floor, a few hooked mats, clean white curtains at the windows, a couple of good prints on the wall, and plenty of flowers, may be very home-like and attractive, while an expensively-furnished one, say with red carpet, green wall-paper, an over-supply of meaningless bric-a-brac, hideous pictures, and cushions in every color of the rainbow, may be a perfect nightmare. Now, do you catch the point.

Our own personality, of course, must be expressed, but we must see that that personality has found a right basis upon which to start.

In proof of the contention that colorings and surroundings influence character, may we refer to an article, "The Psychological Effects of Color," by H. A. Bruce, which appeared not long ago in The Outlook. The writer quotes from Dr. Louis Waldstein, a student of such problems:

"The refined tastes and joyous dispositions of the children in a family with whom I often come in contact," says the doctor, "was a matter of some surprise to me, as I could not account for the common trait among them by the position or special characteristics of the parents. They were in the humblest position socially, and all but poor. My first visit to their modest house furnished me with the natural solution, and gave me much food for reflection.

"The children—there were six—occupied two rooms into which the sunlight was pouring as I entered; the remaining rooms of the apartment were sunless for the greater part of the day; the color and design of the cheap wall paper were cheerful and unobtrusive; bits of carpet, the table-cover, and the coverlets on the beds, were all in harmony and of quiet design. Everything in these poor rooms of poor people had been chosen with the truest judgment for æsthetic effect.

In other words, poor though they were, the parents had contrived to give their children a material environment rich in cultural suggestions."

So that, whether the money to be spent in the home be much or little, the thought and imagination that go with the spending, are well worth while.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE ACORN COW BOWL.—This is the season for installing stable fittings. The Acorn cow bowl for watering cows in the stable, is advertised by the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Preston, Ont. Write for descriptive booklet, "Profit-makers," mentioning this paper.

ROOFINGS THAT NEED NO PAINTING.—Recently the whole roofing business has been changed by the introduction of roofings which need no paint, of which Amattite Roofing is one of the best known. These roofings have a surface of crushed mineral matter, and, of course, this mineral matter needs no protection from the weather. Accordingly, a mineral-surfaced roofing never requires any paint whatever. You can get full information and a free sample from the manufacturer on request. Address, The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Makes just the kind of biscuits you like to make



41

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

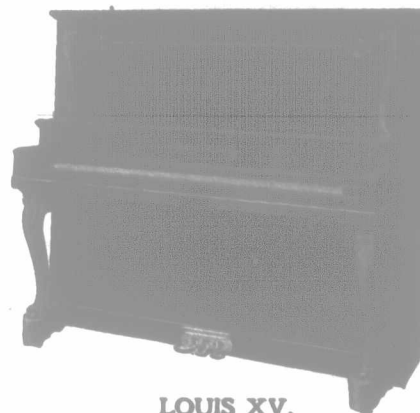
The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is a thing of beauty—excels in beauty of appearance and beauty of tone. A beauty that will last for more years than the allotted span of life.

Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano

Is an investment that will give lasting satisfaction.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, Ont.

Sherlock-Manning



LOUIS XV.

The EMPIRE Line

"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.
WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

In 1909 the sales of Empire Cream Separators were 55 per cent. greater than 1908. Write and ask us the reason for that remarkable increase. It's worth knowing. 12

Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account

Present your daughter with a bank account and a monthly allowance. Have her pay her accounts by check. Tell her what she saves will be hers.

3 1/2 %

This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have. \$1 opens an account; 3 1/2% interest, according to agreement. Obliging clerks.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: This week I change my advertisement to mention the rams and ewes that I have in hand. I never have had better big rams with such breeding. Have a number of Cotswold yearling ewes, and a few Shropshire yearlings. They are all strong, thrifty sheep, that look like doing

well for anybody. The young bulls are from many of my best cows, and they are sired by Superb Sultan, one of the best sires I have ever seen. Last week, one of the best herd-managers in Canada, looked at our bulls and cows, and he said that it had been one of the happiest days of his life, and that it was no wonder we could breed champions. He saw four bulls, and the only difficulty was to know which to take. Besides selling the

champion at Toronto, have sold two bulls and six heifers the past week, and shipped to a good customer 100 of the best sheep I have ever put in a car. Just before the show, had sold, by letter, a pony that won first and champion in Toronto. Besides winning with bull, we imported the sire and dam of Avondale, the aged-class winner. We bred or imported every ancestor of the first-prize cow, and we have more like them.



The Making of a Masterpiece

Musically, artistically and intrinsically, the New Scale Williams is now regarded as a masterpiece of musical construction.

Would you care to learn more about these superb instruments—how they are made and their many exclusive features?

New Scale Williams

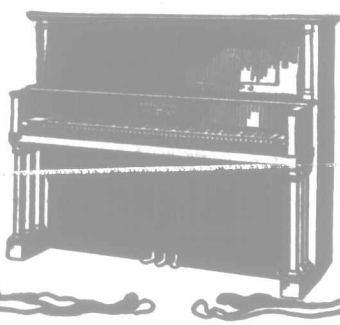
Send name and address, and we will mail our new catalogues containing handsome reproductions and full descriptions of New Scale Williams Grand and Upright Pianos.

If these pianos are not on sale in your town, we will make careful selection and ship a piano on approval—which may be returned at our expense if you are not satisfied.

Write today for our catalogues, and plan of easy payments.

The WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited
OSHAWA, Ont.

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London, Ont., 261 Dundas St. 113 A



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are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
Money sent by Telegraph and Cable
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Rates for Money Orders	
\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	6 "
" 10 to 30	10 "
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On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

Creamery Business FOR SALE

In Central Ontario, an up-to-date plant doing large business. Excellent location. Good reason for selling. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address:

CREAMERY,
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BRISTLY OXTONGUE.

S. McC. Bervie: Two plants are enclosed for identification and advice.

1. The weed with the narrow leaves, woolly stems and yellow flowers, subtended by straw-colored spines, is Barnaby's thistle.—*Centaurea solstitialis*.—referred to last week.

2. The weed with yellow flowers and prickly stem and leaves, is the bristly oxtongue, *Picris echioides*. The small prickles, best seen along the stem, terminate in barbs of four recurved points; a good lens is required to see them distinctly. It is a European weed, which, in Macoun's list of Canadian plants, is reported from only two stations—one at St. Stephen, N. B., and the other along the Niagara River, near the Falls. It is not safe to say whether or not, if let alone, it is capable of establishing itself in this country. J. D.

BROWN ROT OF PLUMS.

I have a large plum tree on which the plums come to a certain size and then turn brown and fall off. It did the same last year. Do you think it is because of the tree being too full of leaves or not? Do you think thinning out branches would make them any better? What should I do with it? W. R. J.

Ans.—The difficulty with the plums is no doubt due to a common disease known as brown rot, which is common to nearly all stone fruits. The remedy consists in thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and three or four applications should be made—the first one before the blossoms open, the second as soon as the blossoms fall, and the remainder at intervals of ten days. Thinning out the head of the tree will prevent, to some extent, the ravages of the disease, though it will not be a complete remedy. J. W. CROW.

HARDY NURSERY STOCK.

Can you give me the name and address of a reliable nursery, the farthest north, and at the highest altitude in Ontario? We are high here, and the trees grown in the Niagara peninsula do not do well, so thought if there was a nursery in the Bruce peninsula, you would know of it. J. L. H.

Ans.—I am quite aware that nearly all of the nursery stock going into Huron and Bruce Counties is grown in Southern Ontario. Any failures with this stock are, however, probably more due to the treatment it has received, than to any deficiency in the stock itself. I am not aware, of course, of the particular difficulty your correspondent has met with in respect to handling Niagara-grown stock, and can only suggest that greater care be used in handling the same. I know of no nurseries in other parts of Ontario which are in a position to supply better stock than that which comes from the Niagara peninsula. J. W. CROW.
O. A. C., Guelph.

ORCHARD NOT BEARING.

Planted apple trees ten years ago, the Russets, McIntosh Red and Peach, on a hill of sandy loam, sloping to the south. They have borne no fruit as yet. W. M.

Ans.—Several reasons may be ascribed to the failure of these trees to bear. As I am ignorant of the circumstances surrounding the trees, I can only outline the probable reasons, and leave your correspondent to judge for himself as to which is likely the one.

Are the trees sufficiently well fed? On poor soils, trees very frequently make little growth, and fail to produce fruit. Good cultivation can make up, to a considerable extent, this deficiency, and if the trees are standing in a condition of entire neglect, and on poor soil, they could scarcely be expected to bear fruit, even although other conditions are favorable. If these conditions prevail, the trees would not be likely to bear to any extent, but if the trees have been blooming, and still fail to mature fruit, the cause must be looked for elsewhere. Are the pests, such as codling moth, sufficiently under control to permit of fruit maturing? There are very many causes to be noticed where trees are unproductive through no fault of their own, simply because of the multiplicity of natural enemies. O. A. C., Guelph. J. W. CROW.

Utility Poultry Awards, Canadian National Exhibition.

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 5, J. K. Millard, Dundas; 2 and 3, Hockin & Marsh, London; 4 and 6, G. Morton, Carluke. Hen—1, 2 and 5, G. Morton, Carluke; 3 and 4, Hockin & Marsh, London; 6, J. Bedford, Toronto. Cockerel—1, Chas. Hall & Son, Trafalgar, Ont.; 2, G. Morton, Carluke; 3, J. W. Neilson, Brown's Corners; 4 and 6, Hockin & Marsh, London; 5, W. Oakley, Toronto. Pullet—1, G. Morton, Carluke; 2, 3, 4 and 5, Hockin & Marsh, London; 6, Hodge & MacLackie, East Toronto.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1, M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill; 2, F. A. Andrews, London; 3, J. L. Brown, Seaforth; 4, B. H. Gilbert, London. Hen—1 and 4, F. A. Andrews; 2, M. R. Hoover; 3 and 5, Thos. Whitby. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. L. Brown; 3, F. A. Andrews. Pullet—1 and 3, F. A. Andrews; 2 and 4, J. L. Brown.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 2, J. M. Campbell, Berlin; 3, Vickery Bros., Oshawa; 4, Jos. Houden, Elmvale; 5, Jos. Foster, Brampton. Hen—1, W. H. Beemer, Hamilton; 2, A. C. Bricker, Listowel; 3, 4 and 5, J. M. Campbell. Cockerel—1 and 3, Louis Smith, Leamington; 2, Jos. Foster; 4, J. M. Campbell. Pullet—1, 3 and 4, Louis Smith; 2, A. T. Beemer, Hamilton.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, 2, 3 and 4, Jos. Russell, M.P., East Toronto; 5 and 6, W. Dawson, London. Hen—1, W. Dawson; 2 and 3, W. J. Pickrell, Toronto; 4, 5 and 6, Jos. Russell, M.P. Cockerel—1, W. J. Pickrell; 2, W. Dawson; 3 and 4, Jos. Russell, M.P.; 5 and 6, A. A. Auld, Toronto. Pullet—1, W. J. Pickrell; 2, 3 and 5, W. Dawson; 4, Jos. Russell; 6, A. A. Auld.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Jas. Arthur, London; 2, W. Lemon, Lynden; 3, Flawn & Benhow, London; 4, H. Blashford, Toronto; 5, Peep o' Day Poultry Farm, London; 6, Jas. Baptie, Springville. Hen—1, Jas. Arthur; 2, 3 and 4, W. Lemon; 5, Flawn & Benhow; 6, Jas. Baptie. Cockerel—1, Flawn & Benhow; 2, F. W. Krouse, Guelph; 3, W. Lemon; 4, Jas. Arthur; 5, Peter Daley, Seaforth; 6, G. A. Peck, Mt. Dennis. Pullet—1 and 2, Flawn & Benhow; 3, Peter Daley; 4, Jas. Arthur; 5, W. Lemon.

GOLD-LACED WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Peter Daley, Seaforth; 2, Flawn & Benhow, London; 3, Robt. Patterson, Guelph. Hen—1, P. Daley; 2, J. R. Hope, Villiers; 3, R. Patterson. Cockerel—1, Flawn & Benhow; 2, P. Daley; 3, J. A. Marsh, Hamilton. Pullet—1, Flawn & Benhow; 2, J. A. Marsh; 3, P. Daley.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, J. H. Samuel, Norway; 2, Sprag & Mick, Toronto; 3, E. R. Durand, Toronto. Hen—1 and 2, J. H. Samuel; 3, Sprag & Mick. Cockerel—1, E. R. Durand; 2 and 3, Sprag & Mick. Pullet—1 and 2, Sprag & Mick; 3, E. R. Durand.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, J. R. Smith, Strathroy; 3, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; 3, C. F. Rice, Bowmanville, Ont. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Pullet—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; 3, Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, S. J. Schelly, Brantford; 2, S. D. Furminger, St. Catharines. Hen—1, S. J. Schelly; 2, R. C. Middlemiss, Brantford. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, S. J. Schelly. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, S. J. Schelly.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, Adams Bros., London. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Adams Bros. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Adams Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Adams Bros.; 3, J. R. Johnson, Leamington.

SILVER-PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 3, Jos. Houden, Elmvale; 2, R. Patterson, Guelph. Hen—1, R. Patterson, Guelph; 2, Erhard Roehr, New Hamburg. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Patterson. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, R. Patterson; 4, Erhard Roehr.

BLACK JAVAS.—Cock—1, J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Hen—1, F. W. Krouse; 2, J. Cole; 3, Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest. Cockerel—1, T. J. Cole; 2, Rick O'L., London. Pullet—1, T. J. Cole.

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COLORED DORKINGS.—Cock—1, J. M. McCormack, Rockton, Ont.; 2, J. Baptie, Springville, Ont. Hen—1, J. M. McCormack; 2, Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest. Cockerel—1, J. M. McCormack. Pullet—1, J. M. McCormack.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.—Cock—1, J. Baptie, Springville; 2, J. M. McCormack; 3, G. A. Burns, Ayr. Hen—1, J. M. McCormack; 2, G. A. Burns; 3, E. J. Wilson, Oshawa. Cockerel—1, P. W. Delmer, London; 2, J. M. McCormack; 3, G. A. Burns. Pullet—1 and 3, P. W. Delmer; 2, G. A. Burns.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1 and 2, J. W. Clark, Cainsville; 3, Kemp & Waterman, London; 4, J. M. Ballantyne, Bracebridge. Hen—1 and 3, J. W. Clark; 2, Wm. Ellerby, Weston. Cockerel—1 and 2, Thos. Rice, Whitby; 3, A. J. Ward, Toronto. Pullet—1, A. J. Ward, Toronto; 2, Francis Floyd, Toronto; 3, J. W. Clark.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman, London; 3, Wm. Elliott, St. Catharines. Hen—1, Wm. Elliott; 2, Hamilton & Scoyne, London; 3, C. J. Daniel, Toronto; 4, A. H. Switzer, Woodham; 5, Kemp & Waterman, London. Cockerel—1, Hamilton & Scoyne; 2, Kemp & Waterman; 3, F. A. Andrews; 4, Ed. Pfaff, New Hamburg; 5, F. A. Bond, Toronto. Pullet—1 and 3, Hamilton & Scoyne; 2, Kemp & Waterman; 4, H. F. Vidal, Beamsville.

A. O. C. ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, Wm. Moore, Hamilton; 2, A. Cooper, Toronto; 3, J. E. Cohoe, Welland. Hen—1 and 3, F. J. Moore, Hamilton; 2, Wm. Moore; 4, Helen L. Beardmore, Guelph. Cockerel—1, 2 and 4, Wm. Moore; 3, J. E. Cohoe. Pullet—1, J. E. Cohoe; 2, Thompson Bros., Port Dover; 3, Wm. Moore; 4, Helen L. Beardmore.

HOUDANS.—Cock—1, Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest; 2, C. Day, Highgate; 3, E. Pickering, Toronto. Hen—1, E. Pickering; 2, E. J. Wilson; 3, E. Pickering. Cockerel—1, F. Wales, Milton; 2 and 3, E. Pickering. Pullet—1, F. Wales; 2, E. J. Wilson; 3, J. E. Ziemann & A. Lisby, Toronto.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke, London; 2 and 3, G. Curleis & Son, Galt. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, F. King, Aylmer West; 3, Jas. Baptie, Springville. Cockerel—1, R. Oke; 2, Fred. King; 3, G. Curleis & Son. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2, F. King; 3, G. Curleis & Son.

GOLDEN-PENCILLED AND SILVER-PENCILLED HAMBURGS.—All entries by R. Oke, London.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, I. K. Martin, Galt; 2 and 3, M. R. Hoover, Loest Hill. Hen—1 and 2, M. R. Hoover; 3, I. K. Martin. Cockerel—1 and 2, I. K. Martin; 3 and 4, M. R. Hoover. Pullet—1 and 2, M. R. Hoover; 3 and 4, I. K. Martin.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, Jos. Houden, Elmvale; 2, 5 and 6, F. Wales, Milton; 3, F. O. Marsh, Napanee; 4, J. J. Pearson, Cooksville. Hen—1, Jos. Houden; 2 and 6, Douglas & Son, Mitchell; 3, J. J. Pearson; 4, Chas. & I. M. Skinner, Toronto; 5, F. O. Marsh. Cockerel—1, 2, 3 and 4, F. Wales; 5, S. S. Edsall, Bowmanville; 6, J. J. Pearson. Pullet—1, Thos. Rice, Whitby; 2 and 3, Dr. B. W. Tinscott, Brantford; 4 and 5, J. J. Pearson; 6, F. Wales.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1 and 3, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; 2, Henderson & Billings, St. Mary's; 4, H. R. K. Tozer, London. Hen—1 and 2, C. H. Wilson; 3 and 4, Wm. Cadman, Berham Centre. Cockerel—1 and 4, C. H. Wilson; 2 and 3, S. Hamilton, Toronto. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Henderson & Billings.

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Please Mention this Paper.

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BLACK LEGHORNS—Cock—1, Vickery Bros., Oshawa; 2, A. H. Switzer, Woodham; 3, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph. Hen—1 and 3, A. & T. Readwin; 2 and 4, W. Barber, Toronto. Cockerel—1 and 3, S. S. Edsall, Bowmanville; 2, Thompson Bros., Port Dover. Pullet—1, S. S. Edsall; 2, Thompson Bros.; 3, A. & T. Readwin.

BUFF LEGHORNS—Cock—1 and 2, E. Jeffries, Toronto; 3 and 4, C. Blythe, Toronto. Hen—1, E. Jeffries; 2, C. Blythe; 3 and 4, Chas. Clark, Toronto. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, E. Jeffries. Pullet—1 and 2, C. Blythe; 3, E. Jeffries.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Cock—1, T. A. Faulds, London; 2, R. Swartout, Newport; 3, J. M. Ballantyne, Bracebridge; 4, Jos. Harrison, Mimico. Hen—1, B. J. Mountjoy, Toronto; 2 and 3, T. A. Faulds; 4, R. Swartout, Newport. Cockerel—1, R. Swartout; 2 and 3, Dr. MacKae, Galt; 4, J. Harrison. Pullet—1, Dr. MacKae; 2, T. A. Faulds; 3 and 4, B. J. Mountjoy.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Cock—1 and 3, T. A. Faulds; 2, H. Dunne, Toronto; 4, R. Smith, West Toronto; 5, W. F. Brereton, Toronto. Hen—1, T. A. Faulds; 2 and 3, H. Dunne; 4, R. Smith; 5, W. F. Brereton; 6, G. C. Cook, Toronto. Cockerel—1, 2 and 4, R. Smith; 3, T. A. Faulds; 5, J. G. Duns, Carluke. Pullet—1, 2 and 4, T. A. Faulds; 3 and 6, A. E. Price, Toronto; 5, W. F. Brereton.

SPANISH—C. F. Rice, of Bowmanville, and J. S. Foster, Highgate, took all prizes.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cock—1, L. C. Howell, Galt; 2, Jno. Cameron, Brantford; 3, H. G. Coleman, Portage la Prairie; 4, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Hen—1 and 3, John Cameron; 2, H. G. Coleman; 4, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Cockerel—1 and 4, L. C. Howell, Galt; 2 and 3, Mrs. Chas. Waters, St. Thomas. Pullet—1 and 4, L. C. Howell; 2, Mrs. Chas. Walters; 3, John Cameron.

DARK BRAHMAS—Cock—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 2, Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest. Hen—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone. Cockerel—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, C. H. Wilson; 3, Gruer Estate. Pullet—1, C. H. Wilson; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Gruer Estate.

BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1, Hugh A. Rose, Welland; 2, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3, J. T. Isbell, Todmorden. Hen—1, T. J. Cole; 2, H. A. Rose; 3, J. T. Isbell. Cockerel—1 and 3, H. A. Rose; 2, T. J. Cole. Pullet—1, T. J. Cole; 2 and 3, H. A. Rose.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1 and 2, H. A. Rose, Welland; 3, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville. Hen—1 and 3, F. Wales, Milton; 2, H. A. Rose. Cockerel—1 and 2, H. A. Rose; 3, F. Wales. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, H. A. Rose.

BLACK COCHINS—Cock—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon. Hen—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerel—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, W. G. Murray, Strathroy. Pullet—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, W. G. Murray.

WHITE COCHINS—Cock—1, 2 and 3, H. A. Rose, Welland. Hen—1, 2 and 3, H. A. Rose. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, H. A. Rose. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, H. A. Rose.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cock—1 and 4, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 2 and 3, R. McCurdy, London. Hen—1 and 2, R. McCurdy; 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 4, J. N. Prowse, Brantford. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. McCurdy; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Pullet—1 and 3, R. McCurdy; 2 and 4, C. A. R. Tilt.

WHITE LANGSHANS—Cock—1, W. J. Teal, Guelph; 2, Wm. Pearson, Guelph. Hen—1, W. J. Teal; 2 and 3, Wm. Pearson. Cockerel—1 and 2, W. J. Teal. Pullet—1, W. J. Teal.

BRONZE TURKEYS—Young male—1 and 2, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3, Gruer Estate. Female—1 and 2, T. J. Cole; 3, Gruer Estate. Tom—1, Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto; 2, T. Warrad, Angus; 3, T. J. Cole. Hen—1, T. Warrad; 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, T. J. Cole.

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THE SHORTHORN BULL
Royal Prince =31241=
Sire of Fair Queen, Queen Ideal and several others; by Royal Sailor (imp.) =18989=. Sure and active. Will sell or exchange for another equally as good.
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I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Midred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.
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I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.
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Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.

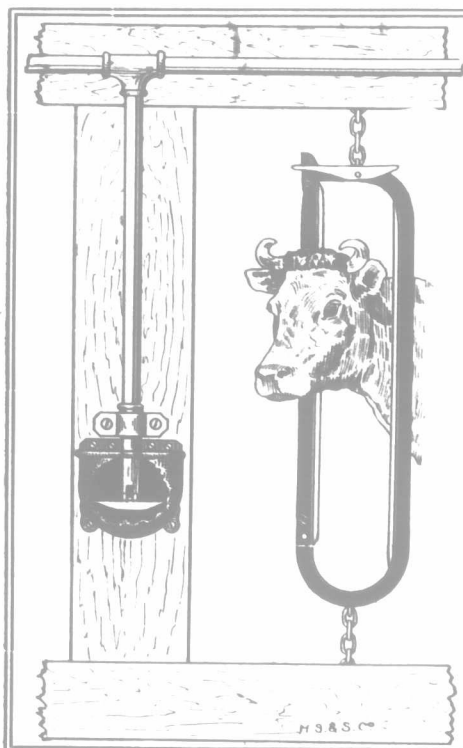
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A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG FOR SALE, sired by imp. Ben Lomond; Shorthorn Cow also a heifer calf of good quality. Prices reasonable. Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.

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Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue. **John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

The Show Time for All Live Stock and the Breeding Time for Sheep is Coming

I can furnish young Shorthorn bulls, females all ages, and Shropshire and Cotswold sheep that will be a credit to you in the show-ring, and will breed well for you also. I also have some beautiful children's ponies. Write and say what you want. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.**

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I have a large number of young bulls for sale under one year. In this lot are bulls to suit the showman, breeder and farmer. They are mostly sired by (Imp.) Jilt Victor. Come and see them if you are interested.

Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R.

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Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farms close to Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

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1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. **PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.**

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I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females sale in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.

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One choice imported bull, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls. 25 heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jet. Sta., G. T. R.

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Herd headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale is a roan 15-months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a few young cows and heifers. Write, or, better, come and see.

R. F. DUNOAN,**Oarluke, Ont.**

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Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection. **DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.**

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For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying. **GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.** Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R., 1/2-mile from farm

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A. O. V. TURKEYS.—Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest, only entry.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Young male—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Young female—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons. Gander—1, Gruer Estate; 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons. Goose—1, Gruer Estate; 2, T. J. Cole; 3, D. Douglas & Sons.

EMBDEN GEESE.—Young male—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate. Young female—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate. Gander—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Gruer Estate. Goose—1 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate.

CHINESE GEESE.—Young male—1, T. J. Cole; 2, G. M. Readman, Erindale. Young female—1, T. J. Cole; 2, G. M. Readman. Gander—1, G. M. Readman; 2, J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; 3, T. J. Cole. Goose—1, G. M. Readman; 2, J. J. Pearson; 3, T. J. Cole.

A. O. V. GEESE.—Young male—1, Baker Bros.; 2, Gruer Estate; 3, T. J. Cole. Young female—1, Baker Bros.; 2, Gruer Estate; 3, T. J. Cole. Gander—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Baker Bros. Goose—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Baker Bros.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Young male—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate. Young female—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate. Drake—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate. Duck—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Gruer Estate.

ROUEN DUCKS.—Young male—1 and 2, R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.; 3, Gruer Estate. Young female—1 and 2, R. O. Morrow; 3, Gruer Estate. Drake—1, Baker Bros.; 2, Gruer Estate. Duck—1, Baker Bros.; 2, Gruer Estate; 3, R. O. Morrow.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Young male—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, C. & I. M. Skinner, Toronto. Young female—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons. Drake—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, D. Douglas & Sons. Duck—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, D. Douglas & Sons.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—Shown by C. A. R. Tilt and Baker Bros.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Young male—1, H. E. Moffat & Son, Woodstock; 2, A. H. Switzer, Woodham; 3 and 4, E. E. McCombs, Pelham Centre. Young female—1 and 3, E. E. McCombs; 2, H. E. Moffat & Son; 4, A. H. Switzer. Drake—1, T. J. Cole; 2 and 3, H. E. Moffat & Son. Duck—1, H. E. Moffat & Son; 2, E. E. McCombs; 3, S. D. Furninger, St. Catharines.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Sow farrowed on August 29th, and did not eat anything afterwards. Her mamma swelled and became very hard. She gave milk for a day or two, and died on Sept. 3rd.

2. Four-months-old lamb became dumpy. I gave it Epsom salts, but it died.

3. Three-year-old colt, about 1,500 lbs. in weight, is working; good hay and chopped oats, and on pasture at night. It is getting very thin. She has a cold. J. L.

Ans.—1. The sow died from mammitis (inflammation of the mamma). The administration of 8 ounces Epsom salts, followed by 3 grains nitrate of potassium, three times daily, and the application of hot poultices to the mamma, might have saved her. Attacks of this kind cannot be prevented.

2. It is not possible, from symptoms given, to make a definite diagnosis, but I am of the opinion there was occlusion of the opening from the stomach into the intestines. This is often caused by a ball of wool. Nothing can be done.

3. The colt has influenza, and is not fit for work. Keep him in a comfortable stable. Give 2 drams chlorate of potash and 30 grains quinine, three times daily. Make a liniment of 3 parts each of raw linseed oil and oil of turpentine, and 1 part liquor ammonia fortis, and rub throat twice daily with it for three days. Feed well on soft food. If complications arise, send for your veterinarian.



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OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.

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1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale. **A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

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Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69541, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

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We have for sale Newton Ringleader (imp.) = 73783. A good bull with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-months-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramona, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wear, of prizewinning stock. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

Shorthorns—We are offering young Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 11 months old, "Old Meldrum" Stock Farm. **A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont.**

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Stonehouse Ayrshires 36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires! We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand. Long-distance phone.
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SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES Canada's leading herd of Record of Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Are now booking orders for calves of either sex.
A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.
 Three miles south of Hamilton.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.
N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser.
D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Ayrshire Cattle Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write:
WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.

Cherry Bank Ayrshires! Present offering: One yearling and three last fall bulls. All good ones, with good breeding; also females any age, and calves of either sex. Write for prices.
P. D. McArthur, 3/4-mile from Howick station, North Georgetown, Que.

Lakeview Holsteins Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and one ready for service sired by Brightest Canary. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, and are big and strong. Come and see them, or send for catalogue. Telephone.
E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.
D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
 Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

World's Champion-Bred Bull Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address **M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.**

The Maples Holstein Herd has still for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record of Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in calf to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.
Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths. I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.
A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSILAU, ONT.

Silver Creek Holsteins—Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.
A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A GAS LEASE.

A leased B's farm for the purpose of drilling for gas. He did not pay the fee of \$1 which the lease calls for, and also used a piece of a postage stamp for a seal. Will said lease be legal and binding?
 A READER.

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes.

CHERRY AND PEAR SLUG.

I am sending you some cherry leaves, with an insect which eats the under and upper surface of the leaves, until the tree appears to be dead. The trees affected are trees of this year's planting, and were very fine trees until this insect came. The trees were bought from a U. S. A. firm, doing a large business here. Will spray with kerosene emulsion immediately. Will this kill them entirely? Will the trees come out in leaf next spring? What would be best to spray these trees with?
 W. R. P.

Ans.—The cherry-tree leaves are being attacked by the cherry and pear slug. If the trees are thoroughly sprayed with arsenate of lead, 2 lbs. to 40 gallons of water, it will kill all the slugs that are on them. Kerosene emulsion is not so good for this purpose, and at this time of the year is likely to injure the foliage. Look to see whether there are any of these insects to be seen on the trees about the end of June next spring, and, if so, use the arsenate olead. There are two broods in a year. Those found at present belong to the second brood. The trees are likely to come through the winter fairly well and leaf out next year, but if they are not kept free of the pest next season, they may die in consequence of the severe strain on their vitality.
 L. CAESAR.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

Mare has a swelling four inches long on inside of hind leg, just above the fetlock. She has been very lame for some time. One veterinarian diagnosed it as a rupture of the cords, and blistered it. This helped for only a short time. Another veterinarian diagnosed it a breaking down of the leg, and he fired and blistered it. This also helped for a time, but she is now as bad as ever.
 W. R.

Ans.—Your veterinarians apparently agree in diagnosis, but express themselves differently. One called it a rupture of the suspensory ligament. This is called "breaking down." The trouble is very tedious to treat, but lameness usually disappears after a time, if the animal be kept at slow work. The leg always remains thickened. The mare must have a long rest. It usually requires from 6 to 12 months. The leg, in the meantime, should be blistered once every month. In some cases, a second firing is advisable, but you had better allow your veterinarian to decide whether it is advisable in this case.
 V.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

Sucker has puffy enlargements just below the stifle joints. When standing upon the legs the lumps are hard, but when resting a leg, that one becomes soft. They seem to contain pus. It is lame on one leg, but the lumps are not sore to pressure.
 J. L. P.

Ans.—The stifle bones become partially dislocated. The lumps are called porcelaneous deposits, and do not contain pus. It is probable the colt will make a useful animal, but will never be right. Halter-break it. Teach it to stand tied, and then blister the front and inside of stifle joints. Clip the hair off, tie so that it cannot bite the parts, or cover with clothes if you do not want to tie. Take 14 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn loose now, but keep quiet as possible in a box stall, and apply oil every day. Blister once every month until spring.
 V.

Bone Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



ELECTRIC BEANS

Sized supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anæmia.

Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."

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10c a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from

THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LTD., OTTAWA.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock, Ont.
 LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.
E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.
 Near Prescott.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS. The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer; dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS SPECIAL OFFERING: Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada.
G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.
 Bell phone

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co. Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

Holstein Bull Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 11th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write: **H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.**

Elmwood Holsteins Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Ltd. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

BRAMPTON Jerseys CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.
B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.

WANTED! Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: **High Grove Stock Farm P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.**

Was Troubled With His Liver For Four Years.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HIM

Mr. Harry Graves, Junkins, Alta., writes:—"I can not say enough in regard to your wonderful Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. For four years I was troubled with my liver, and at times it would get so bad I could not move around. At last the doctors gave me up saying it was impossible for me to get cured."

My father got me four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, but I told him there was no use trying them and that it was only a waste of money, however I took them and to-day, six months later, I am a well man and weigh twenty-four pounds more than I did. I would advise all liver sufferers to use them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-year success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.

WOOL HIDES
WRITE FOR PRICES.
E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., E., TORONTO, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE—Being too busy to exhibit at earlier shows this fall, we offer a splendid bunch of shearing ewes, including 2nd pen at Guelph, 1909; also choice lambs of both sexes from Ashlyn's Mouth, imp., and a few good shearing rams. White Wyandotte chicks for sale. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

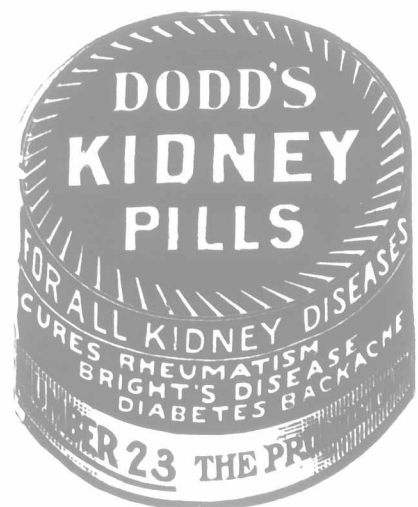
SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS Ram and ewe lambs, shearing ewes; one imported 3-year-old ram, first at London and Ottawa, second at Toronto as a lamb. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone Chatham. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

Shropshires A number of extra good shearing and lamb rams for sale from imported ewes of best breeding. Prices cheap for quick sale. C. P. R. and G. T. R. JOHN HAYWARD, Eastwood, Ont. Oxford County.

Some time ago Mr. Balfour was traveling in the north of Britain when his train had a long wait at a wayside station. The ex-Premier got out and walked up and down the platform with a friend. "Isn't this place invigorating?" he said to his companion.

"Na, sir," said a porter standing by, "this is Inverary."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SICK HENS.

I have been losing a number of hens lately. They seem in perfect health, and all at once become paralyzed in the legs. I have two that way now, and they cannot stand up. Their heads and combs are a healthy, red color, and they still eat heartily. We examined them, and could find nothing wrong in any other way. There are no lice on the bodies. When they are that way a few days, the legs seem to turn green in color, and they die about a week after. Hens have been well fed, oats and barley, with water and skim milk for drink, and free run of farm.

Ans.—Fowls which are well fed and have the free run of the farm should not be sick. For all that, there is a cause for the ailment, and in this case it looks very much like a form of enteritis. A complete change of diet should be tried for a while at any rate. Variety in rations is desirable in all cases. A chief cause of enteritis is eating tainted, moldy or filthy food; drinking impure water, or water which has been standing in the sun, and has become putrid, etc. A dessertspoonful of castor oil to each fowl is frequently given. A. G. G.

REGISTERING CLYDE FILLIES.

We have a well-bred Clydesdale filly, two years old, with a number of good crosses, and would like to know what is needed to get her registered. How many crosses do we have to have? Do we have to have the dates when this mare, her dam, her grandam, and so on, were foaled? Do we need the names of the men who owned these mares? Please give any other information necessary.

Ans.—The rules of entry say a mare must have four top crosses of sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Applications for registry of four-cross pedigrees must be certified and sworn or affirmed to by the breeder, before an officer authorized to administer oaths. After October 15th, 1908, the owner of the sire of an animal, the pedigree of which is offered for entry, shall certify to service, giving date of service, with name and number of sire. Signature will not be accepted unless such ownership appears on the books of the Clydesdale Association of Canada. In the event of its being impossible to secure such signature, the matter shall be dealt with by the Pedigree Committee. For application forms and further information, address Accountant, Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

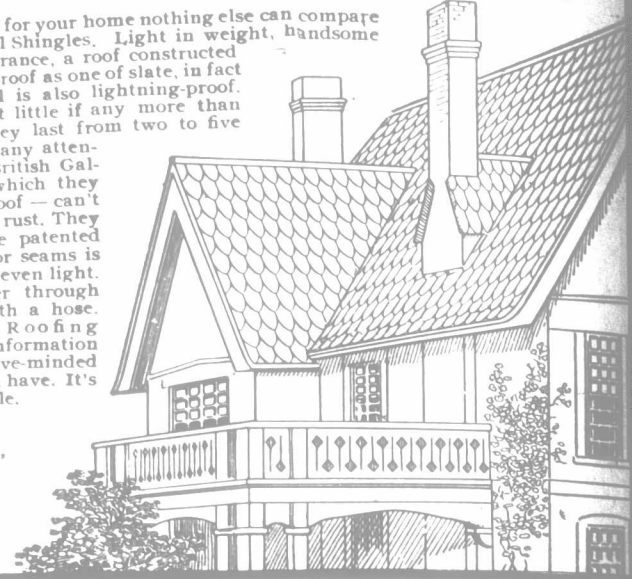
COST OF DRAINAGE.

I am a farmer, and live in the town of _____, in which a part of my farm lies. At a corner of the property, two public roads meet. The water, principally from heavy rains, running along the roadside, runs into this portion of my lot from both streets, and destroys my crops. The municipality has made no provisions to take this surplus water away. A portion of this water runs from above on higher rise of ground on my land to the road, the natural course, and follows the road gutter, then leaves the road and overflows into my field. The Council has not provided any outlet for this water. I have given notice for two years of the condition, and have advised them of legal proceedings against the town for damages. The said Council say I have a right to pay half cost of the drainage. I claim they must furnish an outlet for the street's water, and that I have no legal right to bear any portion of the cost.

Ontario.
Ans.—There is no strict rule of law governing the matter. Each case depends mainly upon its own circumstances. If you cannot come to an agreement with the Council, you may have the matter disposed of by the Engineer appointed by the Council, pursuant to "The Ditches and Watercourses Act" (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 285), and we would refer you to the Act as to the steps to be taken to obtain the award. But judging from your own statement of case alone, we are inclined to think that you would do well to fall in with the Council's view of the matter. We cannot see that you are right in your contention.

Galt Shingles

As a roofing material for your home nothing else can compare with "GALT" Steel Shingles. Light in weight, handsome and dignified in appearance, a roof constructed of them is just as fire-proof as one of slate, in fact more so because steel is also lightning-proof. "GALT" Shingles cost little if any more than wood shingles and they last from two to five times as long without any attention whatever. The British Galt-vented Steel from which they are made is wear-proof—can't burn, crack, curl up or rust. They last indefinitely. The patented construction of locks or seams is so tight as to exclude even light. You can't force water through "GALT" Shingles with a hose. Our new booklet "Roofing Economy" contains information that every progressive-minded property owner should have. It's free to interested people.



THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO.
Winnipeg, Dunn Bros.
16

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Dept. B Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Minn.

made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.
F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.
Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
A few fitted shearlings and lambs for sale, and some good strong breeding sheep of all ages. Long-distance phone.
ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including three World's Fairs, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls: Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires! Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

Monkland Yorkshires With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

Maple Grove Yorkshires NEVER LOOKED BETTER. We have the choicest lot of pigs we ever had to offer: 25 March and April boars, long, straight and smooth, with good strong bone. 30 March and April sows, very choice of richest breeding. A few nice young sows in farrow. Will have about 30 September litters. We have doubled our hog-producing facilities, so great has been the demand for our stock. A fair deal and satisfaction to everyone.
H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedder Station. Long-distance phone at farm.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of Aug. and Sept.; boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

"KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU."—Many readers of this paper have probably heard of the famous "Kalamazoo Idea" of selling high-grade stoves and ranges, from "Kalamazoo direct to you," on the most liberal plan ever offered by stove manufacturers. The popularity of this plan has caused this company to grow so large, that it has been necessary this year to make new additions to their factory, including a new moulding-room, 60 x 200 feet long, and also to add a new 300 horse-power boiler, which more than doubles their present power plant. The 140,000 customers of this company have Kalamazoo in 21,000 towns and cities. Heretofore, the duty has kept the company out of the Canadian market, but investigation has convinced them that they can meet the competition, and probably save customers money when buying a stove. Every Kalamazoo is handsomely finished and blacked, and safe delivery is guaranteed, all ready to be set up for use. Freight is prepaid, and you have 30 days' free trial to test the Kalamazoo right in your own home, and 360 days' approval test, backed by \$100,000 bank-bond guarantee of satisfaction, or your money back. Kalamazoo stoves, ranges, and gas stoves, are not sold through dealers or agents, but everybody first sends for their big free catalogue, which costs them 10c. to mail to you, and which contains over 100 pages, fully illustrated—showing you how you can save from \$5.00 to \$40.00 on any stove or range that you buy. The company will let you pay cash, or give credit to responsible buyers, so that if you wish, you can make a small payment down, and the balance on easy monthly payments. Every reader of this paper who is contemplating buying any kind of a stove or range, or gas stove, should send a postal card or letter for the Kalamazoo catalogue, No. 628. You may say on your letter or postal just what kind of a stove or range you are thinking of buying, and say whether you are interested in gas stoves. Address, Kalamazoo Stove Company, Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich. For prompt service, say that you are a reader of this paper.



"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

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



Can you afford to take these chances?

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

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

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

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Lindsay, Sept. 15.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas Ops, containing the season's crop, was destroyed by lightning, and the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Lamb of the township of Verulam are reported destroyed, but no particulars have been received. In the township of Lindsay the storm was

Another Barn Burned. St. Catharines, Sept. 15.—(Special Despatch.) Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bertram on the town line between Louth and Clinton townships, about a mile north of Vineland on Tuesday night. There was a heavy electrical storm in that vicinity and the barn was entirely destroyed with its contents, including some iron horses, hay, grain and some implements. Most of the building was opened to be outside recently cleared. Mr. Bertram had recently had the barn for thrashing, which had been completed. The loss will be \$1,000 or \$2,000. The barn was an old one, but answered the purpose of a storage for crops and stock.

Blaze at the Falls. A barn and the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas were destroyed by lightning and the loss was \$2,000. The barn was a large one, and contained a large stock of crops and stock.

FREE BOOKLET

Our interesting free booklet "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

GOSSIP.

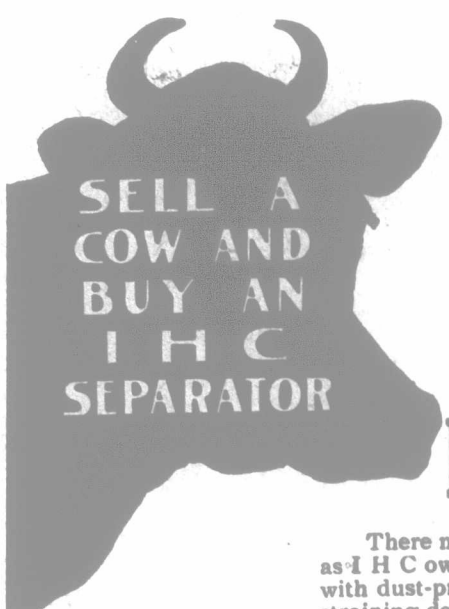
F. A. Foster, of Syracuse, N. Y., recently bought a carload of Holstein cattle from breeders in the Province of Quebec, notwithstanding the fact that most, if not all of these, will require to be registered in the American Book, at some considerable expense. Mr. Foster is reported as having declared himself well satisfied with his purchase.

Robert Graham, of the Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Toronto, sailed from Glasgow the last week in August with 12 Clydesdales, several choice Hackneys, 4 Shetland ponies, and 1 Irish Hunter mare. Owen McGovern, Oxford Station, Ont., made his first shipment at the same time, consisting of 2 Clydesdale fillies and 1 yearling colt.

When Josephine was six years old, she was taken for the first time to see a trained-animal show, and came home much pleased with the performance. As she was at times slow to obey, Mamma thought this a good time to teach a lesson, so she said: "Don't you think, Josephine, if dogs and ponies and monkeys can learn to obey so well, that a little girl like you, who knows much more than the animals, should obey even more quickly?"

"Of course I would, mamma," came the instant reply. "If I had only been as well trained as they have."

A farmer living in a wet and late district in the east of Scotland, found times and seasons so against him that he decided not to renew his lease. Meeting his landlord the other day, he said: "I can mak' nothing o' sic wat and sour land, and I'm no goin' on w'it, or I'll be ruined." "Well, John, take time to think o't," said the landlord; "no doubt we'll be able to come to terms. I might let you have the farm at a reduction on the acre." "Ah, laird," replied the farmer, "your land should be let by the gallon, no' by the acre!"



FOUR cows and an I H C Cream Harvester will pay bigger yearly dividends than five cows and no separator.

The more cows you own, the more you need an I H C Cream Harvester. The big profits in dairying come from cream—not milk. An I H C gets all the cream—quality cream—while the fresh, warm skim-milk is a money-saver when fed to calves.

A cream separator is a necessity on the modern farm. It is simply a question of Which One to buy. Thousands of progressive farmers and dairymen, after the closest investigation of all styles, have chosen

I H C Cream Harvesters

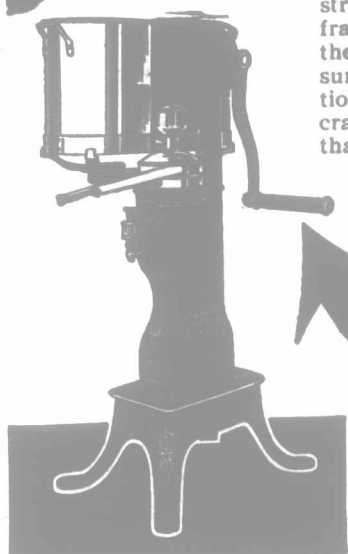
There must be some very good reasons. If you will look into the matter as closely as I H C owners have, you will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only ones with dust-proof and milk-proof gearings. You will find in them the most perfect straining device—insuring pure cream and skim-milk always. You will see that the frame of an I H C is entirely protected from wear by bronze bushings at all points; that the I H C has largest shafts, bushings, and bearings; that it has the safest, simplest, surest, and most economical oiling system; that the flexible top-bearing prevents vibration and keeps the bowl steady, no matter how unevenly the power is applied. The crank is at just the right height for convenient turning and the supply can is so low that it does not require tiresome lifting.

There are four sizes to choose from—350 lbs. to 850 lbs. capacity and two styles—the Bluebell, gear drive, and the Dairymaid, chain drive. Call on the I H C local dealer for complete information and catalogues, or write nearest branch house for the information you desire.


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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA


(Incorporated) CHICAGO U S A



Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you




No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.




You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.

HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. I earn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.



Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.

Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

**My Knowledge Freely
At Your Service**

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns from the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

**Inform Yourself Upon
Cement — Do It Now**

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know. 3

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

Silos
Cow Sheds
Watering Troughs
Slop Tanks
Box Stalls
Barn Floors
Dairy Barns
Corn Cribs
Stables
Cesspools
Ice Houses
Cisterns
Feeding Yards
Poultry-Houses

And Many Other Farm Structures

Just Write And Ask Me

ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN 323 Elias Rogers Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.