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XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909.

No. 885



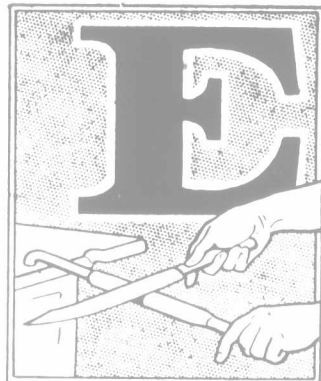
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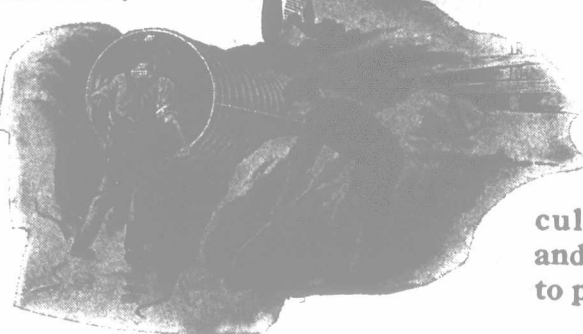
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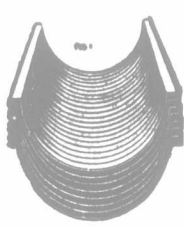
You cannot appreciate the value and the simplicity of this until you have seen the culvert itself. It is the easiest culvert to put together, and it is better when put together. It costs less per linear foot to ship by freight, and a whole lot less to haul,—it nests, that's why, of course. And it will serve any culvert use better.

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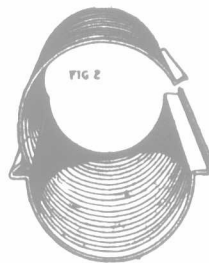


you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.

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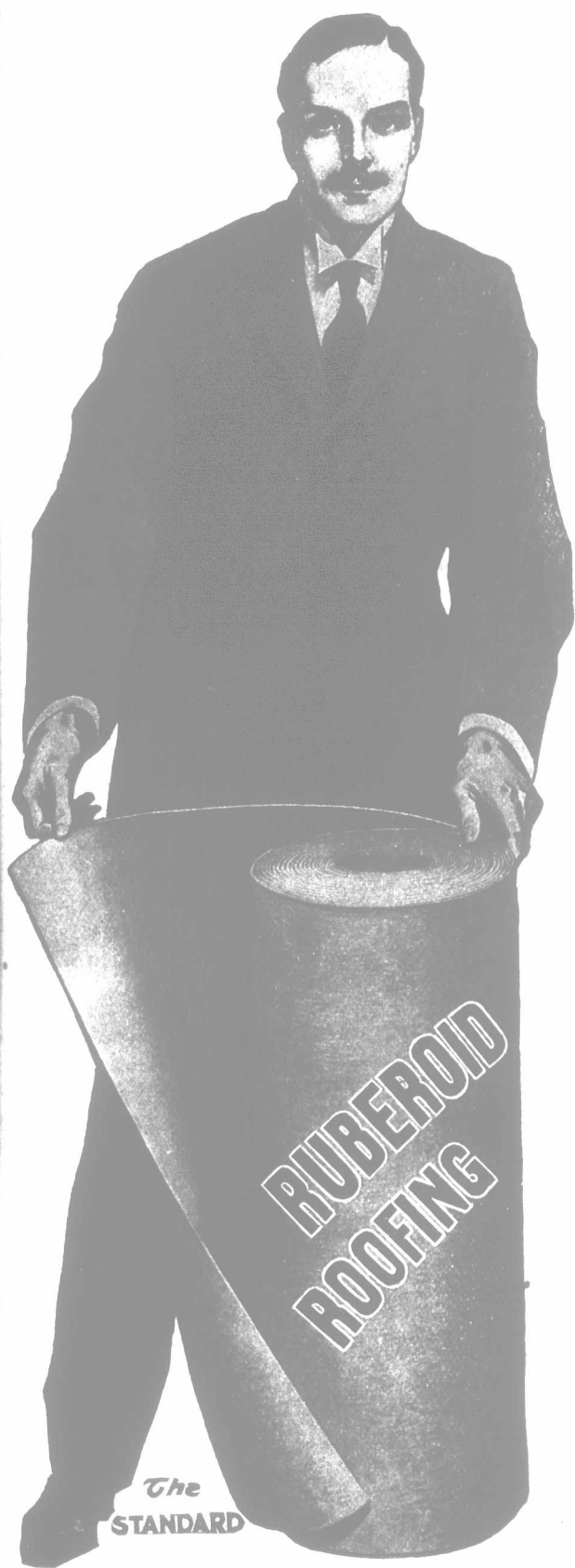
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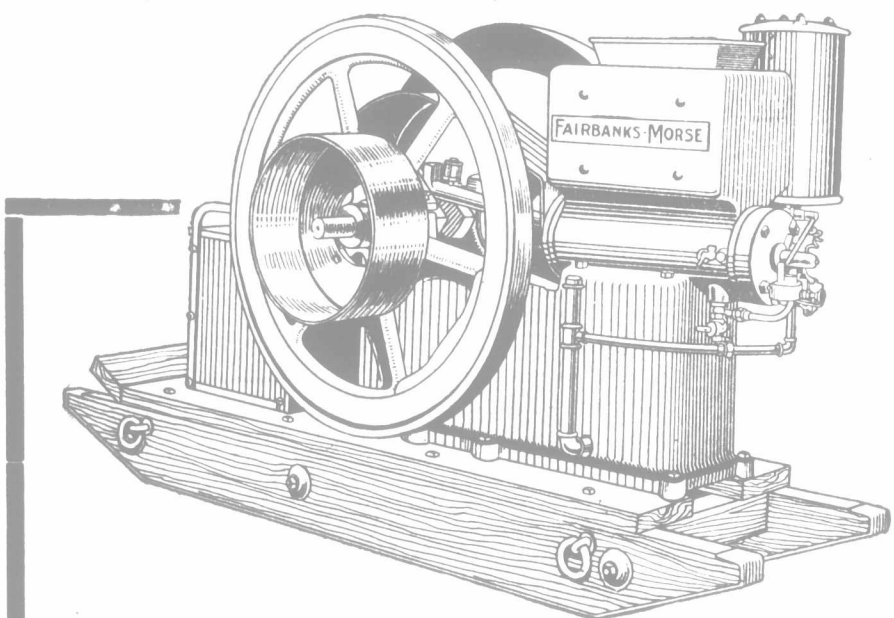
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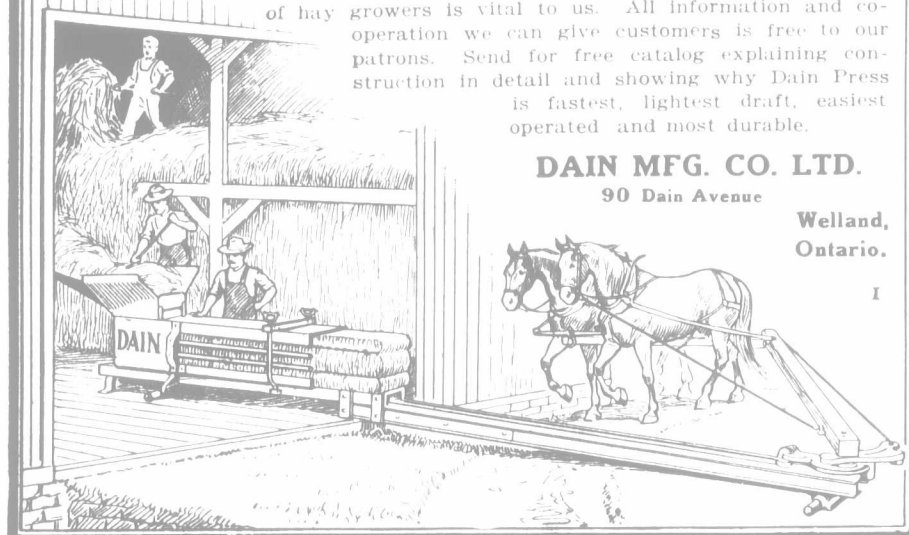
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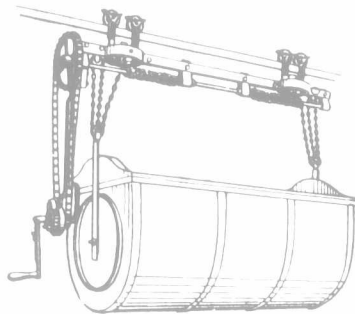
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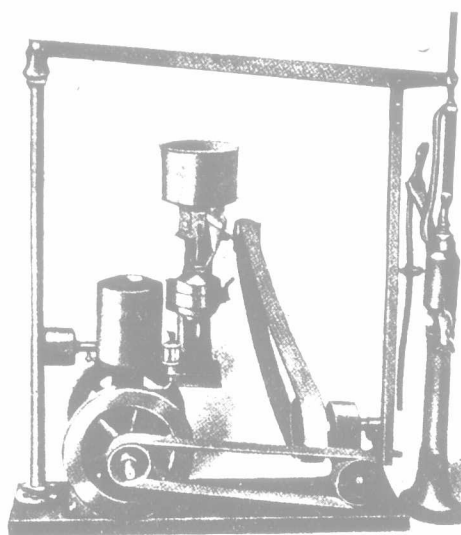
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The Farmer's Advocate

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Vol. XLIV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.
LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909

No. 885

EDITORIAL

For what shall it profit a man to control 41 corporations, and lose his own health?

"The prize was given to the man, not the colt," is a familiar ring-side reproach, which, though often true in fact, is not always deserved as criticism. The judge may be quite justified in giving the prize to an exhibitor who shows a well-mannered entry, not too shy to bear inspection, over a competitor whose colt manages to keep its dam between it and the judge. If you have a beast to show, train it, or don't blame the judge if he gives a poorer one the prize.

Before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Winnipeg, Dr. J. G. Rutherford again scored hard, but not too hard, the methods of marketing Western range wild soft grass-fed cattle as being wasteful, unbusinesslike and unprofitable to the producer, as well as cruel to the animals. Finishing these cattle in the West on grain and hay, and consequent distribution of the marketing over a longer period of time, are two reforms that could be easily effected by the producer. Slaughter in the West, or, failing that, improvement in the conditions of transportation, are other developments that should be compelled by humanitarian sentiment.

"Call them dual-purpose, or call them what you will," remarks Prof. Arkell, truly, in discussing the cattle of Normandy, "it remains a fact that a cow must make some return in dairy products, over and above what is required to raise her calf, before she can become a profitable investment." Under any but range or other very special conditions, this is undeniably true, if the beef is to be sold at a reasonable price. Across the international boundary, even the special advantages of home-produced corn have not prevented the beef-breeding industry being pushed westward by the advance of population. And the great problem which the newly-organized Beef-producers' Association has before it is to make sure of the breeding and raising in sufficient volume of good beef stock. There is just one final solution of that problem—the dual-purpose cow, maintained under farm conditions. Nothing else can insure the production of good beef at a reasonable price.

Sandy Fraser's simile of a "bran sack run through a threshing machine" calls up to more than one of us a mental picture of women's dresses we have seen. Wise old owl that he is, he tenders sage advice when he reminds his feminine readers that "respect and affection do not travel far apart when it's a man and his wife that are concerned." Yet, sad to say, there are scores, hundreds and thousands of farmers' wives who dog themselves about in drudging, slatternly fashion, around the kitchen, in the dairy, and out to the stables, trying to help their husbands make money, only to experience the dull, aching sensibility that the men little appreciate their sacrifice, and are rather attracted by other more comely ladies. Far be it from us to excuse infidelity or lack of appreciation in men. At the same time, all women should know it is immensely to their interest, as well as to the interest of their husbands and children, that they should be wives and mothers first, then housekeepers, and (save in rarely exceptional cases) money-makers not at all. Woman's desire to be fair, to plume and garb herself attractively, to be respected, admired and loved of man, is a God-implanted instinct, and wise to her who ignores it.

Application of the Single Tax.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has just concluded a series of three articles, by W. C. Good, on the taxation of land values as a means of raising revenue for all public purposes. Mr. Good, as will appear from the reading of his articles, is an enthusiastic and able advocate of the "single-tax" idea. The simplicity of this system of taxation is one of its strong features. What can be simpler than to first value all the land, exclusive of buildings and other improvements, and then levy a tax on this value sufficient to raise all the money needed for municipal expenses? Two main arguments in favor of this system are, first, encouragement of industry and improvement, the fruit of these being exempt from taxation; and second, the discouragement of speculation in land, which so obstructs progress in newer places, taxation, under the proposed system, being equally as heavy upon unoccupied, unused land, as upon that in the vicinity on which valuable improvements have been made. It is argued that, though land—using the term to include all natural resources—is the source of all income, yet it is, in itself, comparatively valueless, except for the presence of population, and that the people who thus add to its value should have some share in the value they have created. This is the justification for the suggested imposition of taxes on land values alone, and there is no denying the force of the argument.

The proposed land tax in England indicates that public sentiment is veering around on the question of taxation in the direction of the stand taken by the "single taxers." By the provisions of this budget bill, every acre in the country is to be valued as on April 30th, 1909, as a basis for future work. In case of any subsequent increase of value of any portion of the land required for other than agricultural purposes, which is not due to the industry and exertion of the individual owning that land, one-fifth of such increase goes to the services of the State. This percentage is collected only when property is sold or leased anew. The "unearned increment" gets hit hard there. Of course, there are exemptions and abatements, but the broad principle is as stated.

Another provision of the bill is that, on undeveloped land—that is, land not being put to the most productive use—there is laid a special tax of a half-penny in the pound of its capital value. This will fall chiefly on the great shooting preserves of arable land which are too common in England, but will also bear somewhat upon vacant lots in towns and cities.

Bitter opposition to the land-tax provisions of this bill has shown itself, as was to be expected, but the fact that such proposals have seriously been made, and will probably pass, marks a new departure on the taxation question.

It has always seemed to some that the complete adoption of the single-tax theory could not be expected in any other than the newer communities, which have few of the long-standing conditions of older sections to be upset or disturbed. Some of the towns in our Canadian Northwest have started out with the adoption of advanced ideas of taxation. The City of Edmonton is a case in point. Under the city charter, taxes are levied upon (1) land, (2) business, (3) income, and (4) special franchises. This is not the true "single tax," but yet it is a modification of it, and, under the charter, all buildings and improvements are exempt from taxation. Land is as-

essed at its fair actual value, having regard for the purpose for which it is at present used, or to which it might be applied in the immediate future. It is believed that this policy has largely contributed to the development of the city. Building operations have been stimulated, and the holding of land by speculators who might otherwise retard development, whilst benefiting by the enterprise of others, at small expense to themselves, has been discouraged. As vacant land has to contribute to the city treasury as much in taxes as adjoining properties occupied by remunerative buildings, it is not to the owner's advantage to keep property unoccupied. Geo. J. Kinnaird, accountant, Edmonton, who furnishes us with these facts, believes that, in cities, where business interests are so conspicuous, it is only reasonable and just that they should take their share in bearing civic expenses.

The business men of Edmonton are assessed according to the character and extent of their business banks paying the highest rate, and factories the lowest, per space occupied.

Incomes of over \$1,000 per year are also subject to taxation, but it is admitted that there are found great difficulties in the way of securing correct returns. No taxable franchises exist, so that nothing is received from that source.

In addition to the taxation upon assessment, a poll tax of \$2.00 is levied upon all non-owners of property, business or income, or a householder's tax of \$3.00 upon such of these as are bona-fide householders.

The provisions of the Edmonton charter in respect to assessment and taxation have been adopted by several other cities in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with uniformly good results.

It will be observed that another principle concerning taxation, in addition to the partial adoption of the "single-tax" idea, is being carried out in these Western towns and cities. Briefly stated, this principle may be said to be that those who enjoy benefits from city conveniences and protection should be expected to bear a fair share of the expenses involved in providing such advantages. Thus, a merchant may not own a foot of land, and yet the fire and police protection for himself and property that he enjoys, not to mention other things, is of immense advantage to him. The larger his business, the greater his benefit; and yet, under "single tax," except in a slight degree, through the payment of rent, he would give nothing for what he gets. Under absolute "single tax," his contribution to the social fund would be much less than it now is. True, his customers might benefit through his lessened cost of doing business, but that introduces involved and somewhat problematical considerations. Is it not reasonable and best that the storekeeper should help bear the expense to which the city is put to provide civic advantages? And so with other classes of citizens who would, under a simple land tax, escape taxation, but who, in fairness, might be looked to for a reasonable percentage of the expense in which the city is involved for their sake. Even the poll tax of \$2 can be defended on such grounds, for what person is there to whom it does not mean much more than that yearly, to be assured of costly conveniences and of the other blessings of good government?

In rural communities the "single tax" on land values might, without too great a wrench, be brought into force by degrees, but for a great while to come cities will have to depend on other levies than that alone. Nevertheless, departures in this direction might with advantage be made. The question is becoming a live one.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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LONDON, CANADA.

The Menace of the Merger.

Following reports, pessimistic or otherwise, accord-
ing as regarded from the seller's or buyer's ac-
cording standpoint, that the cement business was dull to
the point of depression, owing to overproduction,
large stocks in the mills, and consequent low
prices, comes that not-too-welcome announcement
that a thirty-million-dollar cement merger has
been formed, embracing most of the leading ce-
ment mills in Canada, including several in each of
three Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta.
Whether this latest combination will prove a bless-
ing or a bane, depends upon the direction in which
it may bend its energies. If concentrating effort
upon a well-directed plan to economize cost of
production and marketing, the merger might prove
of advantage to its stockholders, with no disad-
vantage to the consumer. But, as with all other
vast aggregations of capital, aiming at monopoli-
stic control, this cement merger, in a protective
country like Canada, is attended with large oppor-
tunities for mischief and extortion.

The import duty on cement coming into Can-
ada is 8 cents per cwt. under the preferential tar-
iff, and 12½ cents under the maximum schedule
applying to imports from the United States, the
same rate of duty applying to the containing
sacks or packages. As a barrel of Portland ce-
ment weighs some 350 pounds, this figures out to
a duty of 28 cents a barrel under the minimum
or preferential rate, and 13½ cents on imports
from the American mills. Assuming or anticipat-
ing complete control of the Canadian output, there
would be nothing to hinder the Canadian combine
from adding at least 28 cents to the free-trade
price on every barrel of cement produced in their
mills. Even prior to the securing of complete
control, it might operate quite effectively to re-
strict output, and thus raise prices. As cement is
a commodity of all but universal use, in coun-
try as well as in town, being employed in vast
and growing quantities, the cement merger is a
matter of vital concern to every citizen, and
therefore, to our statesmen. The new company,
as well as the proposed steel merger, and

every other large combination of capital,
should be carefully watched, and any possible
disposition to take advantage of the consumer met
with prompt and radical reduction of import duty,
or bounty, as in the case of steel. Indeed, this
might well be reduced, in any event, in common
with lowering imposts on many other lines of
goods. Freer trade is the lever to bring monopoli-
sts to time.

Four Good Things

Next to "The Farmer's Advocate" it-
self, of which I have been a constant read-
er for some fifteen years, with increasing
profit and pleasure, I prize the premiums
given for obtaining new subscribers. The
Bagster's Teacher's Bible has for years been
simply invaluable, and the Razor has given
splendid satisfaction during three years'
regular use, being exceptionally easy to
keep in order. The Twentieth Century
Dictionary, compiled by Dr. Davidson, I
have now used steadily for six months,
and find it an up-to-date treasure. I have
yet to turn in vain to its pages for the
meaning and spelling of any word. It is
most complete in every respect, and just
what we had wanted in our home for years,
and, withal, a marvel of cheapness. I
must congratulate you on bringing so many
good things within our easy reach.

O. H.
Essex Co., Ont.

Selecting and Storing Seed Corn.

Several correspondents on the corn question
make a specialty of selecting and saving seed corn
for sale. Two of them, at least, grow Stowell's
Evergreen for seed purposes, a variety that is one
of the most difficult to dry sufficiently so that its
germinating power may be strong. Any treat-
ment by which seed of such a soft variety can
be kept in good condition, would certainly be safe
for harder sorts. One grower states that sweet
corn for seed purposes should not be shocked, for
fear of mold developing on the grain. His prac-
tice is to leave the corn uncut until grain begins
to shrivel, then break off the ears and husk, leav-
ing two or three of the husks on each ear, braid
or tie with twine, and hang over poles in an airy
barn or loft. Both correspondents refer to the
importance of having no two ears touching each
other as they hang, or there will be moldy corn.
Some such plan might be pursued by anyone who
wishes to save his own field-corn seed, with every
assurance that seed would grow.

In selecting ears for seed, it is very important
to have a typical ear in mind, and to keep only
those that most nearly approach to it. An Essex
County corn-grower mentions the fact that, in his
neighborhood many farmers have kept the same
variety of corn for forty years, each one each year
keeping his own seed, until several distinct types
have been evolved from the one original kind.
There is no doubt that a certain type can be
fixed, or that the strain can be improved by con-
tinual selection towards an ideal.

Most of the field-corn seed is picked out dur-
ing the process of husking, and if some care is
taken to observe not only the ear, but also the
stalk on which it grows, with very good results.

A better plan, where but a small quantity is
needed, and the only plan that is applicable where
the whole crop is put into the silo, is to go
through the crop before cutting starts and select
and cut the best stalks having the best ears, set
up in small shocks by themselves, and afterwards
hush and re-select. Such a process does not take
much time, and it would be well worth trying by
many who now race around for seed in the spring.
Of course, this assumes that a variety is grown
that will mature in the particular locality, and
that the silo is not filled until the crop is quite
mature, as it should be, anyway. An alternative
plan would be to grow each year a special seed-
corn plot, which might be handled independently
of the ordinary crop.

Well, as important as the selecting of seed

corn is the storing of it, so that it may not fail
to grow. In the southern counties of Ontario,
where the crop ripens early and thoroughly, seed
corn is not unusually stored in narrow cribs, with
success. In most parts of the country, however,
crib corn cannot be depended upon for seed, and
some other method of keeping it must be adopted.
The slatted bushel crates, which are being used a
great deal by Essex Co. seed-growers, for both
storing and shipping seed corn, are favorably men-
tioned by one correspondent. The one essential
to insure the vitality of the germ is to thorough-
ly dry the grain, and then keep it dry. If such
pains were taken as is taken by the specialists in
sweet-corn seed, there would be no failure. One
of our contributors makes a suggestion for those
who wish to keep but their own seed, which can
scarcely be improved upon. He advises plaiting
or tying in bunches, and hanging to the ceiling or
roof in the summer kitchen, and leaving it there
until needed. The heat from the stove will thor-
oughly dry the corn before cold weather sets in,
thus putting it in perfect condition. Any plan,
however, by which the same result—thorough dry-
ness—is obtained, can be safely adopted. If seed
can be kept from the extreme severity of winter
frost, so much the better.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has in the past
recommended its readers to keep their own seed
corn, and would repeat the advice, believing that
it would be in the interests of purity of variety,
excellence of type, and strength of seed, for them
to do so.

Self-respect and Conjugal Affection

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was readin' a letter lately in yer journal frae
ane o' yer lady correspondents, criticising the
farmer's daughter, an', I suppose, ony ither mon's
daughter, for pittin' ower muckle o' their faither's
siller in dresses an' hats an' sic like unnecessary
things. An' she gaes on to say that, "The wo-
man wha feels sure o' hersel' doesna' hae to dress,
an' gin ye see a wumman that does dress weel,
it's mair nor likely she's daein' it tae try an'
cover up her lack o' brains."

Noo, I'm no' in the habit o' disagreein' wi'
the wumman-folks, for they'll aye hae the last
word if it take their last breath; but gin oor
wives an' daughters are gaein' tae get the idea
that they dinna' need tae pit sae muckle time an'
thocht on their appearance as they have been dae-
in' in the past, I maun juist try an' show them
their mistak'. In the first place, I dinna' ken
juist where a' those lassies are that are rinnin'
their parents into debt wi' dressmakers' bills an'
so-forth. I hae seen about as mony o' the fair
sex, as they ca' them, as ony ither auld chap wha
has kept his eye open for that sort o' thing, an'
for ane that I hae seen wastin' her faither's
money, I hae seen ten that couldna' squeeze eneech
oot o' the auld mon tae buy a decent apron. They
did their share o' wark, too, these lassies, late an'
early, ootside an' in, but about a' they got was
their board an' washin', an' that last didna'
amount to much, I warrant ye. Noo, from what
I ken o' the young ladies, I believe its juist as
natural for them tae want tae be weel dressed an'
bonnie-lookin' as it is for them tae talk. An'
I want tae ask ye if this is no' richt? Na doot,
a young mon disna' want tae marry a lassie wha
will spend a' he earns on claites for hersel', but
at the same time he wad dae it twice before he
wad marry ane o' these slipshod creatures that
gae about dressed in what ye micht tak' for a
bran sack rin through a threshing machine.

Mony's the time I hae wunnered what like a
shock some mon maun get a few days after they
get marrit, when they see their wife transformed
intae somethin', they dinna' ken juist what. wi'
an auld pair o' slippers doon at the heel, an'
skirt likewise, to say naethin' o' haein' her hair
a' tied up wi' wee bits o' paper, an' a look on
her face that reminds ye o' yer mother-in-law.

I tell ye, ladies, a wumman wha feels sure o'
hersel' may not hae to dress, but gin' she wants
tae feel sure o' her husband, she had better pay a
wee bit o' attention to hersel', an' try and look
aboet as weel as the Lord intended she should.
There's mony a wumman gaen' about lamentin'
the fact that her auld mon doesna' seem to think
sae muckle o' her as he did in the days o' lang
syne, wha, gin she wad spend the time tryin' tae
mak' hersel' half as attractive as she was afore
she hauled him in, would sune see her troubles
disappear. A mon doesna' change after he gets
marrit. He will aye think as muckle o' a bonnie
face an' a decent dress as ever he did, as na' doot
mony a wumman kens to her sorrow.

I hae heard some women say the best way tae
keep yer hauld on a mon's affections was tae "feed
the brute." Weel, this may be a vera weel for
a time, gin it's a brute ye hae to deal wi', but he

canna' be entin' a' the time, an' what will ye be doin' between whiles? I'm thinkin' there's unither plan, an' ane which might tak' some o' the brutality oot o' us men, that the women are the complainin' aboot. An' by this ither plan I juist mean that ye pit intae practice what I hae been preachin' at ye already in this letter. Dinna' lose yer self-respect, whatever else goes, for gin ye respect yersel' there's no' muckle danger but ye respect mon will respect ye as weel; an' I'm gaein' tae tell ye that respect an' affection dinna' travel far apart, where it's a mon an' his wife that are concerned.

Noo, Mr. Editor, I'm dootin' some o' yer lady readers will be wantin' me to apologize for hintin' that there is ony lack o' mutual respect an' affection atween the husbands an' wives o' a civilized country like this. Gin there be, will ye juist kindly tell them that I'm an auld chap, lang past my dotage, an' for them no' to pay ony attention tae ma havers.

I dinna' mind gettin' intae a scrap wi' a mon o' ma ain size or under, but I'm ower auld tae be drawn intae a dispute wi' a wumman. Some men dinna' tak' a lesson frae experience, but I'm no' ane o' them.

SANDY FRASER.

Contribute as We Have Succeeded.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Evidently, our journal is waxing ambitious. Leaving the prosaic subject of the best time to hoe buckwheat or how to shake the pumpkins off the trees without breaking them, we are launching out into political economy. And why not? The farmer is the greatest creator of wealth in the community. Why should he not study into the problems that have to do with the using of that wealth, in his capacity as a member of the community? We, as a class, are a little too willing to keep on grubbing away, and allow others to decide for us the questions that perhaps touch us more closely than any other class. Yet there are signs that we are beginning to at least "rub our eyes," and show other signs of awakening.

I have read carefully Mr. Good's article, and the suggestive questions of the editor, and I cannot feel to agree with all the conclusions of the former, or the logical answers to the questions of the latter. Why should a farmer who paints his barn, etc., be penalized therefor? I don't like that word used in this connection. I don't see why it should be called "penalizing" a man to ask him to contribute according to his ability to the public services from which he reaps the benefit, and the painted barn, etc., are, as an almost invariable rule, the measure of that ability. We look at things too much from a selfish and material point of view. The "I" is too big, the "we" correspondingly small.

Mr. Good says "A man has a right to the fruits of his own industry." Well, it looks like that on the surface, but the words of an old-fashioned man, recorded in an old-fashioned Book, read like this, "Let him labor, working with his hands, that he may save to give to him that hath need." So, as I turn from contemplating with satisfaction my latest addition to the value, comfort or elegance of my property, and find at my elbow the tax-man, with a demand for an extra fifty cents, I hand it over ungrudgingly, giving thanks that I have become, by that much, of more importance in the community, and do not at all feel that I have been fined or "penalized" for my thrift and industry.

"Every encouragement should be given to industry." To industry is already given the greatest encouragement, in the rewards, material and otherwise, that are showered upon the successful man. Surely there is no man so small that he would place against these things the small extra amount he will be called upon to pay in taxes. Then, that "shiftless neighbor," why should he be rewarded for his inertia, etc.? May I answer from the authority before quoted: "Who maketh thee to differ, or what hast thou that thou hast not received?"

The "lame, halt, and blind" will always be with us, and those more favored will always have to bear a part of the burden of their disabilities. As a concrete example, I know a small community in a back district, on poor land. One man in this community, by careful management, by wise selection of good stock, is making a comfortable living, and yearly adding to the value of his property. The rest are poor; some very poor. One man has poor health; another, with plenty of health, works harder than any man should work, year in and year out, yet makes no headway; some are lazy. To all of them, the payment of their small yearly tax is a real hardship, while to the man first mentioned it is only an incident—something to be provided for out of his surplus. Would you take from the pitifully small income of these others to add to the comfort of the other, on the plea that he deserves the reward of his industry? "They that are strong," etc.—how often that old adage seems to bob up! Here, we tax a man's real estate at what it would proba-

bly bring if thrown upon the market, add a rather low valuation of personal effects, minus amount of his debts, and tax all at the same rate. It seems to me to be as nearly fair as can be.

As to the last question, "Why should a speculator or railway company be permitted to acquire and hold unoccupied lands?" that is quite another matter. A country's natural resources should be faithfully guarded and conserved in the interests of the whole people. The greatest wrong perpetrated on the Canadian people by their legislators has been along these lines. If any system of taxation could be devised to compel those who have benefited to disgorge a part of their plunder in the interests of the community, the quicker it is devised and carried out, the better. I could not venture to suggest any such plan. It is the work of a statesman.

In one point I agree heartily with Mr. Good. Very much more power could be safely and profitably relegated to the municipal authorities. They are nearer to the people, in the rural communities, at least, and the boodler and the exploiter have not the same chance to "work" the municipal "plant."

It seems to me a strange idea to exempt farm stock and machinery. There would seem to be some excuse in the case of machinery, as it deteriorates rapidly, and is a heavy tax in itself; but stock is often the best income-producer on the farm. I'm a little afraid that farmers are not always above seeking class legislation on occasion.

Albert Co., N. B.

J. H. COLPITTS.

The New York grain-dealers are again up against geography. Vessels sailing from Montreal carry full cargoes at six cents a bushel, while New York boats leave light, although accepting wheat at three cents, a difference in rates to the two seaboard ports being sufficient to offset odds in ocean rates, and divert the traffic northward. Nature was kind to Canada, planting here vast resources with illimitably potential arteries of commerce, but spacing the resources so magnificently, and leaving sufficient work to be done on the waterways, to retard hasty exploitation and insure that only a vigorous, brainy, indomitable people should conquer and possess the heritage. At last we are coming to our own, turning to account the assets of our natural endowment, and step by step achieving our inevitable destiny in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commerce, and the fine arts. And the progress has merely commenced.

Look at the date on the label of your paper occasionally, to see if your subscription has expired.

More Cool-cured Cheese Needed.

Of nine hundred and forty-five cheese factories in Eastern Ontario, forty-one have cool-curing rooms. When the remaining nine hundred and four fall into line, the price of Eastern Ontario cheese will probably advance an eighth or a quarter of a cent a pound, due to the improvement in quality effected. Experts claim that one reason the buyers do not make more difference in price in favor of cool-cured cheese is that there are not enough of them to cut a figure in the market. The larger the number of cool-curing rooms, they say, the greater the impression that cool-cured cheese will make, the more emphatic the preference for them, and the more certain they will be to command the premium their quality deserves.

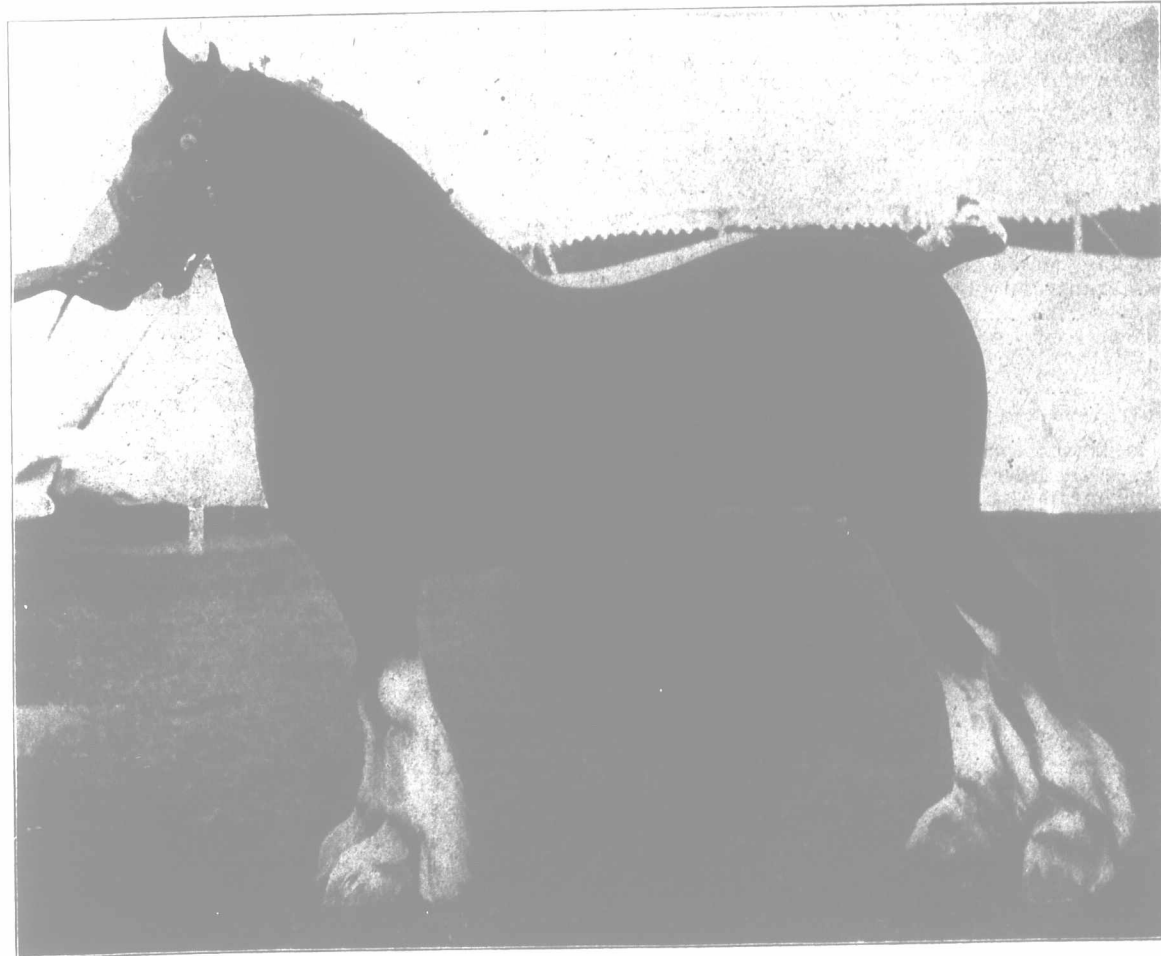
HORSES.

Educating Colts for the Fair.

At our township fairs we expect to see—and generally do see—some of the best productions of the locality. But often the articles on exhibition do not appear at their best, on account of not being well arranged, or because they are shown at a disadvantage.

For instance, in any of the classes for foals, how often do we see a judge trying to get a look at a wild colt, which proves itself an expert at keeping on the other side of its mother. In such cases the judge is forced to place the awards with the foals that he can examine, and the spectators look on the first-prize colt as the best, while in reality the little wild one may be a better individual than any of the others, but people can't get close enough to see it well, and, therefore, lose the education that they should have had from the class.

Now, this state of affairs can be largely overcome by the owner educating his colt a little at times when he will not miss the time. Perhaps nine out of every ten of our brood mares do a good deal of work during the summer, and this gives the man (not to mention the boys) numerous chances every day to handle the colt a little, and the result will be that it will be quite tame. This can be improved on by letting some of the handling take the form of grooming the youngster, and thus keeping his coat sleek and healthy—doing it while the mare is eating or resting. It is surprising how little of this it requires to have the foal so that it will lead quite readily, by placing one hand on its nose and the other on its neck. With just as little time spent, the colt will learn to lead on the halter, and at the same time it is learning the meaning of "whoa!" "back!" and the "click!" to go forward. When the owner leads it into the show-ring, after handling it in this way, he can show it to advantage, and the onlookers have a chance to examine the



Lord Scott (14249).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904. First in class, champion Clydesdale stallion and grand champion of heavy-draft breeds at Brandon Exhibition, 1909. Imported and owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont. Sire Marcellus, by Hiawatha.

good colts, and derive profit thereby. More than that, the owner saves much time, labor and expense in "breaking in" a colt thus handled. Then, when the colt is shown as a yearling or two-year-old, the owner can take it into the ring without any "tug-o'-war" tactics, and does not need to break his whip to move it when it is required to move for the judge. The uneducated colt, when they do get him into the ring, stands with his feet all braced, and his head and neck stretched out, so that to the crowd he presents the appearance of a mule. And the man walks out pulling the colt, and wonders why he did not get a prize, because his colt really is a good one. He probably accuses the judge of not knowing much about horses. Of course, the real explanation is that, while the judge saw that the legs and feet of the animal were all right, he could not even form a good guess as to his general conformation, let alone see what his "action" was like. The saying that "The man, and not the horse, won the prize," is often quite true, because the man with the poor colt, by having him educated, shows off the best that is in him; while the man who has the good colt, but has not taught it to lead, presents more the appearance of a clown with a donkey, or else reminds one of a small wild-west show, where two or three men and boys, with whips, and perhaps a dog, are trying to "round up" the colt for the judge to inspect.

While it is the ideal plan to have the colt handled from infancy, it sometimes is not practical. In that case, take your colt in a couple of weeks before you show it, and teach it to lead. A very little time spent each day will accomplish much, and will prove very profitable when "breaking-in" time comes. And just remember, in all your colt-training, to keep your temper and use plenty of patience and common sense, instead of the whip. Be sure you have everything in the form of a whip hidden before you begin with the colt, particularly if it is a nervous one.

A. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Cost of Three-year-old Colt.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I submit the following figures on the cost of raising a colt up to three years of age:

FIRST YEAR.	
Service of stallion	\$ 15.00
Interest on \$15	90
Loss of work by mare resting ten days after foaling	5.00
Oats for foal while mare is working.....	1.50
Clover hay, 6 lbs. per day, six months, at \$10.00 per ton	5.40
One lb. bran and 4 lbs. oats, for six months, at 1c. per lb.	9.00
Six bushels roots, at 10c. per bushel.....	60
Castration, if horse colt	1.00
Total	\$ 38.40
SECOND YEAR.	
Interest on \$15	\$.90
Pasture, six months	6.00
10 lbs. hay per day, six months	9.00
1 lb. bran and 4 lbs. oats for six months	9.00
10 bushels roots	1.00
Total	\$ 25.90
THIRD YEAR.	
Interest on \$15	\$.90
Pasture, six months	8.00
14 lbs. hay per day, six months	12.60
1½ lbs. bran and 4½ lbs. oats for six months	10.80
12 bushels roots	1.20
Total	\$ 33.50
Total for three years, \$97.80.	

It is better for mares to work right up to foaling. In other words, exercise is almost a necessity for health. I have only allowed for ten days' rest after foaling; longer would be much better, but many mares raise good foals and do not rest even that length of time.

Have charged clover hay at \$10 per ton, and grain at one cent per pound. Prices vary in different seasons, but \$10 is a big price for clover hay in Norfolk County, and grain at 1 cent per pound is not far astray, one year with another. In roughage, I have only mentioned hay, but the second and third winters some well-cured cornstalks or bright straw could be used to a certain extent in place of all hay; that would reduce the cost.

If the colt's owner had need of him on the farm after two and a half years old, he could do considerable work until three years old. That work is worth something, still reducing the cost. Colts fed those amounts of grain should have several hours' exercise in a paddock every day, unless in very bad weather. They should not be housed in a stable with a temperature in the neighborhood of 60 degrees; that would be too much of a chance when turned out.

W. F. KYDD,
Norfolk Co., Ont.

Blemished Knees.

From the English Live-stock Journal we reproduce this excellent article on blemished knees, which appeared in that paper over the name of Harold Leency, M. R. C. V. S.

There are many horses with disfigured knees which might have had no more than a few coarse hairs indifferently covering a scar the size of a threepenny-piece, because they were not properly treated at the time of the accident. Some others have been so well repaired that the experienced finger of the veterinary examiner is not satisfied until he has rubbed the hair the wrong way two or three times, in order to detect the cicatrix; and, having done so, he will hesitate to condemn the animal as a stumbler, if his conformation and action are such as to commend themselves to his judgment. In a certificate it is usual to "mention" the fact, and an experienced examiner will deem it but justice to the vendor to acquaint the vendee with the fact that he attaches no importance to the very slight blemish. Many examinations as to soundness are conducted in the absence of the principals, or one may not be present, and the veterinary surgeon must needs "mention" a blemish, but will be doubtful as to the propriety of excusing it in the body of his certificate, although he would reply favorably to a question put by the probable purchaser. Very much of the prejudice which exists in the minds of sellers is due to the excessive caution exercised by examiners to protect themselves against claims for errors. This leads to the damning of a horse which would have suited the inquirer, and the "crabbing" of a deal. The man with a reputation already made will take risks in the

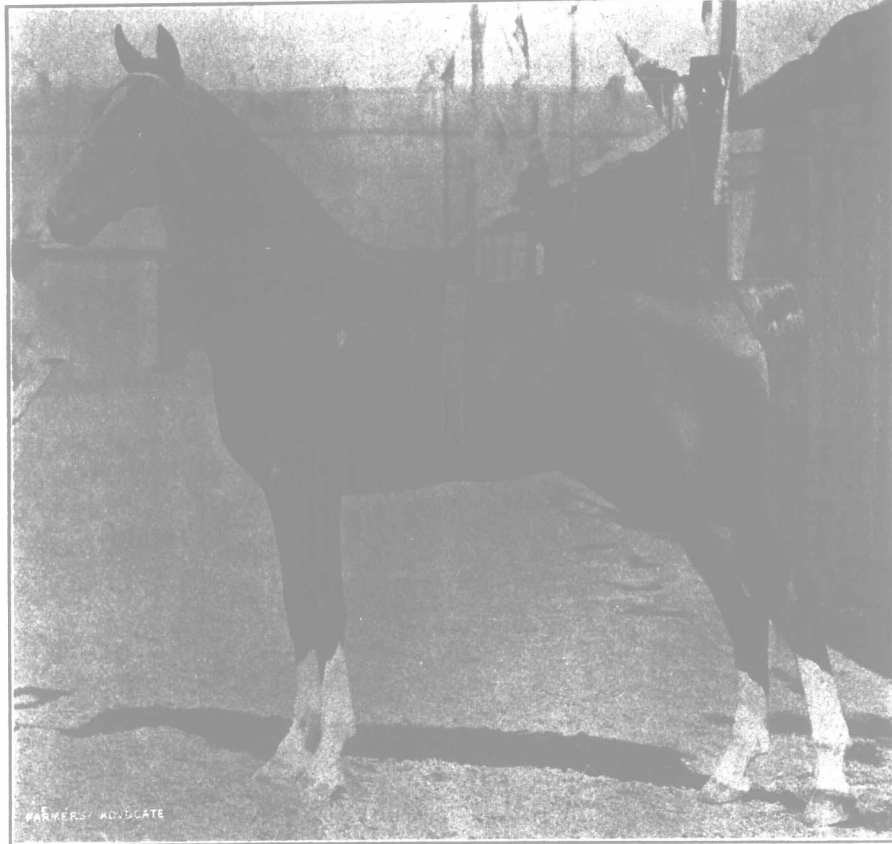
more than a blemish or eyesore; but its firm attachment to a rounded eminence promises another fall, through want of mobility, at a critical moment.

Except in serious cases, the treatment of a broken knee is usually undertaken by owners or their servants, who recognize the depreciation of the animal, but are not as well aware of the value of professional services on such occasions. A very nice judgment is needed to bring about the best results; that is to say, the minimum of blemish, and maximum of mobility, when healed. No matter how apparently slight the injury, the knee should be freely fomented with a simple antiseptic, and the leg bandaged from the foot upwards, with a gentle pressure on the bottom edge of the bandage in coming up the limb. In almost every case it will be worth while to give a day of mashes and an aloetic ball as a "derivative." With one day of fomentation or poulticing the bruised tissues are expanded, and an opportunity given for circulation to be restored. After that, it may prove the best treatment to apply very frequently a cold lotion, made by dissolving an ounce of menthol in a pint of methylated spirit of wine, continuing the use of bandages, because of the disposition to fill below a bruise. A "bump" need not be feared with bruised knee, if this treatment is adopted.

When we consider injuries more serious, other methods will have to be adopted. The first important concern is to rid the wound of foreign bodies, as gravel. Since we can have no hope of adhesive union, and must face the certainty of suppuration, we need not spare time in syringing with a warm antiseptic, introducing the nozzle of

the instrument, and using a measure of force to uplift grit at the bottom of a wound with hanging lips. A few sutures may be advisable, although the subsequent swelling will prevent their holding. The benefit consists in the inclination given to the wound to ultimately heal just where the lips were temporarily brought into apposition. The late Professor Pritchard was the first to point this out to the writer, who has had abundant evidence of it since, and as regards all wounds, wherever situated. The same precautions as to physic and bandaging are necessary in bad cases, and poulticing for the first two or three days is generally advisable. Up to this point the amateur horse doctor often succeeds very well. The wound produces healthy pus, and at the bottom red granulations are forming. Here he

goes astray, because he continues a treatment which seems to be doing so well. The granulations, when once started, go ahead at such a pace that he gets more than he can deal with, and, if advised to check them, seldom realizes the amount of repression they require, if he would not have a bunch or prominence such as we have alluded to in the first part of this article. To make the best of such a knee, we must desist from poulticing directly we find laudable pus, and hinder, instead of promote, healing, by the use of some substance that will retard the development of granules, and cause them to grow slowly, and of more dense and lasting material, and give off less matter. The case will take at least a week longer in healing—probably two or three weeks—if checked by a two or three-per-cent. solution of chloride of zinc lotion, applied daily, but the new material will gradually approach the level of the skin, and a prominent point or two may be repressed by lunar caustic or a touch of solid zinc chloride. No rags of skin should be trimmed away, but every atom conserved, preferring to let actually dead portions detach themselves, as they certainly will. When the wound is so filled up as to present a level surface, the artist has his opportunity. He will not be content to let it alone, but will run over the soft, moist surface with a solid stick of nitrate of silver, and next day undo his work, which has resulted in a dry scab, by picking it off—rubbing it off roughly, for preference so that a bleeding surface is left. This he will again touch up with caustic pencil, and



Albin Wildfire.

Hackney stallion, foaled 1907. First prize in class, Royal Show, 1909.

interest of his client, and therefore appear to the seller as a fair-minded person, and acquire a practice or connection in a department of veterinary work which perhaps the majority would rather be without. They would prefer to doctor the unsound than examine for unsoundness. The example here given with regard to slight blemishes of the skin covering the knee is enough to show the desirability of a personal interview, where possible, between veterinary surgeons and the client for whom they "vet" intending purchases.

A broken knee, so-called, is usually only a cut or lacerated skin, but the seat of it, and its possible interference with the mobility of the joint, constitute its seriousness, and we do right to look askance at blemishes in this situation, more especially where there is any roundness or prominence under the skin, as the result of the blow incurred at the time the skin was injured. Granting that the horse has not turned out feet, and is not a speedy cutter, or otherwise liable to come down by inherent defects, the extent of a blemish upon the knee is no measure of the true damage. Skidding, after a fall, may have left a very large surface of damaged skin, without interference with mobility; and, on the other hand, a sound bang upon the hard road, with scarce a sign of the skin having been broken, may have excited periostitis, and induced the roundness previously alluded to, which interferes with the proper flexion of the joint. If the knee is perfectly flat, and the fingers able to move the scarred portion of skin up and down, and laterally, the blemish is nothing

repeat the performance every day or two, because each time a new scab is formed it draws the true skin closer and closer together. There is plenty of skin in the neighborhood, and it is very elastic. It must, therefore, be dragged over the wound, until final cicatrization forbids further interference. When we can do no more, the cicatrix will still further contract, and the new growth of hair will more or less hide the damage, but it need hardly be said that new hair will never grow where the roots have been destroyed, whether upon horse's knees or men's bald heads, advertisements of hair-restorers to the contrary.

LIVE STOCK.

A Great Live-stock Country.

So long as farmers can produce 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and 70 to 80 bushels of oats, as is possible in many sections of the Canadian Northwest, the live-stock end of farming is likely to be neglected. Good judges believe, however, that, as it has been in the older Provinces and in the prairie States to the south, so it will be found in time in the wheat-growing areas of the West, that, to save the situation, mixed farming will have to be adopted. Soil depletion is going on, and weeds are multiplying. A large part of the grain grown on the average small farm can be made to yield the best returns when marketed as beef, mutton, pork, or farm produce.

In this connection, the opinion of Professor J. J. Ferguson, who has general charge of live-stock development for J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Edmonton and Winnipeg, as to the suitability of the West for stock-raising and feeding, is well worth noting. Returning, recently, from a four-weeks' trip throughout the whole West, he spoke most enthusiastically of the wonderful promise which the country holds for the production of market live stock. He talked with scores of farmers who are making a success of growing grain and live stock. The conditions of soil, climate, water-and-feed supply appeared almost ideal in the country from Calgary to Edmonton, and also in the smaller areas eastward from Edmonton. The great Peace River country is also spoken of as being specially suited for raising and maturing stock of the finest quality. At Edmonton were to be seen high-grade Shorthorn and Hereford grass-fed steers, of very good quality. The hogs inspected at different points along railway lines showed great improvement over what was seen a few years ago. Since permanent markets are now well established for all the finished cattle, sheep and hogs the country can produce, Prof. Ferguson believes that live-stock development will come very rapidly, and that it will be of a very high order.

Meat Inspection in Canada.

In a circular letter to the press, embodying an explanation, previously published in this paper, as to why the Meat-inspection Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is confined to establishments doing an export or interprovincial business, and urging the establishment of municipal abattoirs as the solution of the local-meat-inspection problem, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, gives a list of some thirty establishments under Federal inspection in Canada, in which there are at present employed 68 veterinary inspectors, all of whom have received a special training in meat inspection, and passed a searching examination as to their qualifications.

There are also eleven lay inspectors, whose duties comprise the supervision of the marking and shipment of goods.

The inspection conducted in each of these establishments is as follows:

All animals for slaughter are examined by a veterinary inspector on the premises before they are allowed to enter the killing floor. All animals found to be diseased, or showing suspicious symptoms of any kind, are tagged and held back until the end of the day's kill, when they are slaughtered separately.

The inspector makes a thorough examination of the carcass, and of all organs of every animal as it is killed. If these are found healthy, they are stamped with the Inspection Legend, the Crown, and the words, "Canada Approved," as also the establishment number.

Any meats found, in whole or in part, to be diseased, or from other causes unfit for food, are immediately marked with a "Condemned" tag.

Any carcass in regard to the condition of which there is cause for doubt, is marked "Held," and set apart for further examination, at the conclusion of which the inspector decides as to its disposition.

Condemned carcasses and organs, as also any meats which are at any time found to have undergone such deterioration as to unfit them for human food, are tanned with the non-edible products, under the personal supervision of an inspector.

A summary of the reports of condemnations made by the inspectors during the last fiscal year shows a total of 9,308 carcasses, 280,591 portions, as also 353,212 pounds of meat, condemned as unfit for human food. This should demonstrate effectually the necessity which actually exists for a thorough system of meat inspection.

When it is remembered that these establishments under inspection handle only animals of the best class procurable, the conditions which exist in the ordinary private slaughter-house, conducted without inspection or official supervision of any kind, may readily be imagined.

"Boards of Health and municipal authorities," says Dr. Rutherford, "have been too long neglectful of the necessity for intelligent action in the matter of meat inspection. It is the duty of

disposed, would be little inclined to incur the criticism following an unfair award, if realizing that the odium would fall on his head alone.

Some discussion has occurred this summer in the columns of our American contemporary, the Breeder's Gazette, on the subject of judging at fairs, several correspondents being inclined to take exception to the position that names of judges should be announced in advance. A recent one, from Colorado, espouses the three-judge system, to which the editor thus incisively makes reply:

"Our correspondent's preference for the three-judge system confirms his statement that he is a novice in the show business. The man who studies comparatively the work of the single judges at the International, and the work of the committees, with their divided and shifting responsibility, needs no other experience to reach a conclusion that the single-judge system is far preferable. It is all in the man. The man who feels doubtful of his ability single-handed, has no right to divide responsibility with two others, each perhaps equally uncertain. It is far easier to get one good judge than three. When three good men are obtained, it is a waste of time, effort and men.

"One judge, with sole responsibility centered on him, and known to exhibitors before they make their entries, is the ideal system."

Foot-and-mouth Disease and Sheep Scab.

The report of S. Stockman, V. S., a synopsis of which is published in the Journal of the British Board of Agriculture, deals with the experiments and investigations which have been conducted with various diseases, and refers to the circumstances attending the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Edinburgh in February, 1908. In connection with this outbreak, an interesting and important point was raised as to the length of time the virus of the disease could remain infective.

The only material upon which suspicion rested as the source of the disease was a small consignment of hay imported from Holland. This hay was brought into contact with the animals of the first outbreak on January 29th. Four days afterwards one animal was observed to be ailing, and on the sixth day after the hay was introduced 30 to 40 showed unmistakable symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease—that is to say, within the recognized incubative period of the disease. Admitting that infection was imported in the hay, Mr. Stockman remarks that the above circumstances must alter the generally-accepted ideas regarding the time that the virus of foot-and-mouth disease may retain its virulence in practice.

It has been generally observed that new animals may be put in association with others which have recovered from the disease after two or three weeks, and that it is only exceptionally that the former contract foot-and-mouth disease. Experimentally, it has been found that the virus becomes inactive if dried in sunlight during twenty-four hours. It has also been observed, however, that if pure lymph be kept in the ice-chest, and away from the sunlight—that is to say, under experimental conditions—it may retain its virulence for three or four months.

It would appear from the experience in the Edinburgh outbreak, that the conditions necessary for the long unkeep of virulence may be found inside a bale of hay during the cool season of the year. The hay in question had been imported fully two and a half months before it was brought in contact with the animals which de-



Champion Southdown Ram. Royal Show, Gloucester, 1909.

every man to see that his family, as well as himself, does not eat diseased or unwholesome meat. In places where establishments under Federal inspection do not exist, safety in this regard can be secured only by the establishment of a municipal abattoir, conducted under the constant supervision of a skilled professional inspector."

For a Single Judge Announced in Advance.

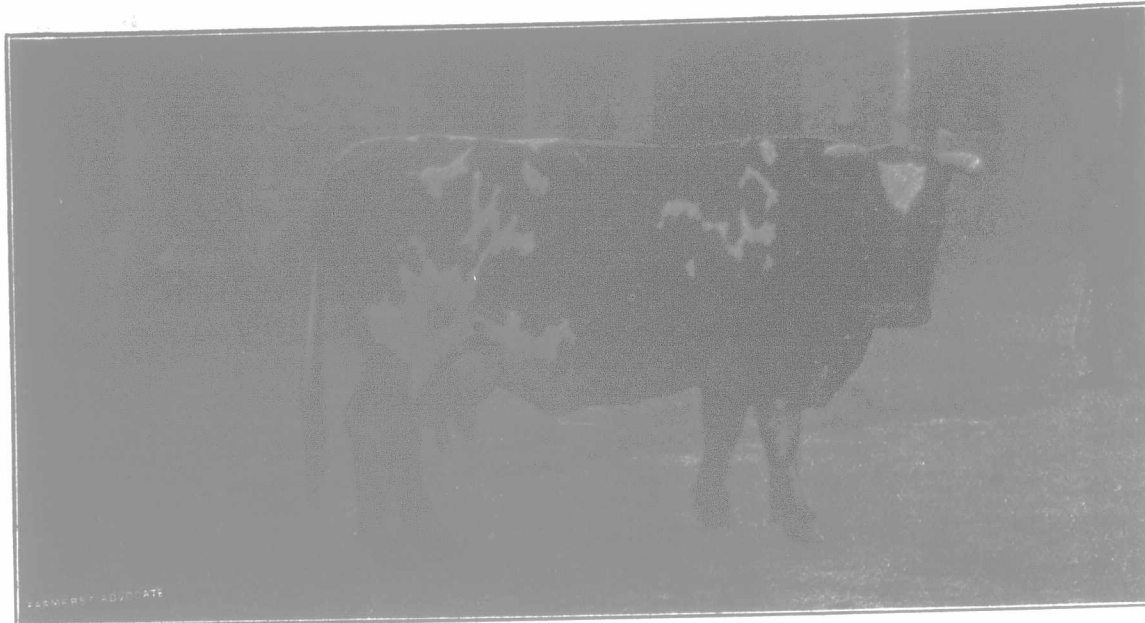
For many years this journal has urged the advantage of the single-judge system in awarding live-stock premiums, on the ground that it makes not only for despatch, but for efficiency and consistency. Dividing responsibility tends to weaken it in the individual, and two or three judges, each feeling a diminished responsibility, are not whet to the same edge of keenness as one man bearing it solely. This leads to indecision, delay, and necessary give and take, save in those instances where one strong character and plausible talker dominates the board, and then, of course, it is virtually a single-judge system, anyway.

Inasmuch as it is easier, besides being more economical, to secure the services of one honorable, competent, disinterested judge than three, every consideration of reason and experience points to the wisdom of choosing the best man available, and then placing on his shoulders the full responsibility for honest, efficient work, with no co-worker to blame for decisions that do not please. Even an unscrupulous judge—and we believe most of the arbiters of show-ring awards are men of exceptional principle—but even one not so



Right Stamp.

Yorkshire boar. First prize, Tambridge Wells Show, England, 1909.



A Normandy Cow.

veloped the disease; and, assuming that it was contaminated on the farm of origin, of which, however, there was no evidence, the virus might, in such case, be held to have remained active for at least three and a half months. It had certainly retained its virulence for two and a half months, since it had, during that period, been beyond all sources of possible contamination.

The position as regards sheep scab at the end of 1908 was by no means unfavorable, and it appeared that progress was being made towards its ultimate eradication, although that goal was not yet in sight. Experience is year by year being gained, and the professional questions arising in connection with the disease and its behavior in the field are receiving the closest attention. The fact that the disease dies down annually in the summer months, only to rise again to a greater or less extent on the approach of winter, raises questions which still require careful investigation, and it may only, perhaps, be when the reason for this annual decline is more clearly understood that the final extinction of the disease will be secured.

The Cattle of Normandy.

Right in the midst of the Percheron country in France there is a race of cattle that interested me greatly. This district lies to the south of Normandy, and, from what I could learn, these particular cattle had their origin farther north in that Province. They have their own distinct characteristics, and at present constitute practically the only breed of the locality. There is one other sort, reminding me much of the Shorthorn, but they haven't the individuality of the Normandy race, and are only occasionally met with. These others are as much in evidence as the horses, and are of a uniform type wherever seen. Red and white in color, heavy and massive in form, with reasonably level backs, full yet clean thighs, deep ribs, full chests, short necks, and broad, strong heads, they combine in a striking way the capacity and propensity to grow and produce both beef and milk within the same breed. This, in truth, is exactly the purpose for which they are used. Both dairy products and beef are sold in rather large quantities from the Perche district, and good prices are realized for them on the market. Much homemade cheese is made by the peasants, and, being a staple article of diet, finds a ready sale. Butter and milk are also sold, and yield a good return. You pay 4 cents for two little pots of butter in a restaurant, and as much for a taste of cream. Whatever is produced on the farms is carried regularly to market, and the income which its sale brings forms a substantial part of the support of the family.

Usually, not large herds are kept, for the farms are small. From two to six would constitute about the average, and twenty on a single farm was the largest lot we saw. They were owned by a wealthy proprietor. He had taken quite an interest in the breeding of these cattle, and he told us that, on an average, the cows would give, on grass, from fifteen to thirty litres per day, or, in round figures, from thirty to sixty pounds, and they looked able to do it. He could not give an estimate of what they would yield in a year. The milk of this farm was used for cheesemaking. The cows were a thoroughly useful lot, and, while they could scarcely be expected to make big records, they would, no doubt, more than pay their way. I was impressed with their great feeding capacity, strong constitutions, and rugged, massive frames. Another evening we passed a village herd as it came in to be milked, and we could not but remark the deep, full udders, and the kindly, quiet appearance of the cattle. In this instance, two or three of the best cows, carrying very fine ud-

ders, approached a little more nearly to the dairy type, were proportionately sparer in the body, and lacked somewhat in substance and depth of rib, as compared with the others. The best cow we saw at all, we found at still another farm. She was indeed a beautiful animal, and I could only wish the photograph did her greater justice.

I mentioned that beef-raising was also an industry of this district. We saw large herds of steers, varying perhaps from twenty to fifty in number, grazing on the lower meadows and river-bottoms. They were the progeny of these same cattle, and a good sort they were. They had the same big frames and massive bodies, but carried, besides, an amount of firm, even flesh, such as would have delighted the drovers in our own country. They carried perhaps a little too much bone, were somewhat older than we care to have them, and lacked a trifle in breadth of back, but I was told that they killed a right-good carcass, without excess of fat, and yet ripe and mellow. I doubt that they would be quite so fresh and prime as our well-fed two-year-olds, but no feeder would want a buyer with a bunch of such bullocks on his hands.

These steers are raised by the small-farmers, each having two or three-odd ones as the progeny of his few cows. They are sold to feeders at from two and a half to three years old, usually in the month of April, are grazed throughout the summer, frequently on the big, open stretches of river valley, and are fed off in October. The beef brings seventeen to eighteen cents a pound—a good return, and such as should realize a handsome profit to both farmer and feeder. We were surprised at the number of fields we saw in which these steers were grazing. They were very much alike in color, appeared to be well grown, and there were few culls among them. I could not but notice the heads. Broad polls, full foreheads; mild, quiet eyes, but large and clear; finely-outlined faces; big, dewy muzzles, and deep, almost ponderous, jaws—such was their like. There was a noticeable substance about their heads, and, when at rest, a placid content in their countenances that every feeder likes. Disturbed, there was a nervous, active movement about them that

indicated a force to be reckoned with. They were evidently something less and something more than the fat cattle of our own country.

In France, where perhaps as large a net income is obtained from an acre of ground as almost anywhere in the world, it struck me as worthy of note that such should be the type of cattle which the judgment of the farmers allowed. They followed neither dairying alone nor beef-raising alone, but both together. Perhaps this has been through force of circumstances, for evidently the Normandy cattle have been bred practically pure for a century or more; but, at least, they appear content with what they have achieved. "The Farmer's Advocate's" contention for dual-purpose cattle has here as nice an illustration of what is possible in such a type as I think could be found anywhere. I cannot but think that some such type is what we need yet in the beef-raising sections of Ontario. Call them dual-purpose, or call them what you will, it remains a fact that a cow must make some return in dairy products over and above what is required to raise her calf, before she can become a profitable investment. But if we wish to continue such a type in our country—and the Shorthorns are eminently fitted for the purpose, we have an object-lesson here in the breeding and rearing of them. The cows are always hand-milked, and the calves reared on the bucket. Bulls are selected from the best of such hand-reared calves, and so the race, with its special aptitude, is perpetuated. These are homely methods, but there may be much common sense in their favor. A cow that earns her own living is very likely to be the mother of a race with like ability.

H. S. ARKELL.

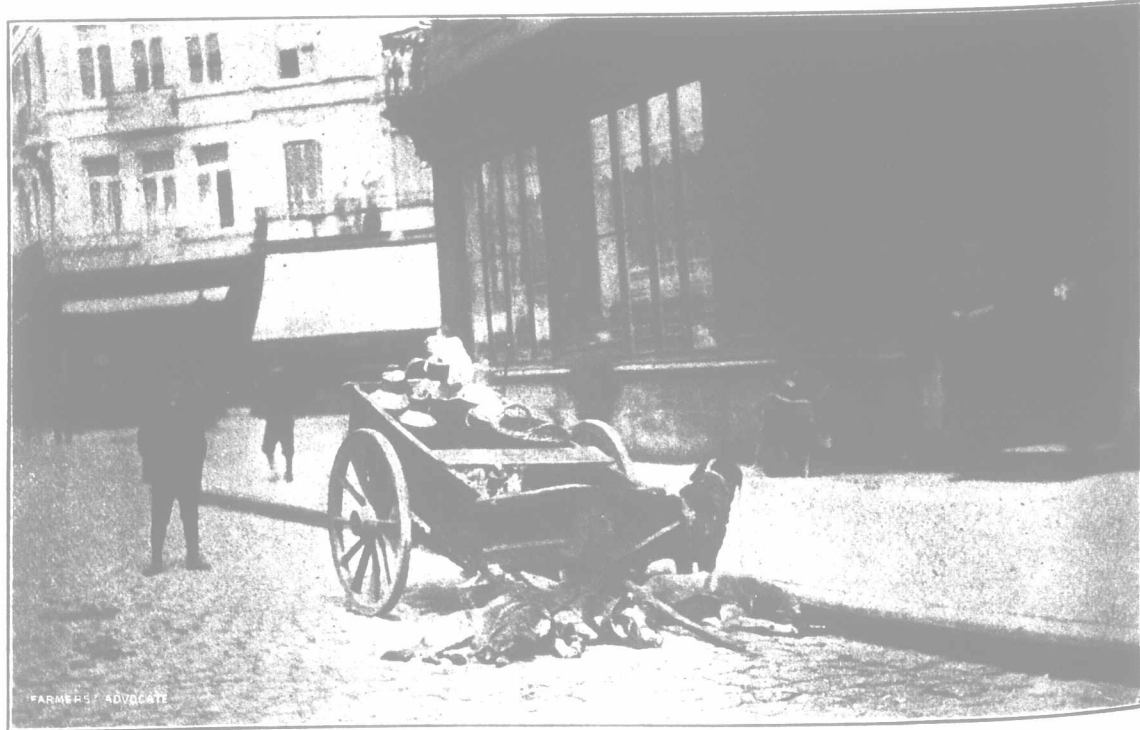
Macdonald College, Que.

THE DAIRY

The Whey-butter Business.

Some 125 factories in Eastern Ontario are making whey butter. In many cases the patrons are giving the factorymen the fat for one, two or three years, or until the buttermaking plant shall have been paid for, after which the patrons will expect probably half the proceeds. The loss in feeding value from the whey that is thus sustained is not so generally realized by farmers as it should be, though it must be admitted that where the whey has not previously been pasteurized, the loss in feeding value of the whey by skimming is not great, because in those cases the fat is not delivered in the whey, only floating as a stinking mess on the top of the whey tank, to be regularly cleaned out and hauled away. Where pasteurization is efficiently performed, the fat is kept emulsified, and delivered in due proportion to each patron, and under such conditions its feeding value is probably one-half, or even more than one-half, as much as the gross proceeds from the manufacture of whey butter. Indeed, the experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College indicated that it was worth more than this, though duplicate tests may modify the conclusions drawn from last year's results.

Eleven factories in Prince Edward Co. are skimming their whey, having cream collected regularly for manufacture at a central plant in Picton, run by a company exploiting the whey-butter business. As has been previously noted in "The Farmer's Advocate," the arrangement is that the patrons of the cheese factories from which cream is collected are to have one-third of the proceeds



Milk delivery in France.

to compensate for the fat. The maker or proprietor of the factory receives one-third to remunerate him for skimming the whey, while the company secures the remaining one-third in return for collecting the cream, making the butter, marketing it, and conducting the business.

The quality of whey butter, where made under favorable conditions, is not at all bad. Whey butter made at Picton is used in the best hotel in Belleville, and samples of it eaten by a member of our editorial staff were surprisingly good in flavor. That which is churned at some of the smaller factories, where the makers are not so efficient, the milk not all it should be, and the facilities inadequate, is far from being first-class, and when sold as creamery butter, is calculated to reflect no credit upon the reputation of the genuine article. Whey butter should be branded as such in all cases, and a law may be necessary to prevent its sale, except for what it is.

New Zealand Versus Canadian Cheese.

Our attention was recently drawn to a trade report from England quoting New Zealand cheese a few shillings higher than Canadian on the Bristol market during the month of July. As Canadian cheese has long held first rank of all the imported goods, this was regarded apprehensively. It is explained, however, by the reversal in seasons, New Zealand cheese now on the market being old cheese. During a short time each year New Zealand cheese is quoted higher than Canadian, though most of the twelvemonth Canadian is ahead. Except for the fact that New Zealand cheese are nearly all cool-cured, the quality of Canadian is superior; but, during the brief seasons when New Zealand rules higher on the market, the cheese from that source are well cured and of good quality, while those competing with them from Canada are immature, and generally fodder goods. One point in favor of the New Zealand article is that their shippers allow 1 1/2 per cent. on the marked weight of cheese for shrinkage. Notwithstanding this, it is satisfactory to observe, from the attached memorandum, submitted by W. W. Moore, Chief Markets Division, Ottawa, that, taking the year round, quotations on Canadian are well in advance of those on New Zealand cheese.

Wholesale prices of Canadian and New Zealand cheese at London, England, on dates from Dec. 4th, 1908, to August 13th, 1909:

	Canadian.	New Zealand.
	Shillings.	Shillings.
Dec. 4th, 1908.....	61	58 to 59
Dec. 11th, 1908.....	60 to 61	58 to 59
Dec. 18th, 1908.....	60 to 61	58
Dec. 24th, 1908.....	60 to 61	58
Jan. 1st, 1909.....	60 to 61	58
Jan. 8th, 1909.....	62 to 63	60 to 61
Jan. 15th, 1909.....	62 to 63	60 to 61
Jan. 22nd, 1909.....	62 to 63	60 to 61
Jan. 29th, 1909.....	62 to 63	60 to 61
Feb. 5th, 1909.....	62 to 63	61 to 62
Feb. 12th, 1909.....	62 to 64	61 to 62
Feb. 19th, 1909.....	62 to 64	61 to 63
Feb. 26th, 1909.....	62 to 64	61 to 63
Mch. 5th, 1909.....	63 to 65	63 to 64
Mch. 12th, 1909.....	63 to 66	63 to 64
Mch. 19th, 1909.....	64 to 66	63 to 64
Mch. 26th, 1909.....	64 to 66	63 to 64
Apr. 2nd, 1909.....	64 to 66	63 to 64
Apr. 8th, 1909.....	64 to 66	63 to 64
Apr. 16th, 1909.....	64 to 66	63 to 64
Apr. 23rd, 1909.....	65 to 66	62 to 63
Apr. 30th, 1909.....	65 to 66	62 to 63
May 7th, 1909.....	66 to 67	63 to 64
May 14th, 1909.....	68 to 70	65 to 67
May 21st, 1909.....	68 to 70	66 to 68
May 28th, 1909.....	68 to 70	66 to 68
June 4th, 1909.....	68 to 70	66 to 68
June 11th, 1909.....	New 60 to 62	Old 63 to 64
June 18th, 1909.....	60 to 61	61 to 63
June 25th, 1909.....	58 to 59	59 to 62
July 2nd, 1909.....	58 to 59	59 to 60
July 16th, 1909.....	57 to 58	61 to 62
July 23rd, 1909.....	57 to 58	61 to 62
July 30th, 1909.....	57 to 58	61 to 62
Aug. 6th, 1909.....	57 to 58	60 to 61
Aug. 13th, 1909.....	57 to 58	60 to 61

Mold in Curing-rooms.

When mold develops in a curing-room in the spring, or any time when the weather is damp, put on a fire in the stove, or turn the steam on in the steam pipes, and open up the cold-air slides. This causes a freer draft, and tends to dry out the curing-room, as the moisture in the air is condensed while passing round the ice, and consequently enters the curing-room in a drier condition. One trouble with some of the cooling-rooms is that they have no means of heating them. I recommend either a stove or steam-pipes around the walls.—(G. G. Publow.

Covered Milk Stand and Well in Hastings Co., Ont.

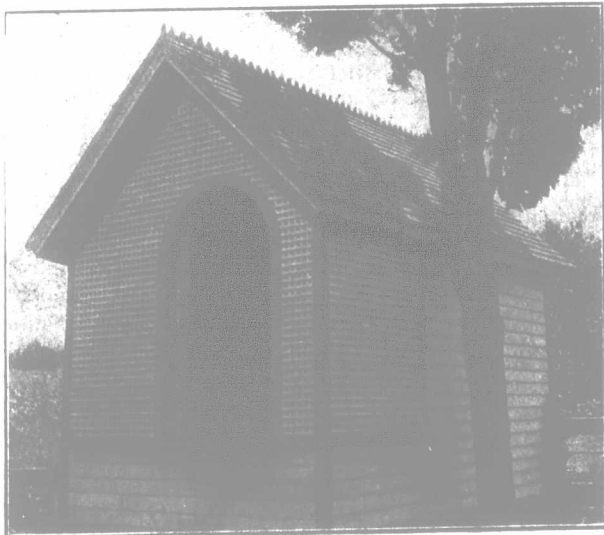
The accompanying illustration shows the kind of covered milk stands they are building in the progressive dairying County of Hastings, Ont. At least, this is one kind, better than the average, it must be admitted, but yet representative of quite a number seen by our dairy editor in a trip through this district in August. It was photographed on the farm of Tom Ketcheson, president of the Sidney Town Hall Cheese and Butter Company, which, as noted elsewhere, has a by-law requiring all its patrons to provide covered milk stands. Many of them, like Mr. Ketcheson, have gone further, and arranged facilities for cooling as well. This milk-house is 13 feet long and 10 feet wide, with 10-foot posts. It is clap-boarded, and latticed in front and on a square on each side next the road, presenting a decidedly orna-

improvement recently made is a new steel whey tank, 12 feet 8 inches long, by 9 feet 8 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches deep, costing \$175.00, mounted on a solid-cement-wall foundation 1 foot thick and 10 feet high, which will be easy to keep clean and sanitary. The foundation cost \$70.

The factory is built of cement blocks, and was erected three years ago, at a cost of thirty-five or thirty-six hundred dollars. In size, it is nearly 100 feet long, and 40 or 42 feet wide. The old building, a three-story one, with a stone basement for working in, was, in part, converted into a cool-curing room, while the cement-block structure was erected for a make-room, which contains five vats. Mr. Publow tells us that Sidney Town Hall is about the only factory he knows of in Eastern Ontario where they use the syphon to draw off the whey in dipping. The whey-gates are provided in the vats, but the syphon is used in addition, to get the whey off more quickly. The water supply comes from two cement tanks on a side-hill, the first one a little lower than the second, so as to allow sediment to settle. The tanks are spring-fed, and supply a splendid stream of pure water running continually through the factory. The maker is Norman H. Purdy.

The curing-room, something like 30 x 22 feet, inside measurement, has walls consisting of stone, lined with boards and damp-proof paper—also shavings, if we remember correctly—on the inside, making a total thickness of nearly four feet. It is estimated that the ice-chamber and special insulation of the curing-room would not cost over \$600. If anything, this room is rather too well insulated, with the result that the circulation of air around the ice is scarcely brisk enough to keep the atmosphere in the curing-room dry. The tendency to dampness is aggravated by a comparatively low ceiling, while the floor, being laid in a moist place, also increases the trouble. To absorb moisture, and keep down mold, lime is sprinkled around on the floor. The ice-chamber is about 12 x 30 feet, with a height of 10 feet, and the experience is that in autumn there is ice to spare. The quality of the cheese in this factory, when visited in the middle of August, this year, during a hot, dry period, was most excellent. Mr. Publow declared they were the best he had seen in the Belleville district, which is certainly high praise. It simply shows what cooling of milk and cool-curing of cheese will do.

T. Ketcheson, president of the joint-stock company which owns the factory, informs us that they always get the highest price for cheese. It is a fine thing, he adds. Every factory should have a cool-curing room. They would be soon repaid.



Covered Milk Stand.

On farm owned by Tom. Ketcheson, Hastings Co., Ont.

mental appearance. A platform runs full length, with a well and hoist on the east side. The total cost, as given by the owner, is 80 to 100 dollars. The well is for the express purpose of cooling milk. The can of milk, brought from the barn with a hand cart, is grappled with the tongs, swung over the well, let down into good cold water, and quickly cooled. It gives complete satisfaction, and the owner is greatly pleased with it.

Of course, a cheaper building would serve as well, so far as utility is concerned, but a milk-stand of this kind is an ornament to a dairy farm, and gives the impression that the owner takes a pride in his business, and has confidence in its future.

Covered Milk Stands and Cool-curing Room.

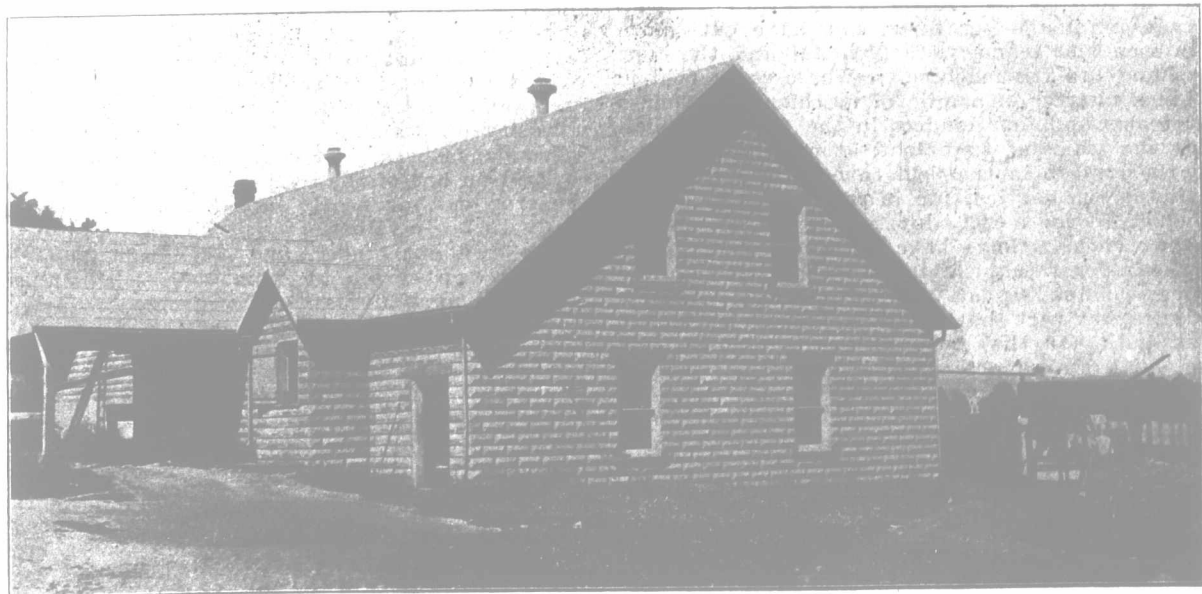
If every cheese factory would do as Sidney Town Hall, in Hastings Co., has done, the quality of Canadian cheese would be placed on a plane which no foreign competition could endanger. Over two years ago, the Sidney Town Hall Cheese & Butter Company passed a resolution to the effect that no one could be a patron of the factory who did not have a covered milk stand. Every patron has complied with the provision, and many of them have also made provision for cooling their milk. The result is a milk supply at this factory very much above the average. Another

THE FARM.

Grows Sweet-corn Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I find that the most successful corn-growers confine themselves to one variety. Many farmers in Essex and Kent Counties have grown the same variety of corn on the same farm for thirty or forty years, selecting their seed from year to year, according to their own ideals, from the corn as it was harvested in the fall, and have, in most cases, developed a type that is particularly well suited for their individual soil conditions. The trouble has been that a great many types, with altogether different characteristics, but bearing the same name, have been developed. No effort had been made to establish a standard of breeding till the inception of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, when certain rules were laid down which have proved a benefit to those who have engaged in the work, and indirectly to the whole



Sidney Town Hall Cheese and Butter Factory, Hastings Co., Ont.

Has cool-curing room and new steel whey tank mounted on cement wall. A very satisfactory arrangement indeed.

corn-growing district. Corn-growers have awakened to the importance of better seed, and have organized themselves into an association to promote the industry, and to gain and disseminate a better knowledge of this important plant, with special reference to Canadian conditions.

A great many of the more intelligent farmers are giving the growing of corn special attention, and will be able each succeeding year to produce a better quality of grain.

I am confining my attention to growing sweet corn, and have developed what I think a very superior type of Stowell's Evergreen. I have been growing this same strain for twenty-two years, and have a variety that appears larger and considerably earlier than the original plant.

I am very careful to select large, early ripening cobs, and cure out thoroughly before the coldest weather sets in. Most corn can successfully be stored in narrow cribs or in ventilated crates, but sweet corn has to be very carefully handled. I strip the husks back from the cob, and tie two or three ears together, and hang the bunches over a stick. The sticks, when loaded with as many bunches of corn as can be handled conveniently, are placed on scaffolding in a well-ventilated shed or barn, where they can have plenty of air, and are quickly dried out. The ears should be placed so as not to crowd each other, as two that hang too close together will have mouldy corn when they come in contact.

J. O. DUKE.
Essex Co., Ont.

Nothing to Beat Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will try to give you, as nearly as possible, our method of cutting and ensiling the corn crop. In our neighborhood about seventy-five per cent. of the farmers have silos; therefore, they cannot all have their corn cut when it is just at that stage of maturity when it makes the best silage, as one machine often has as many as twenty, or, perhaps, twenty-five, silos to fill in one season. But, as different farmers have different ideas in regard to the time corn should be put in the silo, and as some do not care very much when it is put in, as long as they get it in before it is too badly frozen, the problem is easily solved. I think, however, that corn should not be put into the silo until it is past the milky stage. The best silage we have made has been from corn on which the ears were almost ripe. A year ago last fall we filled the silo with corn which was almost ripe, and had been cut and shocked up in the field for a week or ten days, and it made first-class silage. Some years ago we tried putting water on corn which had been dried up with the frost, but never find it necessary with the system we work on now.

If the corn is a little green, we like it cut in the field one or two days ahead of the cutting into the silo, so that it is not so heavy for handling, and yet has plenty of moisture. We use corn binders entirely for cutting in the field. Some farmers have one of their own, and in some cases a number of farmers buy one on shares. The common price charged for cutting with binder is 35 cents per mile, the man's horses for whom the cutting is done being used.

We use a cutting-box which requires about 15 horse-power to drive it satisfactorily. We hire an engine, paying 50 cents per hour for engine, belt and emery for sharpening knives, and \$1.15 per hour for the whole rig and two men. The cutting-box belongs to a company of eight or ten farmers, those who have shares in the machine getting the preference in time of cutting over those who have not; but if there is any spare time between or after time of cutting for shareholders, we cut for any others who want the machine, as long as the season lasts. We cut on an average ten loads per hour, but have cut more when men and teams were plentiful and the corn was handy to the machine. Where corn field is within a quarter of a mile of machine, it requires four teams and four loaders in the field; one man helps the teamster to unload at cutting machine, and the loaders in the field take turns unloading, as this is the heaviest job in connection with silo-filling. We use mostly low, wide-tired trucks for drawing corn. Some have tried using old mower wheels for truck wheels, but they are too low for easy unloading at the cutting-box. Some just use hay-rack bottoms, and some have flat racks built for the purpose, about twelve feet long, with stakes put up at each end, and these are the most satisfactory. One man stays at top of silo and works the spreader, and one man levels and tramps down in the silo with fork. Most companies who manufacture blowers for filling silos send a spreader with the machine, but we mostly use a scoop shovel, and find it better than the spreader.

The cost of putting one acre of corn in the silo would depend a good deal on the kind of crop it was, and on the distance it had to be hauled. Valuing men's wages at \$1.50 per day, and man and team at \$3.00 per day, it would cost about \$5.00 to \$5.50 per acre. Some farmers are grow-

ing alfalfa, instead of corn, but I think an acre of good corn will make more feed than can be got from any other kind of crop.

Perth Co., Ont. ALF. J. MOUNTAIN.

Silo-filling at Maple Shade.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season for corn harvest is now close at hand, and the time for a little forethought is already here; and, in reply to your request for an outline of our method of cutting and ensiling, would say, first, that what I may write will be some of our own experience, and not a set of rules that we think all others should follow. We did not set out to follow any special method, as we were inexperienced in the beginning, and learned a great deal by mistakes made from time to time.

As to the proper stage of maturity for the best results from the silo, we think that the ear should be well ripened, but we do not wait for it to get dry and hard, if the season is late. Right here the probable damage from frost comes up, and it is our firm belief that if the corn is mostly mature and well ripened, and the large leaves beginning to wilt and dry up, a light frost or two does no harm. We have heard men say that they think it improves the flavor, rather than injures it. But if the frost comes when the crop is yet green and growing, the sooner it is put into the silo, the better, for if the frost has been at all severe, the corn will be held back, so that the chances are there may be no further development toward natural maturity. In case green corn is badly frosted, and is rather dry for best results in the silo, a little water may be sprinkled on the corn from time to time when filling, or a small hose may be turned into blower-pipe, allowing a small stream of water to be thoroughly mixed with cut corn while cutting-box is in operation. This has sometimes been found helpful.

In our experience, corn cut green, and full of juice, at once put into the silo, is more likely to become sour or acid than if allowed to become ripe. We like the ears hard enough so that we may find entire kernels of corn when feeding the silage during the winter. To have the corn crop ready at the proper season, and ripe enough to withstand a light frost or two, means that it must be planted on time and under good conditions for rapid growth. In this section, if we have our seed planted by May 24th, on well-drained, properly-prepared soil, and with a reasonably favorable season, we may expect an abundant yield of good corn for the silo.

During late years we have employed the corn-binder, and cannot say that this method of cutting is really more economical than any of the usual ways of cutting by hand; but in the handling from the field to the cutting-box, we gain time by having the bundles tied, which are much more easily and quickly handled than loose corn. Then, too, there are often times that corn is wet by rain or heavy dew, when it is disagreeable work cutting by hand; and usually, one man with three horses can cut off at least five acres a day, which would take several men to accomplish with the sickle in the same time, and we think that the extra men are better employed following a team at other work that is always pressing at this season.

If the crop is mature, or the stalk and leaf dry from frost or other cause, we think it well to ensile as soon as possible, but in case we cut when green, it is oftentimes well to leave on the ground, or, better, in the stook, for a few days so that some of the sap may dry, as before mentioned, it would be likely to be sour or acid when feeding, especially as we get near the bottom of the silo. If left lying on the ground, there is a danger of heavy rains washing considerable sand and dirt onto the leaves, which is very hard on cutting-box knives, and lowers the quality of the feed. It is best to have the corn far enough advanced so that it may be put into the silo at once, and thus avoid this danger, and also the necessity of stooking. Here, we start the binder a few days ahead, as we usually need these horses to haul on one of the wagons, and so aim to have the crop cut, or nearly so, at the time we are ready to begin filling.

We own one binder, and, as a rule, have cut all our own corn, but this year, with eighteen acres, we may hire an extra machine to get the whole crop down a little sooner.

The number of men required as loaders, and number of teams for hauling, will depend on capacity of cutting-box and distance from field. We usually like at least three men as loaders in the field, other than the teamsters, who should remain on their wagons and arrange the load. If the field is near the barn, we should have four teams, and, farther away, five or six, depending on the distance. If we are short a team, then it helps to have another man as loader, and so return the teams more quickly, and at times we can manage to keep the machine going in this way. This gang, with a good man to feed a large-size cutting-box, should have no trouble in filling a silo fourteen feet by thirty feet deep in a day,

and be able to move, and ready for another the following day.

For hauling, we use low-wheeled trucks, which are handy to load in the field, and not inconvenient to unload at the barn. On these we use the box of an ordinary hay rack; remove the sides and end ladders, and put a stout piece on the box next to the rear wheels, which should carry that part of the load over and above them, and thus keep the wheels from rubbing on the corn. This box is quite narrow, but answers the purpose well, and is quite handy to load. Another method sometimes adopted is to use a platform wagon, which is above and wider than all four wheels. This is a convenient form, also. The teamster should begin to load at the rear end of wagon, placing the butt-end of the sheaves on side of the wagon which will be nearest the cutting-box. Loaded in this way, he will be able to start unloading at the front, and, as needed, can step the horses ahead to bring the corn up nearer the table of box, and can throw the sheaves straight from the wagon on to the table without turning them end for end.

As yet, we have not owned a large-size cutting-box and power enough to run one, and hence have always hired an outfit to come to do the work for us. As many farmers have silos in this neighborhood, one of our threshermen, who owns a blower, usually stops threshing and fills silos during the period of corn harvest. There are several such outfits in this locality. To run this large-size blower at her full capacity, I think, requires a steam-engine of at least sixteen rated horse-power, and at that the engine should be in good order, and will be loaded most of the time.

In the use of the blower type of cutting-box, we find another point about which we must take considerable pains. In the silo, the cut corn is so forced from the end of blower-pipe that the heavy part of the stalk and cob drop almost directly beneath the pipe, while the leaves and lighter parts are blown farther, and in a separate place. Here is where we require a good man—one that we feel will do his work well and conscientiously. He should be sure, as the silo is filled, that all is well mixed, which means that some of the heavier part of the corn must be moved, and some of the leaves and lighter parts spread in its place. If this work is well done, it will be found to be a heavy job for a good man, and should not be left to a couple of boys. We had been advised many times that the secret of success from the silo was in thorough tramping, but our experience has taught us that we may do without the tramping much better than without proper and even distribution. The result of improper mixing is that the leaves and light corn do not settle readily, and being dry, also, the whole does not cure evenly, and thus one side of the silo will produce fairly good feed, while the action of the air so affects the lighter side that it will be found mouldy, and almost always unfit for feed. The main point in favor of tramping is that we may put much more corn in the same space in a given time; and the strong argument in favor of thorough mixing is that the whole will settle evenly, and thus keep the air out at all places.

A question that has been raised in regard to the size of the entire gang is, "Would it not be more economical to employ smaller machine and less power, thus requiring fewer loaders and teamsters, and work as much as possible with our own help, than to employ many hands and large outfit?" It is my firm belief that, in the fall of the year, if we have work that requires all hands for a considerable time, it is economical to add more help and larger machinery for less time, and thus get our men back to the regular work, which must be done before winter.

At this season I believe that time is more valuable and work more pressing, even, than during our regular harvest season. Plowing or cultivation that is waiting unnecessarily on corn harvest does not seem to me to be proper on a well-managed farm.

After filling our three silos, we may yet have some corn over, and, as a rule, the first filled will have settled enough to receive a considerable quantity the second time. When they are all finally full, or our corn is all in, it is well to give the surface a good tramping; and in a few days, by the process of heating and fermentation, the surface will become very hot and dry, when it should be well watered and tramped again, and if this is repeated for several times, at intervals of a couple of days, it will lessen the quantity of waste by the time we wish to uncover for winter feeding. Some practice using the cut corn from the silo immediately, and continue its use throughout the time of fermentation, but this has not pleased us, and we usually save a few loads of fresh corn in the shock, somewhere near the barn, enough to feed until pasture is done, or until we take the stock in for the winter.

When the silos are full, we feel quite safe, even if our root crop is a failure, for, with a little rough feed cut and mixed with the silage, almost all kinds of stock can be brought through winter

in good thrifty condition. We have great faith in the silo and well-cured silage. In the beginning we had a square wooden silo, built in one end of a mow, and after several years' experience with this we put up another of concrete, and octagonal in shape, still later replacing the old wooden one by two of concrete, and practically round in shape. Some day we hope to build yet another, and shall grow more corn and keep more cattle, which helps to increase our crops.

Ontario Co., Ont. W. A. DRYDEN.

Cuts, Binds, Shocks and Husks.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I aim to cut as soon as glazed; the time of month depending on the time it was planted, say from 10th to 20th of September. By cutting when green it is easier to tie.

I find the hoe of no use. The binder can be used to advantage with silo corn, but is not so good for ear corn, as it breaks off the ears. For hill corn the sickle makes the best job. I prefer the sickle.

I combine cutting, tying and shocking as follows: I commence in the morning, taking six rows at a time, three up and three down the field. I put from five to six hills in a sheaf, laying it nice and straight. While cutting I throw out sappy stalks or stalks without ears, to be used as bands for tying shocks, although if the corn is green enough the stalks will have wilted so that you can use any of them by the afternoon. I tie my sheaf as follows: I get straddle of my sheaf and hold it between my legs; take some of the leaves and tops from the right side of the sheaf and pass them to the left hand; then get some more with the right hand over at the left hand side, cross it underneath then bring it up and tie on top, same as in a sheaf of grain, except that you tie at the top instead of in the middle of the sheaf. It shocks up much better for being tied at the top, and you don't need to untie for husking. In shocking, I never need a horse. I put from ten to twelve sheaves in a shock, and set them up two at a time in a round shock. I estimate that in this way one man could cut, tie and set up in shocks at least one acre a day.

The field seems to be a poor place for husking, because you lose the husks. The machine is an improvement, if you have plenty of room for storage. When I draw in my corn, I pile it six or seven feet high, with butts to the walls, flat down, all around the mow; preferably where there are spaces between the boards to let in air. Then I husk by hand on wet days and at odd times when not busy.

We store in corn cribs. I pick my ears for seed corn when cutting, and take them in first. I husk it immediately, leaving a couple of husks on each ear. These are braided together and the corn hung up to dry in an airy place as soon as possible.

Shredding is a good thing if you have plenty of room. You have, however, to mix it with straw, using about twice as much straw as corn in order to save it, on account of the corn being so sappy. I find it a good plan to use the cutting-box occasionally, putting in ears and all without husking. In this way the cattle will eat the part of the stalk which would otherwise be wasted. I estimate the cost of harvesting corn in this way at about \$7.00 per acre.

Ontario Co., Ont. W. S. GOFORTH.

Look at the date on the label of your paper occasionally, to see if your subscription has expired.

POULTRY.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

A circular has been issued by the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, of Pembroke, Ont., who are engaged in the poultry trade, giving instructions as to how poultry should be prepared for market, so as to give satisfaction and profit to all concerned. Far too large a percentage of the poultry offered to them for sale in the past has been poorly dressed and poorly fleshed. They believe this condition of affairs is owing to the lack of knowledge by farmers and others who are raising poultry, as to the best methods of handling and preparing the birds, and ask that such give careful attention to the instructions contained in the circular.

It is assumed that, for best results, poultry should be fattened, and the most profitable age for this process is when birds are three or four months old, though birds of almost any age will respond. The idea is to have them plump and well-fleshed.

The crate method of fattening is strongly recommended. The usual size of crate is six feet long, sixteen inches wide, and twenty inches high, divided into three compartments, each holding four

birds. Crates should be set four feet high, and have feeding-troughs attached.

A mixture of two parts ground oats and one part ground corn makes a good ration; also equal parts ground oats, corn and buckwheat, or a mixture of flour, ground barley and bran may be used. Mix to a thin porridge with milk, sweet or sour. Meat meal, beef scrap and grain should be added to the mash every other day. Feed light at first, and increase according to appetite. Water and grit should be provided.

The preferred weight of dressed, fatted chickens is four pounds. Breast should be long, broad and plump; legs short; bone small.

Birds should be fasted before killing for at least twenty-four hours, preferably thirty-six hours. Much loss results from neglect of this precaution.

The method of killing preferred is that of bleeding from the mouth. Decapitation is strongly condemned.

Dry plucking is insisted on. No scalded poultry will be purchased, as the appearance is injured.

Shaping a bird means giving it a plump, attractive appearance. A shaping frame is made by nailing two six-inch by seven-eighths-inch planed boards together at right angles, forming a trough. A bird should be shaped as soon as it is plucked. Wings and legs are folded, and the bird is forced into the angle of the shaper, breast downward, covered with paper, and a weight placed on the back to hold it down.

Poultry should be packed neatly and carefully in parchment-paper-lined boxes or barrels. The name and address of the shipper, the number of birds, kind and weight, should be plainly marked across the top of the box.

Shipping Live Poultry.

Great quantities of poultry are now purchased alive by agents of poultry-dressing and shipping companies, and this manner of selling is likely to become more general, says a circular elsewhere quoted. Good quality, well fatted, live poultry will always bring a high price. Live poultry is bought by the pound, a method that is fair for both buyer and seller.

Shipping crates for live poultry should be roomy and comfortable, made of light material, and yet strong enough to withstand some rough usage. If large coops are used, these should be partitioned, so that the birds will not be thrown against each other towards the sides or ends. When a large open coop is tilted, the birds fall on top of each other, and sometimes are suffocated.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Growing and Marketing Horse-radish.

Please let me know how to plant and market horse-radish. We have a sandy soil. Is the root or seed to be planted in fall or spring? What soil does it require? What kind would be best to handle for commercial value?

(MRS.) P. D.

Horse-radish is grown from sets, which are usually made, four or five inches long, of the branched and forked ends of the roots. The plants rarely produce seed, hence there are no varieties of it. Horse-radish is usually grown as a catch-crop between the rows of early peas or cabbage. The sets are planted with a crowbar, between the rows of peas or cabbage, in holes deep enough to allow the top of the set to be at least three inches below the surface of the ground. The peas or cabbage can be cultivated in the regular way, care being taken not to allow the cultivator to go so deep as to injure the radish set, although, if one is broken off now and again, it does not seriously affect the growth. The sets are planted about the time for planting late potatoes. After the first crops are harvested, the horse-radish is allowed to come, and good cultivation given it. The crop usually makes its best growth in the cool, moist weather of late autumn. It does best on moist, rich soil, such as cabbage or cauliflower thrive best upon. The crop is dug in the fall, and the roots dressed for market, all the small or branch roots being saved for next year's sets. The crop is usually sold to pickle factories by the hundredweight or ton.

O. A. C.

H. L. HUTT.

Apples at \$25 a Bushel.

Apples at \$25 a bushel, or about 75 cents each, is the price paid an Oregon orchardist for two boxes of the fruit for U. S. President Taft. The apples selected are of the Winter Banana variety—big, golden-hued pomes, with a blush of red on one side, and a flavor suggesting the tropical fruit from which it gets its name. The two boxes for the President are to be selected from the entire crop of a Hood River, Oregon, grower, by a committee of three. The bushel boxes in which the fruit will be packed will hold about 36 apples, so the little present will stand \$50 for about 72 apples, or close to 75 cents each.

Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society.

A FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The 17th annual summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society, held at La Trappe, Que., Aug. 24th and 25th, was attended by about 35 representatives from the leading fruit districts of the Province. The meeting was in every way a success. The genial hospitality of the Rev. Trappist Fathers, coupled with an excellent programme well followed through, made the two days spent at the monasteries not only profitable, but enjoyable.

The old monastery, which has been replaced by a massive building of artistic beauty, is now given over to agricultural work. Here some 40 to 50 French-Canadian students reside, and take lectures on the various phases of agriculture. The delegates were entertained in this building by the Right-Reverend Father Dome Antoine, Abbot; Brother Liguori, Principal Institute Agricole, and Prof. Reynaud, Horticulturist, and others of the staff. Many were the expressions of thanks to these men for their kind hospitality.

The property of the Trappist community embraces over 1,000 acres, of which 500 is under cultivation. Good common sense, coupled with scientific knowledge, is at the foundation of the successful management of this property. Things seem to be done in the right way, and at the right time. The valuable object-lessons and illustrative work on this farm is calculated, to be of great value to the farmers of the Province.

The orchards cover about 70 acres, and are well laden with fruit. The crop of apples in the Province, as a general rule, is light, but here we find a bumper crop, Alexanders running three to four barrels of fine apples from 14-year-old trees. Flemish Beauty pears are a full crop, and of excellent quality.

ORCHARD PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

President Reynaud's address was full of words of encouragement to the fruit-grower. He thought prospects were never brighter than at present. He referred to the good work done by those who have ceased to be with us, and to the work as followed up by others. Varieties of apples, he says, valuable 25 years ago, which served well their day, are now being displaced by newer and better ones; and so the horticultural work of the Province will go on improving year by year, as new workers enter the field.

He especially mentioned the importance of preserving the forests, using every effort to spread information which will assist in giving a right understanding of the importance of this question to the agriculturists and horticulturists of the Province. He thought more attention should be given to the propagation of the apple. The stock, as well as scions, should be selected from well-grown trees, discarding the weak seedlings for grafting or budding, and selecting scions only from strong, healthy ones.

MELON-GROWING.

Dr. J. H. Beaudry, St. Jacques de l'Achegon, presented a valuable paper on melon-growing. He evidently has been able to grow bumper crops of this luscious fruit. Eighteen thousand melons per acre, he thought, could be secured by good management. These, at even ten cents apiece, would give a good profit.

Capt. R. H. Shepherd referred to the Fameuse, and strongly advocated more extensive planting of this variety. He said the tree did not appear to be as vigorous as it once was, due, he thought, to indiscriminate propagation from all sorts of trees. He believed it the best commercial apple in the Province, and stated that nowhere in the world could it be grown to such perfection.

JUNE VERSUS MARCH PRUNING.

R. A. Rousseau, a student of La Trappe, presented a valuable paper on pruning. His opinion was that trees generally are not pruned enough. On the other hand, he does not advise severe pruning. Do a little every year, and do not make the tree too open. To summarize his address: (a) Full development of fruit needs sunlight and free circulation of air; (b) life of tree increased, because a well-balanced tree will carry fruit better without injury. By pruning every year, there is less work. Prune in March, because, there being no leaves on the tree, one can see better what to take out. It is easier to do so at that time, because, on account of a depth of snow around the trees, they are more easily got at. There is more time for pruning in March than in any other month. Do it early, before there is a flow of sap. He thought June pruning decidedly injurious.

On this latter point there arose considerable discussion. J. M. Fish claimed that June was the only and natural time to prune. He had never seen any bleeding from June-pruned trees, and was sure that trees pruned in this month did better. In fact, there were in the meeting advocates for pruning in about every month of the year. It seems necessary to mention, in this connection, that, in deciding when to prune, the

growth and fruiting habit of the tree should be considered. There is no doubt but that March pruning tends to invigorate the tree more than June pruning, the latter pruning being especially desirable when a tree is making too much wood-growth, and little fruit. If it is simply a question of the healing of the wound, everything is in favor of June pruning, for a wound made at that time will heal more rapidly than at any other time.

PROFIT FROM TOMATOES.

Rev. Father Athanase gave a very practical paper on the culture and canning of tomatoes. He stated that one acre would produce 10 tons, if well cultivated, which, at \$10 per ton, would return a profit. Cost of one acre: Plants, \$10; fertilizers, \$8; plantation, \$2; cultivation and picking, \$20; preparation of soil, \$3; total, \$43. The most important thing is to get good thrifty, well-hardened-off plants for setting out. Sow in hotbed the middle of March, and transplant twice or three times as the plants develop, giving them more space as they increase in size. Set in the open just as soon as danger from frost is past. Use land that previously has been in a cultivated crop. The best fertilizer is 800 to 1,000 pounds of wood ashes per acre. If early fruit is desired, and not a great quantity, train to a single stem, keeping all lateral branches cut out. After three clusters of fruit are formed, pinch off the top, preventing any further growth. To get a good branched development and much reasonably-early fruit, pinch off the plants when the sixth leaf has formed, allowing four to five lateral branches to develop, each of which can be treated as the one trained to a single stem. Turn the branches up, exposing the fruit to the fall sun, to hasten ripening.

Only well-ripened fruit should be canned. Scald the tomatoes by immersing in boiling water one minute at a time two or three times. The advantage of doing this, over allowing them to remain in scalding water for three minutes, is that the fruit does not heat through and get soft. The fruit is then peeled, the core removed, and usually cut into four pieces to get into can. The cans are filled to within one-half to one-quarter inch of top, and scalded. He says it is not necessary to exhaust before sealing tightly the can. They are sealed up at one time, and placed in boiling water to sterilize. Quart cans require 30 minutes, and gallon cans 60 minutes. If steam is used, 15 to 30 minutes, respectively, for small and large cans, at 240 degrees, is sufficient.

As to profits, 100 pounds fruit costs 20 cents to produce, and 100 pounds will fill 30 quart cans. The 30 cans cost 60 cents; labor putting up 30 cans, 50 cents; value of fruit in 30 cans, 20 cents; a total of \$1.30 for the 30 cans. These sold at \$2, leaving a profit of 70 cents for 100 pounds fruit. Where large cans are used, the cost is less, and a profit of \$1, or 1 cent per pound of fruit, is made. The varieties he recommends are Quarter Century, Jewell, and Perfection.

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN APPLE-GROWING.

Robert Brodie, of Westmount, mentioned as some of the causes of failure in apple-growing, lack of judgment and want of thought on the part of the operator; we take too much for granted; planting tender or half-hardy trees; planting on poorly-prepared and badly-drained soil. He deprecated the practice of pasturing the orchard, and advised cultivating the orchard for the first ten years, at least. Too many orchards are being planted in grass, or are seeded down to grain crops. Nurserymen were not keeping their stock up to a good standard by selection from the best strains. This is especially so with the Fameuse, which is not nearly so easily grown as formerly. He advised, if possible, to locate near places offering good transportation facilities.

Other valuable papers were those of J. C. Chappais, on renewal of old orchards; J. M. Swaine, on small-fruit pests; and W. T. Macoun, on diseases injurious to fruits, and their remedy.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of making a Provincial show of fruit at the London Horticultural Show this fall, presented a full report, recommending that such an exhibit be made, and that \$1,000 be asked for from the Provincial Department of Agriculture to defray expenses of collecting, transporting and displaying same. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted.

A resolution of thanks was extended to the Abbot of the Monastery and those associated with him for their kind hospitality towards all in attendance at the convention. And thus one of the best meetings in the history of the association closed, by singing "God Save the King."

W. S. BLAIR.

Look at the date on the label of your paper occasionally, to see if your subscription has expired.

Fine Prices for Early Apples.

Duchess apples from Iowa, of quality not superior to Essex and Kent Co. Duchess, but in perfect condition, sold at Calgary, Alberta, August 25th, for \$7.50 per barrel. California and British Columbia apples sold from \$3 to \$3.25 a box. It is on the strength of figures like these that A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa, advises systematic planting of early apples in Southern Ontario, such as Duchess, Lowland, Raspberry and Red Astrachan, all of which would be marketed before the end of August. And for an intelligent, businesslike fruit-grower who is prepared to give such early fruit the care it requires, there is, no doubt, a fine opportunity open.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Sherbrooke Exhibition.

Under favorable auspices, the gates opened for the 25th annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association on August 30th. The stables and pens were nearly all full of live stock of high quality, representing the herds and flocks of Quebec's best live-stock breeders. The buildings and tents contained a magnificent display of vegetables, fruits, poultry, dairy products, and the output of the mine and factory. Entries in nearly all classes were more numerous than last year. President, J. A. Cochrane, and his assistant directors, saw that all details were successfully carried out. The new and genial Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Channell, had everything in readiness, so that the judges got to work at the appointed time.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.—Clydesdales were numerous, eight aged stallions coming out. Judge J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., placed the red ribbon on Gartly Edward, owned by Gus A. Langelier, Cap Rouge; 2nd, J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, on Fyvie Prince; 3rd to S. Papineau, St. John's (all three imported by R. Ness, Howick). Three-year-olds—1st, T. B. McCauley, Hudson Heights, on a toppy horse, which also won diploma. Two-year-olds—1st, Parker, on Indomitable, a strong colt. One-year-old—1st, Langelier, on a growthy youngster, Stadacona Pride, afterward sold to H. Menier, Anticosti. Brood mare and foal—1st, Parker. Three-year-old filly—Parker first and diploma, also gold medal, given by the British Clydesdale Stud Association. This mare won diploma for best female at Ottawa last fall. Langelier won first on teams under 2,800 pounds; this team was also sold to Menier. Among the other exhibitors we noticed Dr. J. Watson, Howick; Dr. A. J. Lyster, Richmond; F. R. Fromwell, Cookshire.

Percherons were exhibited by G. Nutbrown, Waterville; A. Carbee, Lennoxville; E. Gillis, and others.

General-purpose horses made a large class; among them were some fine specimens of expressers and work horses.

Standard-bred exhibitors were F. B. Lang, Barton, Vt.; P. Gooley and L. Audet, Cookshire; A. Bourque and A. Ross, Sherbrooke; F. C. Warner, Sand Hill, and C. Baldwin, Coaticook.

There was also a large exhibit of roadsters and carriage horses: Normans and Belgians—P. Beauchemin and J. H. M. Parker. Canadians—E. G. Standish, Ayer's Cliff; A. Denis, St. Norbert; H. Charland, Bromptonville; L. Papineau, St. Norbert; A. Kearney, Westmount; A. H. Wheeler, T. B. McCauley and H. E. Sweet.

High-steppers, hunters, cobs and ponies were numerous. In these classes there were some interesting turn-outs.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns—H. H. Fuller, Capelton, had a nice exhibit of thick-fleshed animals, and won the male diploma. F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire, had the largest exhibit, and won the herd and female diploma. J. H. M. Parker had a lot of good animals in the ring, and won a share of the prizes; also P. Fortier, St. Pierre Baptiste.

Aberdeen-Angus—J. A. McLeod, Plainfield, Ont., was the largest exhibitor, and won most of the red tickets; A. G. and Hugh Spofford, Compton, following.

Among the beef grades were many good animals, but owing to short pasturage many were not in high flesh.

Dairy Cattle.—As formerly, Ayrshires made the largest display. Gus A. Langelier, Cap Rouge; J. W. Logan and Hector Gordon, Howick; D. M. Watt, St. Louis Stn.; G. S. Wintle, Richmond; M. Ste. Marie, Moss River; J. M. Stevens, Bedford, and W. J. Parnell, all got a share of the prize money, but competition was exceedingly keen, and Judge Jas. Bryson's awards were followed with much interest. His placings were carefully made, and where they did not accord with professed experts outside the ring, it was usually a close decision, hinging largely on opinion. With from 8 to 15 animals of high merit in every class, we have no hesitation in saying it was the most uniform exhibit of Ayrshires ever held at Sherbrooke. Aged bulls—1st, Logan, on Netherhall Good Time; 2nd, Gordon's Auchenbrain Abram; 3rd, Langelier, on

Sir Oliver of Woodroffe. Two-year-olds—1st, Langelier, on Morton Mains Penryn. This will be a hard bull to beat in another year. As it was, he chased hard after the diploma, which went to Logan's bull. 2nd, Watt, on White Jock of Netherlea. Yearling—1st, Watt, on Wallace McDonald. Gordon ran him hard with Bonnie Scotland. Senior bull calves—1st, Watt; 2nd and 3rd, Langelier. Junior bull calves—1st, Langelier; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, St. Marie. Aged cows—Eleven milky matrons, swinging fine udders, graced the ring. First, Gordon's Emma of Nether Craig—developed; 2nd, Langelier's beautiful Stonechat; 3rd, Gordon's superb Monkland Snowdrop. Gordon's cow also won the diploma for best female. Three-year-old cows—1st and 2nd, Langelier; 3rd, Watt. Dry cow—1st and 3rd, Langelier; 2nd, Logan. Two-year-old in milk—1st, Watt; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Langelier. Dry two-year-old—1st, Watt; 2nd, Logan; 3rd, Gordon. Yearling heifer—1st and 3rd, Gordon; 2nd, Watt. Senior heifer calf—1st, Langelier; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Logan. Junior heifer calf—1st, Logan; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Logan. Cow and two of progeny—1st, Logan, on Blythe Kate; 2nd, Langelier, on Stonechat; 3rd, Watt, on Maggie of Kelso. Bull and three of his progeny—1st, Gordon, on Auchenbrain Abram; 2nd, Logan, on Netherhall Good Time; 3rd, Langelier, on Sir Oliver of Woodroffe. Herd—1st, Langelier; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Logan.

Holsteins.—The Black and Whites were out in good form, and more numerous than last year. Exhibitors: J. M. Montle & Sons, Stanstead; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke; F. E. Came, Sault au Recollet; M. E. Woodworth, Lacolle; Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, and F. P. Ashby, Marieville; the two latter new exhibitors. Aged bulls—1st, Montle, on Daisy Metchilde Col De Kol; 2nd, Came; 3rd, Ashby. Two-year-olds—1st and diploma, Woodworth, on Schuiling of Maple Grange; 2nd, Harwood, on Sir Aggie Bettis Segis; 3rd, Riches. Yearlings—1st, Woodworth, on Paul of Maple Grange; 2nd, Riches; 3rd, Montle. Senior bull calf—1st and 3rd, Montle; 2nd, Riches. Junior bull calf—1st, Woodworth; 2nd, Riches; 3rd, Montle. Aged cows—1st and diploma, Woodworth, on Madam Dot 3rd Princess; 2nd, Ashby; 3rd, Harwood. Three-year-old cow—1st, Harwood; 2nd, Harwood; 3rd, Came. Two-year-old heifer—1st, Harwood; 2nd, Harwood; 3rd, Riches. One-year-old heifer—1st, Woodworth; 2nd, Harwood; 3rd, Riches. Senior heifer calf—1st, Woodworth; 2nd, Riches; 3rd, Montle. Junior heifer calf—1st, Woodworth; 2nd, Ashby; 3rd, Riches. Herd—1st, Woodworth. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, placed the awards.

Jerseys were judged by G. E. Wyman, Hillsboro, N.H., and were exhibited by Edwards and Alexander, Coaticook; E. P. Pillbrick, Danville; E. P. Ball, Rock Island; R. M. Frank, Kingsbury, and W. H. Martin, Warden; the latter winning most of the red tickets and the herd prize.

Guernseys were shown by J. M. Stevens, Bedford; Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton; C. H. Howe, Rock Island, and E. P. Ball.

French-Canadian.—These and beef breeds were judged by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. The exhibitors were Hon. S. A. Fisher, who won first on aged bull; Sylvestre Bros., St. Theodore de Acton, and A. Denis, St. Norbert, who won a number of reds; 1st and diploma on two-year-old bull, aged cow, and the herd prize. This native breed of Quebec Province is showing up to better advantage each year. Among them were a lot of choice animals.

Brown Swiss.—Arthur Galey, King's Croft, and C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, were the exhibitors. While the prizes were well divided, yet Standish was the larger winner.

SWINE.—The number of entries in the swine exhibit far outnumbered those of last year. The quality, too, was superior, showing that the farmers of Quebec are breeding for quality. Possibly Yorkshires took the lead, and in this class the exhibit of Gus A. Langelier would be difficult to excel. He completely swept the board in the York classes, and was awarded the Bank of Montreal prize for best display of swine. Harvey Bros. came second, and Sylvestre Bros. third.

Tamworths, too, made a grand showing, by Edwards & Alexander; L. C. Whetmon, Knowlton; E. S. Miltmore, Sherbrooke, who won on pen of best two bacon hogs; J. M. Stevens, Bedford, and John Harvey, who won the pen prize for Tams.

Chester Whites made a good showing. J. H. M. Parker; M. W. Miller, Brome Centre; W. H. Smith and G. S. Wintle, Richmond; John Harvey, Sylvestre Bros. and J. M. Stevens divided the prizes.

In Berkshires, T. Kirley, Sand Hill; W. J. Taylor, Sherbrooke; W. H. Martin, Warden; John Harvey, Frelighsburg, were the exhibitors, and had a choice lot.

Poland-Chinas were shown by Sylvestre Bros.

SHEEP.—Long-wools—Leicesters predominated. J. H. M. Parker; Geo. Andrews, Millfield; R. M. Frank, Kingsbury; W. J. and J. J. Parnell, Spring Road; H. H. Goff and Z. P. Sylvestre were the exhibitors, and brought out a lot of good, useful sheep. Parker won the pen prize.

Cotswolds.—A. Denis, St. Norbert, won the pen prize. Other exhibitors were Z. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore de Acton; H. Goff, Cookshire, and C. C. Standish, Ayer's Cliff.

Lincolns.—Z. P. Sylvestre won the pen prize. A. Denis and H. C. Baily made a showing each. Cheviots.—H. C. Baily won the pen prize; J. T. Leander, Cookshire, was the other exhibitor. Dorsets.—H. C. Baily, pen prize; H. F. Goff and J. R. Johnston, Cookshire, were the other contestants.

Downs.—Shropshires made the finest showing among the Downs. A. Denis won the pen prize. Other exhibitors: J. L. Riches, G. S. Wintle and H. C. Baily.

Hampshires.—Sylvestre Bros. won the pen prize, closely followed by A. J. A. Lyster, Kirkdale, and J. W. Oughtred, Marbelton.

Oxfords.—Sylvestre Bros., A. Denis and H. F. Goff were the exhibitors.

Bank of Montreal's prizes for best display of sheep—1st, J. H. Oughtred; 2nd, A. J. A. Lyster; 3rd, A. Denis.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., judged the sheep.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS.—Beef and dairy cattle, conducted by Robt. Ness and W. F. Stephen.

Beef Cattle.—1st, J. R. Johnston; 2nd, C. B. McLarey; 3rd, A. B. Lyster; 4th, A. G. Wintle.

Dairy Cattle.—1st, R. Summerly; 2nd, A. G. Wintle; 3rd, J. R. Johnston; 4th, Carl Sweet.

The sheep and swine classes were conducted by M. Barton, Macdonald College, and James Bryson, but the list of awards were not to hand on my leaving the fair.

The potatoes and oats classes were conducted by Prof. Klinck, of Macdonald College.

Potatoes.—1st, E. C. McLarey; 2nd, J. Kirkby; 3rd, A. B. Lyster; 4th, R. Summerly.

Oats.—1st, J. Kirkby; 2nd, R. Summerly; 3rd, Carl Sweet; 4th, E. C. McClary.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There was a big entry of cheese and butter, both creamery and dairy. The judge, A. J. Brice, Montreal, pronounced it of high-class quality. The winners were as follows:

Best Three White Cheese.—1, S. Carr, Rich-

mond; 2, R. Wherry, Bolton Glen; 3, W. Barrington, Kingsbury; 4, W. J. Sladelbauer, Listowel, Ont.; 5, C. W. Henry, East Pinnacle.

Best Three Colored Cheese.—1, M. Therrin, South Stukely; 2, A. J. Hyde, South Durham; 3, E. Blouin, Johnville; 4, A. Thibodeau, Ascot Corners; 5, T. W. Dunn, Cowansville.

Butter.—Best Three Boxes Butter.—1, J. H. Lincoln, Foster; 2, M. J. Rexford, Ayer's Cliff; 3, A. Perieu, Coaticook; 4, J. Adelaide, Harnel; 5, T. W. Dunn, Cowansville.

Dairy Prints.—1, W. Edwards, Cookshire; 2, D. B. Young, Mansonville; 3, Edwards & Alexander, Coaticook; 4, W. J. Parnell, Lennoxville.

The judges of poultry, S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont., and V. Fortier, Ottawa, pronounced the exhibit superior in quality and out in larger numbers than last year. The Wyandotte breeds led in numbers, closely followed by the Rock varieties.

Despite the lateness of the season, the exhibit of vegetables, grain and fruit was most creditable.

W. F. S.

Essex Notes.

Threshing is progressing rapidly. From all appearances, it will soon be finished. Yield is varying much, according to locality and character of tillage. Lands well drained and properly tilled have produced an abundant harvest; the poorly drained and badly tilled have brought forth weeds. A trip through Essex during the month of July or August reveals the fertility of its soil. Wherever painstaking, careful farming is followed, generous returns are received. Many fields suffered severely during heavy rains in May, through being flooded. A goodly number of these partially recovered, but none fully regained from the effects of flooding, and thus the average yield was greatly lessened. Nevertheless, reports from various sections, where threshing is almost completed, confirm expectations of former correspondents regarding farms whose owners have adopted a system of thorough underdraining. Wheat has done even better than anticipated. Oats, in many localities, are yielding from 30 to 60 bushels per

acre. One field of eight acres, on the County Farm, which is situated on Talbot St., Township of Mersea, produced 448 bushels of oats. Another, owned by J. S. Ainslie, of Comber, situated on 7th con., Tilbury West, which was sown to oats and spring wheat (Goose variety), yielded over 60 bushels per acre. These are not exceptional cases, but fair samples of what may be discovered in many of the highly-tilled sections of this county. Corn, should early frosts not injure it, promises an abundant harvest of both grain and fodder. Many farmers are prophesying 100 bushels and over per acre for their choice fields.

Considerable ground is being prepared for fall wheat. Thanks to frequent showers, the land is working nicely, and a beautiful seed-bed is possible this season. A majority of farmers throughout this section have apparently dispensed with the idea that manure is able to give best results when buried six or eight inches underground. They are busy giving their field a liberal top-dressing, experience and observation alike having taught them the value of such a method.

Farming on a large scale is not confined to the West alone, as practically demonstrated by Mr. Pettit on his 300-acre farm, 9th con. West Thibury. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and forms one of the interesting sights in Eastern Essex. The 300 acres is in a solid block, without fences interfering. Likewise, it is completely underdrained. No buildings worth mentioning have been erected, as Mr. Pettit keeps only sufficient stock to perform the necessary work. On the farm this year is to be seen a patch of sugar beets 75 acres in extent, with scarce a weed. Another 75 or 80 acres is devoted to corn, while the greater portion of remainder is seeded to red clover. This farm stands as a demonstration of what can be accomplished when tile-draining is practiced. Also, it manifests the superior advantages of dispensing with cross-fences in waging a warfare against weeds. It is to be hoped that many farmers will follow, his example, especially along those lines which produce most beneficial results.

A. E.

Essex Co., Ont.

The Canadian National Exhibition Again.

HORSES.

Live-stock judging commenced on Wednesday, September 1st, with the ponies, which were disposed of that day, leaving the remainder of the horse classes to be judged on the six succeeding afternoons. This arrangement of the judging, while rather an improvement upon former years, when it was nearly all left till the last week, was spoiled in effect by failure to make timely announcement of the dates on which the various classes were to be judged, the consequence being that several of the most important classes of heavy-draft stallions, as well as many other rings in which farmers are particularly interested, were finished on the latter days of last week, largely before empty benches, and to the severe disappointment of a large constituency. The interspersing of breeds, judging only two or three classes of each breed in a day, and thus extending the exhibition of every breed over a whole week, is a feature we have formerly criticised as entailing needless inconvenience to devotees of the respective breeds. Incidentally, it prevents us obtaining at the time of going to press a complete report of any one breed, hence we shall merely touch a few of the high spots this week, reserving for next issue the systematic review.

Entries in the horse classes, though not more numerous than usual, were in most cases of high merit, the tops being of specially high-class type and quality, and well brought out. The aged Clydesdale stallions, judged on Thursday afternoon, brought out ten grandly good ones, all imported, from a catalogued entry of eighteen. In the majority of those shown there was little room for complaint on the score of size, most of them being weighty, thick, deep-ribbed horses, while the quality of bone, pasterns and feet throughout the list was in keeping with the character of the breed

in that regard. The officiating judge, Robert Copland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, selected for first place Graham Bros.' recently imported Gartly Pride, champion of the Highland Society Show this year. He is a thick brown son of Baron's Pride, and well bred on both sides, his dam having been got by the Prince of Wales horse, Gallant Prince. Though clear first, he was, in the judge's opinion, well followed by his stable mate, Royal Choice, a former first-prize winner in a junior class at Toronto, and runner up for championship honors. Royal Choice is a big masculine horse, of splendid parts, but not quite so even as his successful competitor. It seemed to lie close between the next two, Thos. Mercer's Margrave, by Hiawatha, and R. Ness & Son's Viscount Lothian, by Suffness. The latter was probably the best mover in the class, and with a little more substance would be well up in any ring. A magnificent class of 17 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions was passed upon Friday afternoon. Space forbids more than a mere mention. With a capital string of six, Graham Bros. landed first, second and fourth on Baron's Fancy, by Baron's Pride; Bay Ronald, by Baron Rothschilds, and Duke of Montrose, by Royal Favorite. Remaining prizes were third to Mercer, on Life Guard, and fifth to Smith & Richardson, on Commodore, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; while additional placings included Ness & Sons' Bowhill Baron, by Baron's Pride, and the same exhibitor's Encore, by Lancer. Graham Bros.' Coniston (imp.) was first in three-year-old stallions, and their imported Lady Fergus headed the two-year-old fillies. Smith & Richardson's Queen Minnie lifted premier honors in three-year-old fillies. The Graham-Renfrew firm were missed from most of the classes, their recent importation not having arrived in time to enter.

Shires were rather slimly shown, though a few

Amplified to 260 acres by a large addition to the west of Duferin St., providing space for an athletic field, model military camp and new transportation building, with the entrance rearranged so that the visitor on entering finds himself facing south instead of east, the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition this year present an aspect of spaciousness in keeping with the extent and importance of the greatest annual exhibition of a continent. The presence of Lord Charles Beresford as the distinguished guest of the Exhibition Association contributed unquestionably to the popular interest, whatever one may think of his imperialistic and naval ambitions. It will be unfortunate and surprising if the contrast between the masses of Great Britain and Canada does not sober the eminent Admiral's thoughts and induce a reluctance to weigh down the buoyant spirits of the Colonies by dragging them under the millstone of military and naval expenditure, which is helping to crush the life and spirit out of the unfortunate tax-burdened people of the Old Land. This much aside.

With the broadening of the premises the standard of exhibits and attractions has not been allowed to sag. Responding readily to the public protest against dangerous feats, following the fatal consequences of one of last year's thrillers, the management wisely decided to exclude these hair-raising features of entertainment from its programme. Attendance seems to suffer nothing by the change, receipts recording a daily increase of about twenty-five per cent. over last year, save on Saturday, owing to unfavorable weather.

The process building, manufacturers' building, and other edifices with their hundred and one labyrinthine corridors, displaying mechanical processes, along with industrial, artistic, horticultural and agricultural productions, still attract their teeming throngs of interested spectators. It is the old exhibition, but with much that is fresh and new, and many old things well worth seeing again.

Among the educational exhibits is one in the dairy building, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, displaying carcasses with tubercular and other disgusting lesions, discovered in the course of Federal meat inspection, with an attendant in charge, who explains how the animals from which the carcasses were obtained walked up to the slaughter-house apparently fat and sound. Mention is made of the fact that many of these affected carcasses may have the visible tubercles removed and then be sold into regular consumptive channels. The extent and nature of the Federal meat inspection service is explained, and the point not evaded by any means that the establishment of municipal abattoirs under competent veterinary inspection is the solution of the problem of insuring a local supply of reliably wholesome meat.



Short Leet of Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.

worthy individuals appeared. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, placed the ribbons.

Only two classes of Thoroughbreds were catalogued, but the ten aged stallions formed a superior class. First went to Wm. Walker, of Toronto, on Earl Rogers; second to Patterson Bros., well-known Halfling.

Some first-class material did credit to the Hackney classes, which, however, were not especially well filled. A few awards may be noted. Aged stallions, over 15.2 hands, first to Graham & Renfrew, on Crayke Mikado. Three-year-old stallions, first to Graham Bros., on B. B. Critic. Two-year-olds, first to Graham Bros., on Toggery. Three-year-old fillies, first to T. A. Cox, of Brantford, on Oak Park Daisy. In brood mares with foal, A. Yeager won, with the celebrated aged mare, Miss Baker, with a foal by Bold Elsenham. Space forbids further details this week.

CATTLE.

Numerically, and also in merit, the exhibit of cattle was well up to the usual, eight breeds being represented, besides grades and fat stock. Indeed, the capacious stables allotted to the cattle department were more than filled, a number of herds being relegated to the horse stables, a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, due, partly, however, to the entry of animals that had better been left at home. The classification of the animals in the stables was also very unsatisfactory, breeds in some cases being mixed, and members of herds separated in a manner far from creditable to the management, and said to be largely due to lack of consideration of rights of others on the part of influential exhibitors in prematurely claiming space, a state of affairs which, if as represented, calls for heroic treatment, if the character of the exhibition for good management is to be maintained.

Shorthorns and Jerseys strong, Holsteins good, Ayrshires fair, about summarizes the situation in the cattle barns, basing the characterization in each case upon the respective standards as set by the exhibits of previous years. The dairy breeds were judged on Friday and Saturday of the first week of the show.

AYRSHIRES.—The Ayrshires, which were adjudicated upon by M. P. Schanck, of Avon, N. Y., who did good work, and gave general satisfaction, while scarcely as strong numerically as last year, owing to the absence of the herd of R. R. Ness, of Howick, which had been shipped to the Seattle exhibition, were yet very creditably represented, the number catalogued totalling 179, from the Ontario herds of A. Hume & Co., and Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville; and of P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que. In a strong class of five bulls, three years and over, McArthur had an outstanding winner in his imported three-year-old, Netherhall Milkman, one of the best ever shown here, a bull of great size, excellent type and fine quality, which was also reserve champion in the senior class. Hunter's imported Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee made a strong second, and Stewart's Queen's Messenger of Springhill a worthy third. Strangely, the two-year-old section had only one entry, Hume's Bargeoch Bonnie Scotland (imp.). But he was a host in himself, as was proven in the championship contest, where, in keen competition with the winners in the other sections, he was finally declared victorious. He is a bull of fine character, type and quality, and certainly has a promising future. Four capital yearling bulls competed for honors, the first place being given to Hunter's excellent Lessnessock Vulcan (imp.), closely followed by Hume's typical Spicy Sam (imp.) as second, Hunter's Bargeoch Victor Hugo (imp.) in third place, and McArthur's Cherry Bank Sunrise as fourth. Seven senior bull calves made a very strong class, Hunter & Sons winning first with Lessnessock Thistle-down (imp.), Stewart being second with Harry Lauder. Hunter was again first in a good class of junior bull calves.

In the section for cows four years and over, only six entries filed an appearance, but, for type and quality, rarely has a better class been seen at Toronto. They were a uniform lot, showing strong constitution, deep bodies on short legs, and swinging big, well-balanced and shapely udders. Hunter's beautiful and bountiful Castle-mains Violet (imp.) being placed first, and afterwards grand champion, the same firm's Barboigh Big Nancy (imp.) second, Hume's home-bred Annie of Warkworth third, and McArthur's Snowflake fourth. In a good class of six three-year-old cows, Hume & Co. had a popular winner in the typical Clerkland Kate 2nd (imp.), Hunter & Sons being second with Lessnessock Queen Kate (imp.), and Stewart & Son third with Kenmuir Lady of Menie. Hunter won in the dry cow class with Ardne Rosebud (imp.), Stewart being second with Annie Laurie 65th. In a capital class of half a dozen two-year-old heifers, Hunter & Sons were again first with the charming Lane Molly 2nd (imp.), Hume having a strong second in Stonycroft Lady Helen (imp.), and McArthur a worthy third in Prim of the Willows. Yearling heifers were an uncommonly strong class of ten in which Hunters were again first, with the com-

ly Lessnessock Sweet Pea (imp.), the junior female champion, Hume being second and third with the home-bred Royal Marchioness and Royal Lassie. Senior heifer calves were a very strong class of ten, in which Hunter & Sons were first, McArthur second, and Stewart third. Awards are appended:

Bull, 3 years old and over—1, P. D. McArthur, on Netherhall Milkman, by Auchenbrain Prince Albert; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee, by Lessnessock Marshal Oyama; 3, Stewart & Son, on Queen's Messenger of Springhill, by Lessnessock King of Beauty; 4, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Durward Lily, by Bargeoch Durward Lily. Bull, 2 years old—1, Alex. Hume & Co., on Bargeoch Bonnie Scotland, by Finlayston's James Likely. Bull, 1 year old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Vulcan, by Borrowmoss Swell; 2, Alex. Hume & Co., on Spicy Sam, Jr., by Nethercraig Spicy Sam; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Bargeoch Victor Hugo, by Bargeoch Baron Winter; 4, P. D. McArthur, on Cherry Bank Sunrise, by Barcheskie King's Own. Bull calf, under 1 year old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Thistle-down, by Castlemain's Winding Nith; 2, W. Stewart & Son, on Harry Lauder, by Queen's Messenger; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Springhill Chamberlain, by Lessnessock Durward Lily; 4, A. Hume & Co., on Silver King, by Lessnessock Royal Monarch. Senior bull calf—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Springhill Chancellor, by Lessnessock Durward Lily; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Springhill Cashier, by Lessnessock Durward Lily; 3, W. Stewart & Son, on Piteapple, by Queen's Messenger; 4, W. Stewart & Son, on Donald, by Queen's Messenger. Bull, senior champion—Bargeoch Bonnie Scotland.

Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, R. Hunter & Sons, on Castlemain's Violet, by Sergeant-Major of Castlemain; 2, R. Hunter & Sons, on Barboigh Big Nancy 2nd, by Craighead Glen of Barboigh; 3, A. Hume & Co., on Annie of Warkworth, by Jack of Warkworth; 4, P. D. McArthur, on Snowflake, by Dandy of Maple Hill. Cow, 3 years old—1, A. Hume & Co., on Clerkland Kate 2nd, by Clerkland Rummy; 2, Robert Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Queen Kate, by Netherhall Up-to-Time; 3, W. Stewart & Son, on Kenmuir Lady of Menie, by Prince of Menie; 4, Robert Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Flora O., by Lessnessock Marshal Oyama. Cow, dry, in calf—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Ardne Rosebud, by Auchenbrain Hope Again; 2, W. Stewart & Son, on Annie Laurie 65th, by Rob Roy; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Daisy Queen of Springhill, by Lessnessock King of Beauty; 4, P. D. McArthur, on Netherhall Dossie 3rd, by Auchenbrain Prince Albert. Heifer, 2 years old—1, R. Hunter & Sons, on Lane Molly 2nd, by Lane Fail-Me-Neve; 2, Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont., on Stonycroft Lady Helen, by Barcheskie May King; 3, P. D. McArthur, on Prim of Willows, by Marconi; 4, R. Hunter & Sons, on Oldhall Cherry 7th, by Bargeoch Durward's Heir. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Lessnessock Sweet Pea, by Lessnessock Sir Andrew; 2, A. Hume & Co., on Royal Marchioness, by Lessnessock Royal Monarch; 3, A. Hume & Co., on Royal Lassie, by Lessnessock Royal Monarch; 4, P. D. McArthur, on Luna of Cherry Bank, by Barcheskie King's Own. Senior heifer calf—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, on Springhill Lady Grace, by Lessnessock Durward Lily; 2, P. D. McArthur, on Cherry Bank of Milkmaid, by Netherhall Milkman; 3, W. Stewart & Son, on Blue Bell of Menie, by Queen's Messenger; 4, A. Hume & Co., on White Legs of Menie, by Lessnessock Oyama's Heir. Junior heifer calf, born after Jan. 1st, 1909—1, Hunter & Sons, on Springhill Lyric, by Lessnessock Durward Lily; 2 and 3, Stewart & Son, on White Heather and Lady Heather, both by Queen's Messenger. Female senior champion—Castlemain's Violet. Female junior champion—Lessnessock Sweet Pea. Female grand champion—Castlemain's Violet. Graded herd—1, Hunter & Sons; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, P. D. McArthur. Young herd—1, McArthur; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Hunter & Sons; 4, Stewart & Son. Four animals, progeny of one bull, all bred by exhibitor—1, McArthur; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Hunter & Sons.

HOLSTEINS.—The Black-and-White dairy breed this year compensated for the slim show made here, numerically, in 1908, the individual entries for last week numbering 75 head, the half-dozen Ontario herds represented being those of James Rattie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; S. Macklin, Weston; The Trethewey Model Farm, Weston; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. The type and quality throughout the class were up to a high standard, approved dairy conformation and refinement being noticeable features in all sections. H. A. Meyer, of Syracuse, N. Y., placed the awards in a fairly satisfactory manner on the whole, and the breed made a very creditable showing, winning favor in the estimation of the public.

In bulls 3 years and over, Macklin had a popular winner in the deep bodied, smooth, massive

and typical three-year-old Schuiling Sir Posch, one of the best seen here for years. He was not only first in his class, but was also made senior and grand champion bull at a later stage of the game. Clemons' Sir Mercedes Teake, a bull of capital character and choice breeding, made a strong second; and Rettie's Count Mercena Posch a worthy third. In a good class of two-year-old bulls, The Trethewey Model Farm brought out a clear winner in Lord Cornelius Tensen, a rather fine bull, showing much quality, and Hulet's Shadeland Prince Canary made a good second. An uncommonly good bull, Lakeside Model Wayne, won in the yearling class for C. E. Smith, and Rettie was strong in the senior bull calf class, capturing first and second awards. Hulet won in junior calves. Smith captured the junior championship with his first-prize yearling.

In a strong class of eight aged cows, of fine form and quality, with bountiful and shapely udders, Macklin won with Rosaland Hacker, a cow of grand quality and type, with a model milk vessel, long, level quarters, and feminine appearance. She was later declared senior and grand champion female of the breed. Rettie's De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale was a strong second, and Clemons had two grand good cows in Beauty De Kol, a cow of much quality and fine form, and Kaatje de Boer 3rd, the champion female of last year, which stood third and fourth. In three-year-old cows, Rettie had worthy winners for first and second honors in Bessie Posch Niesop and Olive Schuiling Posch, and Hulet scored in two-year-old heifers with Pauline Colantha Posch. Smith had a clear winner in the class for yearling heifers in milk in Acme Albins De Kol, and Macklin a worthy first in yearlings out of milk in his Bell Posch. In a superior class of senior heifer calves, Clemons had a popular winner in his Juliet Calamity Posch, and Macklin a worthy first in a grand class of junior calves. The award list in full follows:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, S. Macklin, on Schuiling Sir Posch, by Sir Abbekerk Posch; 2, G. W. Clemons, on Sir Mercedes Teake, by Chief Mercedes De Kol; 3, Jas. Rettie, on Count Mercena Posch, by Sir Abbekerk Posch; 4, C. E. Smith, on Sir Highland Acme, by Count Cornelius. Bull, 2 years old—1, The Trethewey Model Farm, on Lord Cornelius Tensen, by Cornelius Posch; 2, James Rettie, on Sir Jewel Mercena, by Mercena's Sir Posch; 3, A. E. Hulet, on Shadeland Prince Canary, by Count Mercena Posch. Bull, 1 year old—1, C. E. Smith, on Lakeside Model Wayne, by De Kol Alban Butter Boy; 2, James Rettie, on Count Mercena Favorit, by Count Mercena Posch; 3, A. E. Hulet, on Abbekerk Sam, by Prince Abbekerk Pauline; 4, S. Macklin, on Coral's Brightest Canary, by Brightest Canary. Bull calf under 1 year—1, Jas. Rettie, on Doctor Schuiling, by Sir Oliver Schuiling; 2, James Rettie, on Count Jewel Favorit, by Highball; 3, G. W. Clemons, on Mercedes Beauty De Kol, by Mercedes July's De Kol; 4, G. W. Clemons, on Lassie's Paul, by Calamity Jane's Paul's Prince; 5, A. E. Hulet, on Lillie Sweet's Abbekerk, by Bell Crescent's Black Knight. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1st, 1909—1, A. E. Hulet, on a calf by Prince Abbekerk Pauline; 2, James Rettie, on Sir Schuiling Mercena, by Count Mercena Posch; 3, C. E. Smith, on Fairfield Aggie, by Sir Highland Acme; 4, A. E. Hulet, on Gaza Abbekerk Lad, by Prince Abbekerk Pauline. Bull, senior champion, Schuiling Sir Posch; junior champion, Lakeside Model Wayne; grand champion, Schiling Posch.

Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, S. Macklin, on Rosaland Hacker, by Clothilde Appolo Boon; 2, James Rettie, on De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, by Homestead Hengerveld De Kol Paul; 3, G. W. Clemons, on Beauty De Kol, by Sir Wilfred De Kol; 4, G. W. Clemons, on Kaatje de Boer, by Sir Pietertje Josephine Mechthilde. Cow, 3 years old—1, James Rettie, on Bessie Posch Niesop, by Sir Pietertje Netherland Posch; 2, James Rettie, on Olive Schuiling Posch, by Cornelia Posch; 3, G. W. Clemons, on Mary Anderson 3rd, by Sir Mercedes Teake; 4, A. E. Hulet, on Lady Tensen Pride, by Isoco Pride's Pan-Am. Heifer, 2 years old—1, A. E. Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Posch, by Sir Belle De Kol Posch; 2, James Rettie, on Olive Mercena, by Count Mercena Posch; 3, James Rettie, on Beauty Bonheur Posch, by Pietertje Netherland Posch; 4, G. W. Clemons, on Kate Castleton 2nd, by Sir Mercedes Teake. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, C. E. Smith, on Acme Albino De Kol, by Sir Highland Acme; 2, James Rettie, on Elloree 2nd, by Count Mercena Posch. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, S. Macklin, on Bell Posch, by Schuiling Sir Posch; 2, James Rettie, on Olive Schuiling Mercena, by Count Mercena Posch; 3, G. W. Clemons, on Alice Wayne 2nd, by Sir Mercedes Teake; 4, G. W. Clemons, on Boutsje de Boer, by Prince Posch Pietertje C; 5, Jas. Rettie, on Ladoga Idaline 3rd, by Count Mercena Posch. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, G. W. Clemons, on Juliet Calamity Posch, by Prince Posch Pietertje C; 2, S. Macklin, on Bessie Hengerveld Posch, by Schuiling Sir Posch; 3, G. W. Clemons, on Evergreen March 2nd, by

Prince Posch Pietertje; 4, G. W. Clemons, on Rosetta Boutsje, by Prince Posch Pietertje C.; 5, Jas. Rettie, on Olive Schuiling Posch 2nd, by Count Mercena Posch. Heifer calf, calved after January 1st, 1909—1, S. Macklin, on Pauline Pietertje Posch, by Schuiling Sir Posch; 2, Jas. Rettie, on Jessie Posch 2nd, by Count Mercena Posch; 3, Jas. Rettie, on Ladoga Idaline 4th, by Count Mercena Posch. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, to be under 2 years, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, S. Macklin; 2, Jas. Rettie; 3, G. W. Clemons. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1, Jas. Rettie; 2, S. Macklin; 3, G. W. Clemons; 4, A. E. Hulet. Young herd, consisting of one bull and four females, 1 year old and under 3 years—1, Jas. Rettie; 2, A. E. Hulet; 3, S. Macklin. Female senior champion—Rosaland Hacker; female junior champion—Bell Posch. Grand champion, Rosaland Hacker.

JERSEYS.—The Jerseys made a splendid showing, the individual entries totalling 107, representing the four Ontario herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; William Mackenzie, Kirkfield, and G. M. Freeman, Box Grove. Probably never in the history of the show was uniformity of breed, type and quality in the class more prominently noticeable, every section being well filled with high-class representatives. The awards were placed by W. R. Spann, of Dallas, Texas, who also officiated here last year. His decisions were made with much despatch, with considerable consistency to his favorite type, and with fair satisfaction to the exhibitors, though in some cases they and not a few onlookers considered that more importance might well have been given to the indications of productiveness in the dairy. But since that point can best be determined by actual test, the judge may claim considerable latitude in rating the merits of competing entries. The prizes in this case were, however, so distributed that each exhibitor had a good share of the plums, though it is not supposed that they were dispensed on that basis.

In an uncommonly strong class of five bulls, three years old and upwards, the first award went to Mackenzie's Pearl of Kirkfield (imp.), the three-times grand champion bull of the Canadian National Exhibition, and previously a winner at the Royal Show of England. He is a typical Island Jersey, of fine character and quality. Criticism of his make-up could scarcely be made on other ground than a lack of masculine appearance in head and crest. Bull & Son's (Brampton) Jolly Oaklands, bred on the Island, full of vigor and of ideal type, made a strong second, while Duncan's Fontaine's Boyle, second to the grand champion in his class last year, and looking better than ever before, was this time placed third. He is a bull of strong individuality and virility, and is proving a very propent sire, as the winnings of his progeny in the younger classes of this show amply evidence, and which from his breeding would naturally be expected.

In a capital class of four two-year-old bulls the Brampton herd captured the first, third and fourth awards, the first on Brampton Eminent Raleigh, bred on the Island, and of fine character, while Duncan's Brilliant's Golden Fern made a worthy second.

In the yearling section Duncan won first without protest on his grand Golden Jolly of Don, by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe; the Brampton herd supplying the second in Ruby Fereor, and the Kirkfield herd third, in Beulah's Raleigh.

The Brampton herd made a clean sweep of the first four awards in the senior bull calf class of eleven entries, and also had first and second in the juniors. The senior and grand male championship went to Mackenzie's Pearl of Kirkfield, and the junior championship to Duncan's first-prize yearling, Golden Jolly of Don.

In the aged cow class of nine, one of the strongest ever seen here, from the standpoint of uniformity of popular type, Bull & Son made the unusual record of securing first, second and fourth positions, the first with the charming Island-bred, Monplaisir's Fanny, one of the most perfect in type, and carrying a splendidly-balanced udder, and the second with Brampton Primrose (imp.), the grand cow which was first and champion here a year ago.

In the three-year-old cow class, of seven, the Kirkfield herd scored a distinct success in capturing the first and second awards, with Lady's Pet and China Mirande, a pair of models of the breed, true to type and showing splendid milk vessels. For a cow with two of her produce, Duncan had a clear winner in his Lady Primrose, which stood second for two years in the cow class at Toronto. In an extra good class of nine two-year-old heifers, the Mackenzie herd scored splendidly, carrying out the ribbons for first, second and third places with entries recently imported from the Island, namely, Meadow Grass 2nd, Ivernia's Queen, and Grizelle of Kirkfield, a trio such as is seldom found in one herd in any country. In a class of seven yearling heifers in milk, it was Duncan's turn to win, as he did worthily with the choice Matinella of Don, which was later declared junior champion, a daughter of Fontaine's Boyle, a credit to her sire, and a heifer of ideal

conformation, carrying a grand udder of model shape.

The Brampton herd was strong in senior heifer calves, capturing the first three awards in a class of a dozen entries. Duncan led in the junior calf class; also in that for four animals the progeny of one bull, with the get of Fontaine's Boyle, and was also first for young herd, consisting of 1 bull and 3 heifers under two years, bred by exhibitor. For graded herd, one bull any age, two females over 3 years, one two-year-old, one yearling and one under a year, Manager Fleming attained the goal of his ambition when the Kirkfield herd was declared winner of the coveted honor. The senior and grand championship honor went to Bull & Son's first-prize aged cow, Monplaisir's Fanny, and the junior championship to Duncan's first-prize yearling heifer, Matinella of Don.

The award list in full follows: Bull, 3 years and over—1, Mackenzie, on Pearl of Kirkfield, by Distinction's Fox; 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Jolly Oaklands, by Jolly Sailor, and Arthur's Golden Fox, by Flying Fox; 3, Duncan, on Fontaine's Boyle, by Golden Fern's Lad. Bull, two years old—1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Eminent Raleigh, by Mabel's Raleigh; Brampton Blue Beau, by Blue Blood of Dentonia, and Brampton Blue Manxman, by Blue Blood of Dentonia; 2, Duncan, on Brilliant's Golden Fern, by Fontaine's Golden Fern. Bull, one-year-old—1, Duncan, on Golden Jolly of Don, by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Ruby Fereor, by Fereor; 3, Mackenzie, on Beulah's Raleigh of Kirkfield, by Mabel Raleigh; 4, G. M. Freeman, on Sunbeam's Golden Fern, by Fontaine's Boyle. Bull calf under 1 year—1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton's Eminent Fox, by Arthur's Golden Fox; Brampton Stockwell, by Stockwell; Brampton Fontaine Fox, by Golden Fern; Brampton Stockwell Lad, by Stockwell. Bull calf, born after January 1st, 1909—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fern's Lad, by Golden Fern, and Fern Fereor, by Fereor; 3, Duncan, on Romanoff, by Fontaine's Boyle. Bull, senior and grand champion—Pearl of Kirkfield. Junior champion—Golden Jolly of Don.

Cow, 4 years and upwards—1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Monplaisir's Fanny, by Monplaisir; Brampton Primrose, and Brampton Miss Napoleon, by Napoleon Bonaparte; 3, Mackenzie, on Golden Jolly's Champion, by Golden Jolly. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2, Mackenzie, on Lady's Pet of Kirkfield, by Pride's Golden Lad, and China Mirande of Kirkfield, by Rosebay's Fox. Cow, with two of her produce—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Heifer, 2 years—1, 2 and 3, Mackenzie, on Meadow Grass 3rd of Kirkfield, by Monster; Ivernia's Queen of Kirkfield, by Cowslip's Astor, and Grizelle of Kirkfield, by Holker; 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Raleigh, by Mabel's Raleigh. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1, Duncan, on Matinella of Don, by Fontaine's Boyle; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fox Minette, by Arthur's Golden Fox, and Fontaine Rose, by Fereor Golden Fern. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1, Mackenzie, on Sweet Mabel 3rd; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Foxy Ho, by Arthur's Golden Fox, and Brampton Fern Fontaine, by Fereor's Golden Fern. Senior heifer calf, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Dolly, by Brampton Monarch Pet; Brampton Fereor Dot, by Fereor, and Brampton Fereor Batty. Heifer calf, born after January 1st, 1909—1, Duncan, on Isabel of Don, by Fontaine's Boyle; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fereor Ella, by Fereor, and Brampton Fereor Duchess, by Fereor. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1, Duncan (Fontaine's Boyle); 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Young herd—1, Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Graded herd—1, Mackenzie; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Duncan. Female senior champion—Bull & Son, on Monplaisir's Fanny. Female junior champion—Duncan, on Matinella of Don. Female grand champion—Bull & Son, on Monplaisir's Fanny.

GUERNSEYS.—Guernseys were out in greater numbers and finer condition this year than for several years past, the herds contributing being those of Guy Carr, Compton Station, Que., and The Trethewey Model Farm, at Weston, Ont., a new aspirant for honors in this class, which made a creditable showing, and was judged by W. R. Spann, Dallas, Texas. The prizes were distributed as follows:

Bull, 3 years and over 1—1, Carr, on Maple Ridge Lennox. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 2, Carr, on Maple Ridge Deanie and Maple Ridge Carol. Bull, 1 year—1, Trethewey Model Farm, on Billy's France of Hongue; 2, Carr, on Maple Ridge Don. Bull calf—1, Carr, on Maple Ridge Cowboy. Senior champion—Carr, on Maple Ridge Lennox. Junior champion and grand champion—Trethewey's Billy's France of Hongue.

Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, Trethewey, on Fillpail 14th and Sundari 21st. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Trethewey, on Fillpail 19th and Danny's Beauty. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Carr, on Maple Ridge Aurora and Maple Ridge Melgund. Heifer, 1 year—1, Carr, on Maple Ridge Nellie. Senior heifer calf—1, Carr. Junior heifer calf—1, Carr, on Maple Ridge Dido; 2, Trethewey, on Island Sundari. Herd—1, Trethewey; 2, Carr.

Female senior champion—Trethewey, on Fillpail 14th. Junior champion—Carr, on Maple Ridge Dido. Grand champion—Trethewey, on Fillpail 14th.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Numerous entries and high scores in butter were the feature of the dairy building, but entries in cheese showed a further shrinkage, being one-third fewer than three years ago. This has been attributed, and probably with some measure of truth, to dissatisfaction of makers with the superintendence of the building during the last two shows. J. N. Paget, who officiated three years ago, is again in charge, with probability of permanent engagement. The awards were placed in butter by J. B. Muir, and in cheese by A. McLaren, acting in company with Mr. Muir. The Niagara Peninsula, a district not particularly noted as a dairy section, came to the front this time with the phenomenal score of 99 for unsalted creamery butter, won by John R. Almont, of The Pure-milk Co.'s creamery at Silverdale, in Lincoln County, thus securing the challenge trophy, valued at \$50. Taking it all through, Mr. Muir pronounced the quality of both creamery and dairy butter very fine. Mrs. Leaman Wilson, of Port Nelson, Ont., the competitor who won first prize on ten pound prints of farm dairy butter, has had this award now for three successive years, and from three different judges, a most extraordinary achievement, and creditable alike to the maker and to the Jersey cows which produced the milk. The interprovincial character of the exhibition was illustrated in the display of creamery, Quebec and Nova Scotia exhibitors acquitting themselves very creditably. The subjoined list of awards tells the rest of the story.

CHEESE—CLASS 273.

Section 1.—June and July, colored (13 entries).—1, J. E. Stedelbauer, Listowel, Ont., score 98; 2, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 97½; 3, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 97; 4, Clarence Donnelly, Scottsville, 96½.

Section 2.—June and July, white (17 entries).—1, Mary Morrison, 98; 2, B. F. Howe, Atwood, 97½; 3, G. McKenzie, 97; 4, R. A. Thompson, 96½.

Section 3.—August, colored (27 entries).—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 98½; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 98; 3, Mary Morrison, Newry, 97½; 4, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 97.

Section 4.—August, white (26 entries).—1, Mary Morrison, 98; 2, Conrad Klockman, Carthage, 97½; 3, Ben F. Howe, Atwood, 97¼; 4, R. A. Thompson, 97.

Section 5.—Stilton cheese (6 entries).—1, R. A. Thompson, 97½; 2, Mary Morrison, 97; 3, Clarence Donnelly, 96½.

Section 6.—Flats (9 entries).—1, Mary Morrison, 97½; 2, G. M. McKenzie, 97; 3, R. A. Thompson, 96½.

BUTTER—CLASS 274.

Section 1.—Salted creamery, boxes (19 entries).—1, Missisquoi Creamery, Frelighsburg, Que., 98½; 2, W. A. McKay, Scotshurn, N. S., 98; 3, R. M. Player, Walkerton, 97½; 4, John R. Almont, Silverdale, 97½.

Section 2.—Saltless, creamery (17 entries).—1, John R. Almont, 99; 2, J. O. Marchand, St. Hyacinthe, Que., 97½; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 97; 4, Missisquoi Creamery, 96½.

Section 3.—Fifty-pound prints, creamery (15 entries).—1, James Walker, Paisley, 97½; 2, W. H. Stewart, 97; 3, R. M. Player, 96½; 4, J. H. Leclere, Forster, Que., 96½.

Section 4.—Forty pounds of 10-pound packages, creamery (11 entries).—1, James Walker, 98; 2, W. G. Medd, Winchelsea, 97½; 3, W. A. McKay, 97; 4, W. H. Stewart, 96½.

Section 5.—Dairy butter, tubs (8 entries).—1, Mrs. Andrew Thompson, Fergus, 97½; 2, Mrs. Wm. Whitelaw, Meaford, 97; 3, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 96½; 4, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 96.

Section 6.—Twenty-pound crock or tub (10 entries).—1, T. W. Crealy & Son, Strathroy, 97; 2, Miss M. Johnston, 96½; 3, Mrs. Wm. Whitelaw, 96; 4, Mrs. Leaman Wilson, 95½.

Section 7.—Pound prints.—1, Mrs. Leaman Wilson, 97½; 2, Miss L. Galbraith, Ellesmere, 97; 3, Mrs. Wm. Whitelaw, 96½; 4, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, 96½.

Syndicate instructors' prize—1, J. Burgess, Listowel group; 2, Alex. McKay, Stratford group; 3, Arthur Gracey, London group.

Cattle Embargo to Remain.

Premier Asquith, replying to a deputation on the Canadian cattle embargo question, on August 31st, said he could hold out no hope that the British ports will be opened, neither would he promise any enquiry into the matter. Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, declined to take the responsibility of advising the Government to remove the embargo.

The live-stock show in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle will commence September 27th and continue until October 9th, inclusive. Entries had already been received in every class of stock at the end of August.

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FOR THE
PEOPLE.

There are 85 Branches of the Traders Bank in Canada—74 in Ontario. The Manager of the nearest would welcome your account. 68

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 6th, receipts numbered 96 carloads, consisting of 2,009 cattle, 14 hogs, 251 sheep and 46 calves. Trade good. Exporters sold at \$5.80 to \$6.15; prime picked butchers', \$5.40 to \$5.65; loads of good, \$5 to 5.30; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers and springers, \$40 to \$60 each; veal calves, \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams and culls, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt. Hogs scarce; market firm; selects, fed and watered, \$8.25, and \$8, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	218	156	374
Cattle	2,945	2,708	5,653
Hogs	2,504	708	3,212
Sheep	6,641	1,387	8,028
Calves	585	106	691
Horses	10	102	112

There were not as many of the good to choice cattle on the market, and more of the medium class.

Trade was good at both markets for good cattle. On Tuesday, at the Union yards, the delivery of cattle was not as large as usual, and, all the American buyers being on deck, caused trade to be unusually brisk, with prices 10c. to 20c. per cwt. higher for the best cattle, while the market for mediums was strong, at steady prices.

Exporters.—Prices for export steers ranged all the way from \$5.25 to \$6.25; heifers sold at \$5.10 to \$5.80; export bulls at \$1 to \$5, with one extra-fine bull at \$5.60.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.30 to \$5.60; loads of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$3 to \$4.10, with a few at \$4.80; bulls, \$1.50 to \$4.

Feeders and Stockers.—The feeder and stocker market was slow, with market dull, the demand being light. Feeders sold from \$3.25 to \$4.25; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a strong market for good cows, while light, common milkers and backward springers were hard to cash at any price. Prices for best ranged from \$45 to \$65; common cows, \$25 to \$35.

Veal Calves.—Trade was brisk for good quality vealers, at \$5.50 to \$7 per cwt.; inferior, rough calves, sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts liberal; prices steady for lambs, at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light, and prices firm, at \$8.15 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.90 at country points, f. o. b. cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—New Ontario, red and white winter wheat is quoted at 97c. to 98c., outside. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.20 to \$1.21, nominal, at lake ports. Rye—66c. to 67c. Barley—New, No. 2, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3, 50c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 70c. to 75c. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c. to 77½c.; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 75½c. to 76½c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, new-wheat flour for export, \$3.90 to \$4, outside. Manitoba first patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.30; strong bakers, \$5.10.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, \$14.50 to \$15. Straw—Baled, in car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, on track, Toronto, both for hay and straw. Bran—Car lots, in bags, \$22, track, Toronto. Shorts—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$23 to \$24.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows, and bulls, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 70c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12½c. to 14c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 16c. Raw furs, prices on application.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal. Prices steady. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; creamery solids, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Case lots, firmer, at 23c. to 24c. Cheese.—Receipts liberal, prices firm; 12½c. for large, and 13c. for twins.

Honey.—Trade easy. Prices easy, at 10c. per lb. for best extracted, and combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sold at 55c. to 65c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 14c. to 17c.; chickens, 16c. to 18c.; old fowl, 11c. to 13c. Chickens alive, 14c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c. per lb., alive.

Beans.—Market still firm. Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.30; hand-picked, \$2.35 to \$2.40.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit during the past week, large, especially of peaches, plums and pears. Apples, per basket, 20c. to 60c.; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.40; grapes, 50c. to 60c.; peaches, 65c. to \$1.50; pears, Bartlett's, 40c. to 60c.; plums, 20c. to 60c.; thimbleberries, 6c. to 7c.; tomatoes, 30c. to 35c.; beans, 15c. to 20c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c. Apples, Astrachan and Duchess varieties, are worth \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$5.60 to \$5.85; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.15.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.25; butchers', \$8 to \$8.25; light mixed, \$7.80 to \$8; choice light, \$8 to \$8.25; packing, \$7.60 to \$7.75; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50.

Montreal.

Exports of cattle from Montreal during the week ending August 28th, amounted to 3,678 head, as against 3,204 the previous week, 60 sheep being also shipped. Altogether, there were shipped during August, 16,083 cattle, 60 sheep, and 2 horses, making for this season, 54,651 cattle, 512 sheep, and 53 horses, as against 52,622 cattle, 4,667 sheep, and 53 horses, the corresponding period of 1908.

There was a little demand from exporters for cattle on the local market, but the supply was so large that prices showed a fractional decline. Choice steers sold at 4½c. to 5c. per lb., fine being 4½c., good 3½c. to 4½c., medium 3½c. to 3¾c., and common down to 2½c., and inferior as low as 2c. per lb. Calves—Prices advanced slightly, sales taking place at \$3 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$12 for choicest. Sheep sold at 1¼c. to 4c. per lb.; lambs at 6c. per lb. The market for hogs was stronger. Prices ranged from \$8.60 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses dull, but prices continued strong. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$300 each; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., light draft, \$180 to \$240; small animals, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; inferior and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs steady, at 12c. to 12½c. per lb. Good demand for bacon, Wiltshire sides sold at 17c. per lb., and Windsor backs at 18c.; lower grades brought 14c. Large hams, weighing 25 lbs. and over, sold at 11c.; 18 to 25 lbs., 15c.; 12 to 18 lbs., 16½c. Boneless were 16c. for large, and 14½c. for small. Pure lard brought 14½c. to 15½c. per lb., and compound 9½c. to 10½c. per lb., while barrelled pork sold at \$27.50 to \$29 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Purchases made at about 65c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, these being re-sold, same position, at an advance of about 10c. per 90 lbs. This refers to Quebec white potatoes. Bag lots, naturally, sold at a somewhat higher figure, about 80c. per 90 lbs. being paid.

Eggs.—There was a slight falling off in demand. Prices were about 20c. to 21c. per dozen, country points, for straight-gathered, and 24c. here for No. 1 candled, selects ranged from 25c. to 27c.

Butter.—Prices were a little lower. Purchases were made in the country at 22½c. to 22¾c., for choicest Townships, and the stock was offered here at 22½c. to 23½c. per lb. Dairies cost about 18½c. in Ontario, and sold here at 19c. to 19½c. per lb. Exports of butter were 5,444 packages for the week ending Aug. 28th, or about 500 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Cheese.—Shipments for the week ending 28th August were 70,869, or 500 more than the corresponding week of last year, making, in all, over a million boxes this season. Ontarios cost around 11½c. in the country, Townships around 11½c., and Quebecs 11c., and these sold here at 11½c. for Ontarios, with 12c. asked, while Townships were quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c., and Quebecs 11½c. to 11¾c.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, carloads, store, sold at 4½c. per bushel, No. 3 at 4¾c., No. 1 extra feed and No. 1 feed not being quotable. No. 2 barley sold at 66c. to 67c., Manitoba feed barley 64c. to 65c.

Flour.—There was a very fair demand for flour. Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, were quoted at \$5.90 per barrel, in bags, carloads, Montreal; seconds, \$5.40, and strong bakers', \$5.20. Ontario winter wheat patents sold at \$5.75 per barrel and straight rollers at \$5.50, Ontarios being this 25c. per barrel lower than on previous week.

Millfeed.—Demand moderate and prices unchanged, at \$22 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$24 for shorts, Ontario bran \$22 to \$23, and middlings \$23.50 to \$24.50, pure grain mouille \$33 to \$34, and mixed mouille \$25 to \$27.

Hay.—This market was the feature of the week. Prices experienced a severe slump, owing to the offerings of new hay. No. 1 hay, carloads, Montreal, sold at \$11 to \$12 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$8.50 to \$9.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000
 Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000
 Reserve, 5,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to 45c. each, and rendered tallow was down to 5c. to 5½c. per lb., rough 1¼c. to 3c. per lb., country hides 11½c., 12½c. and 13½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; city hides ½c. more; country calf skins, 14c. and 16c., and city 1c. more. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Cheese Markets.

Sterling, Ont., 11 5-16c., 11½c. and 11¾c. Campbellford, Ont., 820 boxes sold at 11 3-16c. Peterboro, Ont., 11 7-16c. and 11¾c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. bid. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. bid; no sales. Kingston, Ont., 11 5-16c. and 11½c. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. Ottawa, 11½c. and 11 5-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. and 11 7-16c. Brantford, Ont., 11 7-16c. Picton, Ont., 11 7-16c. Victoriaville, Que., 11 1-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11½c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. Cornwall, Ont., all sold, 11 7-16c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.90. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.60; good to choice heavy hogs, \$7.25 to \$8.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables 11½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

"Many of my opponents," said Joseph Chamberlain in one of his tariff-reform speeches, "are as ignorant of my proposition as was a certain farmer, many years ago, of the umbrella."

"This farmer had made a journey of some twenty miles on foot to a small town. As he was about to set off for home again, a hard rain came up, and his host loaned him an umbrella—a novelty at the time—opening it himself so as to save his friend all possible trouble.

"A week later the farmer brought the umbrella back. The weather was bright and fine, but he held the contrivance open over his head.

"This instrument," he grumbled, "is more trouble than it's worth. There wasn't a doorway in the village I could get it through, and I had to tether it all the week in a field."

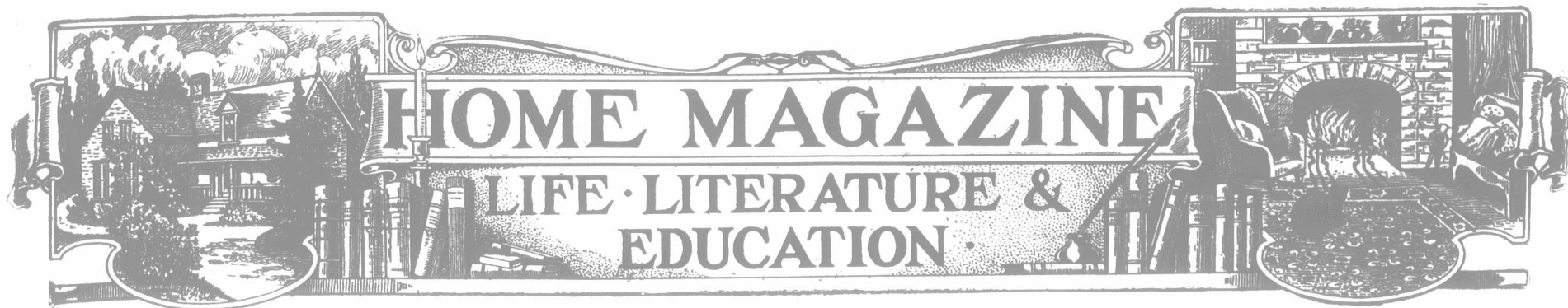
A man who was formerly a resident of a small northern town recently revisited his old home.

"What became of the Hoover family?" he asked an old friend.

"Oh," answered the latter. "Tom Hoover did very well. Got to be an actor. Bill, the other brother, is something of an artist; and Mary, the sister, is doing literary work. But John never amounted to much. It took all he could lay his hands on to support the others."

When a Scotsman answers a question he settles the matter in dispute once for all. On a certain occasion the question was asked: "Why was Mary, Queen of Scots, born at Linlithgow?"

Sandy Kerr promptly answered: "Because her father was staying there."



"What has impressed me most," said Lord Charles Beresford, referring to Canada, in his speech at the opening of the big Toronto Fair, "is the tone and appearance of your people. They are healthy, they are cheery; they have a look of hope about them, and a strong impression of content which must make a country. How is it that you have that over here, while, I regret to say, we are losing it on the other side? There is a weary look on the people at home, and it is not good for a country to have a weary look, for there is some fight in a savage man. When he has a weary look, there is something very wrong."

It does us good, occasionally, to have someone of broad experience tell us what he thinks of us, and especially does it do us good to be told something in our favor. Far-away hills often look green, but when a man comes to us from those far-away hills, he is sometimes able to tell us that our own vales are running over with grapes and corn.

We should realize that we in Canada have a glorious heritage; we should realize, also, that that heritage is just in the infancy of its development. But that development must not be merely the development of its natural resources—its mines, its fisheries, its possibilities of land and forest. Upon the development of its people, in conjunction with that of its resources, must the continued and true well-being of the Dominion depend. Conditions that lead to injustice, and consequent unrest, must be kept out—the existence of crushing "trusts," the possibility of the overwhelming wealth of the few through the practical enslavement of the many, false ideas of social caste, distorted views as to the real issues of life.

To such exclusion must be joined the steady uplift of the people—ideals of temperance that shall forever preclude the possibility of degradation such as that which is proving the curse of the old land; education that broadens and ennobles; a wholesome grasp of the dignity of labor; the sense that recognizes the true man wherever found. Our people must not be permitted to grow "weary," and haggard, and hopeless. They must retain and develop this splendid young virility which Sir Charles Beresford, with many another, has noted.

That they shall do so, depends primarily on the people themselves. If they become absorbed only in self, material, caring only for personal gain, interested not at all in education or government, except as these may serve personal ends, then shall Canada lose her fine hopefulness; then shall the weaker go under, and the ranks of the "weary" increase.

Canada must be sure of the greatest good to the greatest number, if she would advance. And that this be assured, it is necessary that her people provide themselves with such education as shall enable them to grasp the meaning of national problems, and perceive national dangers.

Our people, as a whole, should be unceasingly interested in these two things—education and government. Only so can the fine balance which maintains "the content that must make a country" be maintained.

* * * * *

A correspondent of Saturday Night, just returned from a holiday in the

wilds, contributes to that periodical a letter which is, perhaps, replete with suggestion for many readers of any agricultural paper. . . Those who have travelled at all far afield among people are very well aware that there are divers individuals in every farming district who are not wholly satisfied. No doubt, such discontent is found in every vocation, and, no doubt, also, that some people have been born, as it were, disgruntled, and will never be satisfied anywhere. At the same time, it is true that the greatest amount of unrest in rural districts is found in the comparatively progressive sections, those in which life is likely to become most surely resolved into a struggle for a fine house and a rubber-tired buggy, etc., ad infinitum. The very man of the woods is contented, because he is satisfied with little, and is, as a rule, enamored of the life, else he would not be where he is. The very opulent agriculturist is likely to be contented, because he can afford to throw some leisure and a great deal of variety into his life. Midway between the two is the half-way "successful," but ambitious, who may be contented, or may not, according as his bump of philosophy has been developed.

However that may be, "H. W. J." evidently strikes a true note when he observes that a vacation

once a year can add greatly to the sum total of human happiness; that it is a necessity to the great majority of people, whether farmers or otherwise. People need variety, and farmers need it quite as much as other folk. There never was a truer saying than that, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"—and not only a dull boy, it might be added, but also a gloomy and discontented, or else a lamentably one-sided boy. The old axiom, too, holds good all through life. People are never too old to need a vacation at some time of the year.

The letter referred to reads as follows: "When a man returns home from a vacation spent in the woods, and passes from a thronged and noisy railway station to streets crowded with hurrying people, with lined, set faces—how foolish it all seems to him! For weeks he has not seen anyone working or worrying. He has not heard an opinion advanced or a scheme discussed, except those concerning the weather or fishing or a boat. He has thought nothing and heard nothing about money or ambition. He has merely tramped and fished and lounged, eating like a horse and sleeping like a mummy, and feeling that life is good indeed to a care-free, healthy human animal. And on the day of his return he does not feel at home in the streets of his

own city. The people hurrying past, with cold, impassive countenances, seem stricken with some strange madness, some spell cast upon them by the Devil of Unrest. But in a day or two the returned holiday-maker will resume his place in the ranks, as faithful a slave as any, perhaps, to the aforesaid devil. But it does a man a tremendous lot of good to periodically let go of his work and the anxieties of his life for a while—to let go of them so entirely that when he takes them up again he can see them in something like a true perspective. The trouble is that very few men can let go, even for a day, of what they consider the vital problems of their lives. Which brings up the old question as to what are the vital problems?

"Within a hundred miles of Toronto one can see practically every kind of life lived in the country—a fact comparatively few city people are aware of. Within a hundred miles of Toronto a man can bury himself in the woods—not in the real wilds, of course, but in places where no agricultural work is attempted, and where the few natives have no regular occupation. This present summer, within a hundred miles of Toronto, the writer talked with an old man who has lived for many years alone in a shanty in a certain picturesque spot on the Georgian Bay, and heard him say: 'If someone was to offer me a house in Toronto and two hundred dollars a year, I'd rather live here.' What are that man's vital problems? Probably you will say he hasn't any, that the poor old fellow is just vegetating, not living at all. Yet there isn't a healthier man in the country, or perhaps—who can tell—a happier. When he has some slight ailment, he goes out and gathers a few roots or leaves and fixes himself up, for there isn't a doctor within ten miles to diagnose his case and prescribe for him. And as for dentists, he probably never visited one in his life. He is not simple, either, but shrewd and resourceful in his way. He knows all about the wild things; and, trapping a little in the winter, and doing various small stunts in the summer in his old boat, he lives a life as easy and placid as a native of the tropical islands. And wise men of the world in all ages have been attracted by that kind of life. You will remember that magnificent chapter in Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' wherein we have a picture of Amyas Leigh, the mighty Elizabethan sailor-captain, being tempted to slough off his splendid manhood and dream his life away amid the languorous beauties of a South American forest. And we have scholars and philosophers to-day who prefer life in the woods, not drawn by any sensuous charm like that which tempted Captain Amyas, but by a simple craving for the simple life.

"So much for the man who, within a hundred miles of Toronto, has no anxieties or ambitions to let go of, who needs no vacation at all. The city holiday-maker returning from such a place passes first through an agricultural district, where, if he is anything of an observer, he can see at a glance 'why the young man leaves the farm.' The average farmer takes slight pleasure in his work, but little pride in his home, and he seldom or never takes a real vacation. In passing, it may be said that the Toronto Exhibition has been



Mr. Robert W. Service.

The Yukon bank clerk, author of "Songs of a Sourdough" and "Ballads of a Cheechako," now universally acknowledged as Canada's greatest poet. Even those who "do not like poetry" are fascinated by "Service." Fifty-five thousand copies of "Songs of a Sourdough" have been sold in two years, and fifteen thousand copies of "Ballads of a Cheechako," now on the market, were ordered before the book was published.

a great thing for Ontario farmers in this respect. It has provided them with an excuse for breaking away from the routine of their lives for a few days at least once a year. But if every farmer in the country took a real vacation—something to look forward to every year—it would be greatly to the advantage of agriculture in general. There is no class whose occupation, if skillfully pursued, leads so surely to genuine independence. It is the farming community which in this and every country records the bulk of the sane vote at national elections. But if every member of this fine, honest class, broadened his perceptions and lightened his labors by indulging in a regular vacation, it would be for his sake and his country's good.

"Then, from the car window, the home-coming vacationist sees villages, where life, for those who allow themselves to settle hopelessly in a rut, as the saying is, becomes about the pettiest life of all. Then there is the county town, where one must keep constantly alert to avoid becoming hopelessly provincial. Then more farms, more villages, and at last the shacks that fringe the city. Here dwells another class that is vacationless, but very different from that class in the woods, where life is vacationless, or one long vacation, according to the way one looks at it.

"And then the bustling railway station, the noisy streets, and the crowds of lined, strained faces! All the way from the free woods to the protean city one sees people who in various ways are going the wrong way about living. In one direction men seem to have no interest worth while to lay hold of; in another they lay hold too persistently of too many. A young man leaves the country or the village because he is lonely there, because the spirit of the place is too small, because opportunities are too meagre. After a while he begins to sigh for a country home—not too far from his office, of course—but for a country home, just the same. But there are quite a lot of fairly happy and contented people in the world, after all. One can find them in the woods, on farms, in villages and towns and cities; some of them are poor, and some of them are rich. 'Who among you,' asks the old writer, 'is happy, who has his desire, or, having it, is satisfied?' Well, probably the man or woman here and there who works with enthusiasm, deals honestly with other people, and who, above all, makes his chief interest an unselfish one, comes nearest to reaching the elusive goal which we all pursue, most of us unwisely and unsuccessfully.

"Platitudes," you say, "dull old platitudes which I have heard and read a thousand times!" Of course. But it isn't a bad thing to reconsider certain platitudes once in a while, especially, perhaps, just after a vacation, with fifty weeks, more or less, of working and scheming stretching on ahead."

People, Books and Doings.

A painting by Rembrandt, "A Young Man Rising From a Chair," has been purchased by Mr. Charles Taft, brother of President Taft. It is said the price paid was £100,000.

Several pictures by old masters were accidentally discovered recently in the Church of San Giuliano, Venice, by one of the engineers employed in the restoration work in St. Mark's. The pictures, painted by Tintoretto, Palma, Andrea Vicentino and Flammingo, had been missing since 1830, when alterations were made in the building.

In some parts of Portugal the shepherds, and sometimes men of other vocations, wear mantels made of straw, which envelop the entire body and keep out the heaviest rain.

The highest price ever paid for a single work at a book sale at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, has just been received for a copy of the 1773 six-volume

edition of the works of Moliere. It was a Grangerized copy, the artist's original drawing for the illustrations being bound up with it. It first appeared in the market in 1820, when it only fetched 1,200 francs. It was sold, for the second time, in 1844, and then 900 francs was the highest bid. At this last auction, however, the bidding started at 80,000 francs, and the lot was finally knocked down at 177,500 francs, or £7,100. The author never earned as much money as that in the whole of his life.

The talking postal card is the invention of a French engineer, and has become so popular in that country that the American rights have been secured, and the device will be placed in the cities of the United States. The person wishing to send a talking postal card to a friend enters the booth and talks into the machine that records the words on the specially-prepared postal card. When the recipient receives the card, a hundred or a thousand miles away, he, or perhaps she, takes the card to the nearest postal booth, and inserts it in a machine, which talks the message it contains. The record on the postal card is indestructible, and the exact voice of the sender is heard.—[Ex.]

The Japanese still continue to astonish Occidentals by the steadiness of their advance towards conditions recognized as ideal, if afar off, in Western lands. They now have complete rural free delivery; English is taught in all the schools; the pos-

Links with the Past.

I.

A most interesting reprint of a book published some years ago, by "One Who Has Kept a Diary," but now offered, with many valuable additions, under the title of "Collections and Recollections," by George W. E. Russell, was sent to me lately by a very old friend, to whom, as to myself, some of the names and events alluded to were familiar, either by hearsay in the years of our girlhood, or by the more personal knowledge of later years. The writer of this little volume, as a schoolboy at Harrow, as an Oxford graduate, by ties of relationship to a few, and friendship or acquaintanceship with others of the men and women of mark of whom he writes so pleasantly, had exceptional opportunities for gathering together for the information of his readers the incidentals, the here a little and there a little, the crumbs from the larger and more imposing-looking loaves, which, as the biographies of this great man or of that, have been offered for our intellectual delectation from time to time, and have since passed into history.

The world, while it has gained much, has also lost a great deal, since the writing of diaries has gone out of fashion, and since the advent of post cards, of telegraphic and telephonic communication, have made correspondence—real correspondence—almost a lost art.

Our author tells us that he had be-

lilac was "laylock." She called her maid her "ooman," and when she consulted the doctor, she spoke of having "used the 'potticary.'"

LORD BYRON.

"When I was a pupil at Harrow, in 1868," says Mr. Russell, "there was an old lady, still keeping a stationer's shop in the town, who had sold 'cribs' to Byron when he was a Harrow boy; and Byron's fag, a funny old gentleman, in a brown wig, called Baron Heath, was a standing dish on our School Speech-day, and once, at a London dinner, I happened to say in the hearing of Mrs. Procter (widow of Barry Cornwall, and mother of the poetess) that I was going next day to the Harrow Speeches. 'Ah!' said Mrs. Procter, 'that used to be a pleasant outing. The last time I went, I drove down with Lord Byron and Dr. Parr, who had been breakfasting with my father.' Mrs. Procter died in 1888." In 1887, there died at her house, in St. James's Square, Mrs. Anne Penelope Hoare, mother of the late Sir Henry Hoare, M. P., who recollected being at a children's party when the lady of the house stopped the dancing because news had come that the King of France had been put to death, her range of conscious knowledge extending from the execution of Louis XVI. to the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

A familiar figure, also, was that of Sir Walter Stirling, "A little old gentleman of ubiquitous activity, running about London with a yellow wig, short trousers, and a cotton umbrella." "I well remember," records Mr. Russell, "his saying to me, when Mr. Bradlaugh was committed to the Clock Tower, 'I don't like this. I am afraid it will mean mischief. I am old enough to remember seeing Sir Francis Burdett taken to the Tower by the Sergeant-at-Arms with a military force. I saw a riot then, and I am afraid I shall see a riot again.'"

SIXTH EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

An interesting entry in the Recollections tells us of "One of the most venerable and interesting figures in London, down to his death, in 1891, viz., George Thomas, sixth Earl of Albemarle. He was born in 1799, had played bat-trap-and-ball at St. Anne's Hill with Mr. Fox, and, excepting his old comrade, General Whichcote, who outlived him by a few months, was the last survivor of Waterloo."

This mention of the 6th Earl of Albemarle should not be without interest to Canadians, for, through his son and successor, the 7th Earl, having, when Lord Bury, married the daughter of our own Sir Alan Macnab, a strong link was forged between the family of Albemarle and Canada, resulting in their weighty influence being thrown into the scale when the idea, long cherished in the brain, and urged by the pen and voice of the late Mr. A. R. Roche, of the then Provincial Secretary's Office of Canada, culminated in the formation of the Royal Colonial Institute, some forty years ago. . . . May H. A. B. be forgiven for offering a little personal reminiscence of the gracious courtesy extended to herself by the 6th Lord Albemarle, when, on the occasion of its first annual meeting, and in recognition of her close relationship to the "real founder of the Royal Colonial Institute," his Lordship made a public acknowledgment of what he was good enough to term her "practical help by a willing pen in the furtherance of a work he believed destined to be of vast national importance, not only to the mother country, but to her colonies everywhere," a prophecy which undeniably has met its full and complete fulfilment, for the Royal Colonial Institute is now and must surely forever remain a living, breathing link of love, loyalty, and community of interests between England and her daughters overseas.

Upon the pages of Mr. Russell's delightful little volume appear the names of several of the distinguished



New Public School, Near Leamington, Ont.

A considerable departure from the too-familiar style of rural-school architecture. Plenty of grounds yet to be improved.

tal, express, telephone and telegraph systems are all Government-owned; and there is a movement afoot to establish church union. The latter will no doubt be easily accomplished, since the Japanese take no interest whatever in sectarian differences.

The greatest dog-owner in the world is Gustav Jovanovitch, the cattle king of the Russian steppes. For the protection of his 1,500,000 sheep, he employs no less than thirty-five thousand shepherd dogs of various breeds.

B. W. Matz, in the Fortnightly Review for August, gives some interesting facts regarding George Meredith, the novelist, as a publisher's reader of manuscripts. When acting in that capacity for Messrs. Chapman & Hall, he refused Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne." "Opinion emphatically against it," was his memo., recorded in 1861. From a literary standpoint, this book might be rated rubbish, but its sales have probably run over a million copies, and had the publishers accepted it, their profits would have amounted to at least £30,000; and had they enrolled Mrs. Wood as one of their authors, their earnings would have greatly exceeded £100,000 on her books. So that Meredith's error, from a monetary point of view, was a costly one.

gun writing his diary at twelve years of age. He had previously made and abandoned several crude attempts even before then, but his more serious endeavor was due to the fact that a young lady gave him a manuscript-book, attractively bound in scarlet leather—a gift, inspiring, with its advent, a resolution to live up to it. Amongst his first entries were: "Dear Kate came; very nice." "Kate is a darling girl. She kissed me." But soon Kate's name disappears, replaced by rougher appellations, such as "Bob," "Charlie," "Carrots," "Chaw,"—comrades at Harrow. To Harrow succeeds Oxford, and now more recognizable names begin to appear: "Liddon" and "Holland," "Gore," "Milner" and "Symington."

"Events, however striking," says the writer, "are only landmarks in memory. The real interest of one's early life is in its links with the past, through the old people one has known."

LADY ROBERT SEYMOUR.

Perhaps my most direct link was an old Lady Robert Seymour, who died in 1855, for she carried down to the time of the Crimean war the habits and phraseology of Queen Charlotte's early court. With her, gold was "gold," yellow was "yellow."

men who are recorded upon the books of the Royal Colonial Institute, as amongst its earliest members, only too many of whom, alas! have passed away. If my memory does not play me false, Capt. Francis Maude, R. N., was one of these. He is thus alluded to by the author: "When I began to go out in London, a conspicuous figure in society and on Protestant platforms, was Captain Francis Maude. He was born in 1798. He used to say, 'My grandfather was nine years old when Charles II. died.'"

Of Sir Moses Montefiore (also, I believe, an early Fellow of the R. C. I.), we are told that he had dined with Lord Nelson on board his ship, and vividly remembered the beauty of Lady Hamilton. The last time Sir Moses appeared in public was at a garden-party at Marlborough House, given on Saturday, and being restrained by religious principles from using his horses, and too feeble to walk, he was conveyed to the party in a magnificent sedan-chair, "that being," said Mr. Russell, "the only occasion on which I have seen such an article in use."

These are but some of the older names which connect the Royal Colonial Institute with the past, but year by year every colony is adding new links to the chain, the strongest of them all, perhaps, being the high recognition given to its national value, by the fact that His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. remains as its Patron, after having been, for many years before his accession to the throne, its Honorary President, and in that capacity, on more than one occasion, having presided in person over its meetings; and it is, of course, with His Majesty's approval, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales holds the office of President, not in any sense an honorary one, for H. R. H. is very keenly alive to the value of such an organization in the making of an empire.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Current Events.

The west wing of the House of Parliament, Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire on September 1st. It included the library, consisting of 15,000 volumes. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

A movement is afoot in Montreal to erect a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his lifetime. If carried out, the monument will be set up at St. Lin, the native parish of the Premier.

The North Pole has at last been reached by Dr. Frederick Cook, an American explorer, who writes to the New York Herald that he reached the long-sought point on April 21st, 1908.

A Swedish expert is at present in Canada, with proposals to establish furnaces for the electric smelting of iron ores, on the same principle as is now in successful operation in Sweden.

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.]

Attractive Cookery.

[Illustrations by kind permission of Boston Cooking School.]

The farm woman has little time to spend on extra frills and fixings, and wise is she if she "cuts out" every one possible without spoiling the home by too much bareness and severity; her health means more than furbelows, and she must have a little time for something besides housework. So if she manages a clean tablecloth, with a doily, and growing plant for a centerpiece, with a sprig or two of parsley or lettuce on meat plate or salad, that should be enough for ordinary occasions.

At the same time, where is the farm

woman who does not love a few extra decorative touches on the dining-table whenever possible, and what harm is there in keeping up with the times and finding out just what is being done by the modern artists in table decoration to render meal-time something more than a mere half-hour for "filling up"? State occasions come to every woman—a dinner party, or someone in to tea, and it is very nice to know all these things. Of course it is understood that knowing them need not shut out originality.

A very convenient utensil for anyone who makes a specialty of decorative cookery is the pastry-bag and tube. By means of it you can pipe icing or whipped cream on in any way you choose; or, indeed, soft mashed potatoes, etc., as may be seen by the accompanying illustration of "Fried fillets of fish, with mashed potato."

To make this dish you use any fish that strips free from the bones easily. Take from the bones and cut in pieces. Rub each piece with the cut side of an onion, and dip in French salad dressing. Drain a little, roll in flour, then in egg beaten with 2 tablespoons of water, then in fine breadcrumbs. Fry in deep fat, drain on soft paper, and place about a

mound of mashed potato. Finally decorate with potato, piped on as in the illustration, and serve at once.

French Dressing.—Three tablespoonfuls of olive oil or melted butter, 1 tablespoonful vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, dash of pepper. Mix oil, salt and pepper together, and slowly add the vinegar, stirring constantly.

Sliced tomatoes with salt and pepper are good, but if you want to give them a fancy touch, try the following: Peel the tomatoes and cut each into thick slices. Take a piece of cream cheese and roll it into balls, mixing in with it a few olives and some pickled red pepper, chopped fine. Arrange the tomato on lettuce, put three cheese balls on each, and pour a couple of tablespoons of French dressing on top.

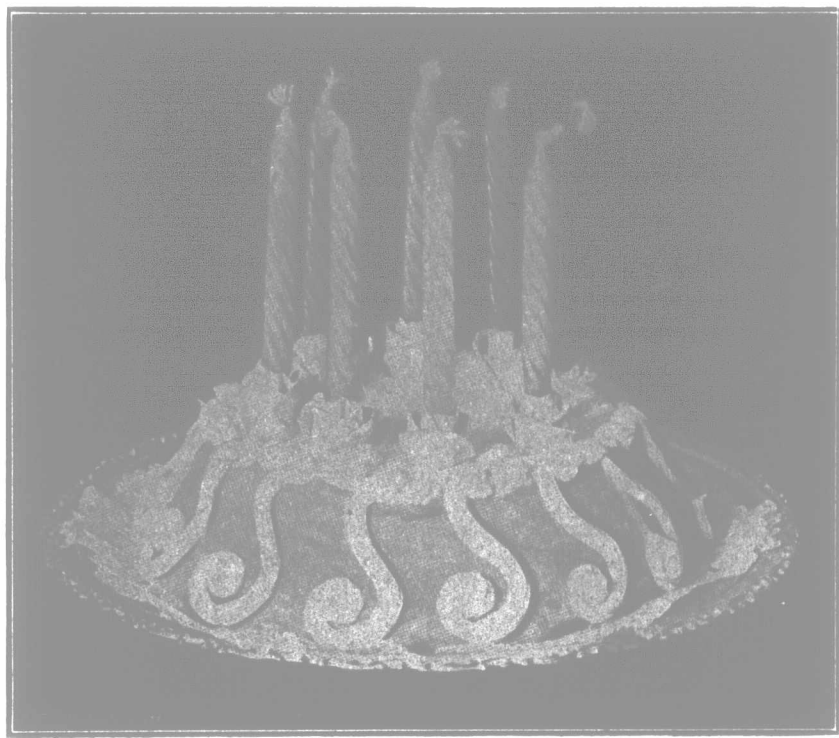
Tomatoes always make an attractive garnish of themselves. Some day when you want to make hash of left-over lamb or cold roast veal, try the following: Use the lean of the meat, and rub it through a chopper. Chop an onion and cook it in 2 tablespoons melted butter. Add salt and pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour. Stir until blended, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup stewed tomatoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water or broth. Stir until boiling, then add the meat. When hot turn on a dish and garnish with a few sprigs of celery and broiled or baked tomatoes as in illustration.

No doubt some of you raise muskmelons, and no doubt, also, that you sometimes serve them for dessert, or as an appetizer to begin breakfast with. Try them this way some day, and see how you will like them. Cut small ripe melons in halves, lengthwise, and take out the seeds. Carefully scoop out the edible portion, and cut it into bits, mix with a little sugar and place on ice with the shells for five minutes. Now set the melon shells on individual plates, half a melon for each person. Put in each a spoonful or two of the prepared melon, then a large spoonful of vanilla ice cream. Sprinkle with chopped nuts and serve immediately.

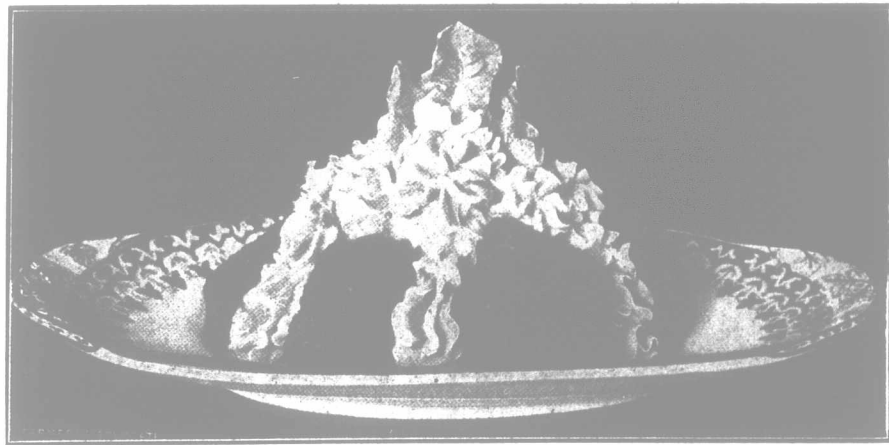
A very dainty dish is made of peaches and ice cream. Try it for dessert some hot day. Select large, choice peaches. Cut in two and cook in a syrup made of sugar and water, in the proportion of 1 lb. sugar to 1 cup water. Remove peaches as soon as tender, and let the syrup cook until thick. Have ready a sponge cake, with the center scooped out. Mix the crumbs with the syrup (when the syrup is cold), then put into the cavity. Have the peaches chilled, and place them above with the hollow side up. Fill the hollows with ice cream and serve.

A muskmelon and peach ice cream is made as follows: Remove skin and stones from 8 or 10 peaches and press the pulp through a ricer. Into $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of pulp stir $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Turn into a freezer, adding 3 cups thin cream, and freeze. Serve in halves of chilled muskmelons.

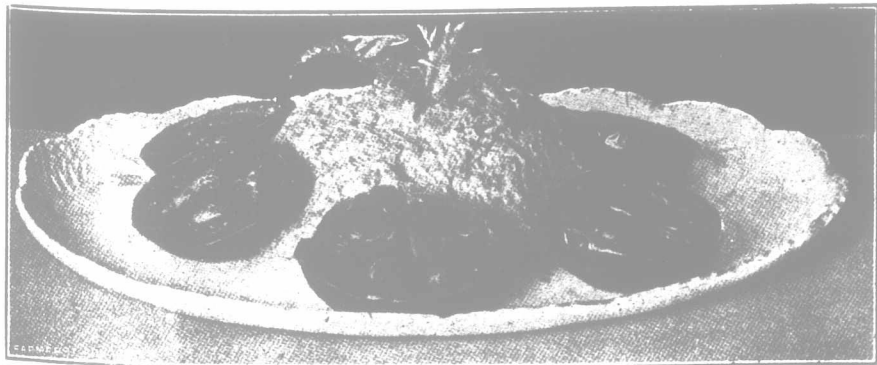
Sometimes a color scheme, into which even the eatables enter, is adopted. For instance, for a "red" tea, in autumn, use red dahlias for a centerpiece, and have the food, as far as possible, carry out the red scheme. A white-potato salad may have chopped beet salad arranged in a pattern on top. Red tomatoes may be made into little baskets filled with white cabbage or chicken salad,—the baskets to be arranged on individual plates, each basket resting on a bed of green lettuce or nasturtium leaves. If preferred, bright red apples may be used for salad cups. Cut the apples in two, or, if small, cut a thick slice off one



Child's Birthday Cake.
Decorated by means of pastry-bag and tube.



Fried Fillets of Fish with Mashed Potato.
Showing use of pastry-bag and tube.



Hashed Lamb and Tomatoes.



Tomato-and-cheese Salad.



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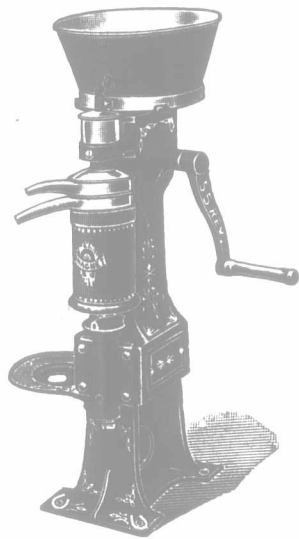
Then look at the MAGNET'S extra large bowl, which is supported at both top and bottom, when all others have only one end supported. A perfect Brake which circles the bowl. A SKIMMER in one piece that takes out all the butter-fat, at the same time separates all impurities, and the MAGNET is so easy to operate a child can turn it. If you buy a MAGNET, the size can be increased to larger sizes up to 1,000 lbs. an hour in the same machine, and a child can turn that size also. Your close examination will show that the MAGNET is not slighted in any part, and that each part is so built and fitted together that the machine will not wear out in fifty years.

It will cost you one cent to look the MAGNET over, and try it in your own dairy. Better spend the cent on a postal card now.

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end, and scoop out into cups. Fill with a salad made of chopped apple, celery and walnuts, mixed with salad dressing, and place the apples on individual plates on beds of celery tops.

To carry out the scheme further, glasses of raspberry vinegar may be served with the cake, which should be iced with white and dotted over with red preserved cherries. Other touches will suggest themselves.

Recipes.

Astrakhan Jelly.—Wash, quarter and core, but do not peel apples. Cook until soft with a very little water. Let strain overnight. To 1 pint juice use 1 lb. sugar. Let juice boil 15 minutes, then add the sugar previously heated in the oven, and boil for five minutes longer. Pour in jelly glasses and let cool. Finally pour melted paraffine over top, and seal.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles.—Take six large ripe cucumbers, cut in halves, take out all seeds and pulp, then cut remainder in strips. Let strips stand overnight with salt sprinkled over. Next morning, wipe each strip dry, and place in jar. Have 1 dozen red peppers prepared by removing seeds, and cut in small bits. Have also 1 fresh horse-radish grated, and about 1 lb. mustard seed. Sprinkle all these in with the cucumbers. Fill jars up with boiling vinegar. On the third morning, scald vinegar again, pour into jars and seal.

Cucumber and Potato Salad.—Cut cucumbers in thin slices and soak in cold water 1 hour. Cut some cold, well-salted potatoes in thin slices, using about half as many potatoes as cucumbers. Mix together and pour over them a good salad dressing.

Tomato Salad.—Peel the tomatoes, slice, and place a teaspoonful of salad dressing on each slice, which should be placed on a lettuce leaf; or mix sliced cucumbers and tomatoes together first.

Names for Boy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My husband is a subscriber of your valuable paper, and I take the liberty of asking you a couple of questions, hoping you will answer in your next issue. Your paper is certainly a great benefit to farmers. Kindly give list of short names for boys. Could you give a short article on nursing and care of babies, benefit of fresh air, etc.?

ANOTHER "ANXIOUS MOTHER."

Possibly you may find a name that will suit you among the following: Ross, Bruce, Allan, Keith, Kenneth, Lisle, Warren, Vivien, Edwin. Just now, however, the old names are most popular—Frank, Tom, Harry, Ralph, Will, Arthur, and, most popular of all, Jack. It is a good idea to give a boy a name that will be suitable when he is old as well as when he is a child. Few men of mature years care to be saddled with high-sounding or baby names.

As regards article on babies, we may say that this subject was exhaustively treated by our correspondents last January and February, also in a reprint from "Outing," which appeared in our issue of August 12th. Kindly refer back to these issues. We have still on hand some copies of Dr. Emmett Holt's famous book on the care of babies. The same will be sent to any subscriber on receipt of 75 cents for the book, plus 5 cents for postage.

We are sorry that the answer to your questions could not appear in our "next issue" as requested. Will correspondents kindly write us at least one month before a reply is required? Letters must appear in the order of their coming, as far as possible, and many must of necessity wait their turn.

Sunday-school Suggestions.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the first time I have ever ventured to write to your Nook, and I trust my question will be answered very satisfactorily by some earnest workers.

I would like to know through the interesting columns of your paper, some helpful suggestions for teaching and keeping interested a juvenile Sunday-school class. I have had charge of my class of twelve tiny tots for over a year, and my success during that time has been very evident, and I am very satis-

fied with my efforts so far, but am beginning to feel the need of some new suggestions lest my own efforts grow old. I will gladly give any help in any way I may, and to any one I may at any time.

"S. S. TEACHER."

From an Englishwoman.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often thought I would like to write a few lines; somehow, I don't feel altogether strange with you. We have "The Farmer's Advocate." My husband says he would not be without it, and I am sure I get as much pleasure from it as he does. The recipes and letters I find very helpful and interesting. I feel so sorry for "Lankshire Lass"; it must be trying not to be able to get about, but, oh, she seems very patient, and it is nice to think that we who are strong can help those sick friends, if only by being cheerful and loving toward them. I hope you will not mind me writing, for I am not very long from England, so have not so many friends. I hope you have enjoyed your holidays. Your account is very interesting. Now, I must be getting on, and not take up too much of your valuable space.

"STRANGER."

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Mind your writing? My dear "Stranger," no. We are only too glad to have you come and make some friends in our cozy corner. I do hope you will like this country when you have been here long enough to understand it. But I think you will. Nearly everyone does, and then from your letter we are sure you are just the sort of unassuming kindly little woman who is sure to make friends. Come again.

Birthday Party.

Dear Dame Durden,—I'm coming in just for a few minutes to your cozy Nook. It will just be a call this time, but perhaps I will stay longer the next, for there are so many bright and useful ideas for the farmer's daughter in it.

Now, could you give me some suggestions for the getting up of an afternoon birthday-party, for girls of from seventeen to twenty-one years of age, as to amusements and a light luncheon?

The one who is giving the party will be twenty-one on September 16th.

But, before I go, here is a simple but delicious recipe:

Caramel Pudding.—Dissolve 3 tablespoons cornstarch in one quart sweet milk, add 1 teaspoon salt, scorch 1 cup brown sugar (white will do) in frying-pan till deep brown, then stir in milk and cornstarch, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Flavor and pour into a mould which has been dipped in cold water. This will keep for days.

Durham Co., Ont.

POPPY.

Luncheon first? Adopt some color scheme, pink and white, red and white, yellow and white, or whatever you choose, and stick to it in flowers, icings, salads, etc., as far as possible. Have two or three kinds of sandwiches; e.g., chopped nuts, cheese mixed with chopped olives (if you like olives), and chicken chopped fine. Put a bit of lettuce leaf between the slices of bread in addition to the filling. Then have two kinds of cake, some macaroons and an ice cream of some kind. Finally tea, Russian or good hot tea with cream. One of the cakes should, of course, be the birthday cake, brought on "whole."

At a tea served in winter, or when the lamps are lighted, this cake should have lighted candles about it; just small tapers, one for each year of the girl's age, but in the afternoon this would not be effective.

At this time of the year, and in the afternoon, outdoor games will be best. Floral archery is a pretty game, if you can manage a homemade bow and arrows. Suspend tissue-paper flowers, backed with cardboard, as targets from trees, etc., and let the girls shoot in turns, a prize being given to the one who strikes the greatest number. Tennis, croquet, or even a baseball game will help out, and when the girls are tired, let them play the game of "Definitions," still popular, though played at the Court of Charlemagne. Let the girls sit round, and distribute paper and pencils among them. Ask each to write a question or ask for a definition. The papers are then folded and thrown into a basket, mixed up, then drawn out again, and the

SHOPPING IN THE CITY

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THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO

questions answered, the girls being accorded the privilege of signing a pseudonym if they choose. Again the papers are mixed up in the basket, and one is appointed to read them one by one. In case of a birthday party it is to be expected that some of the questions will bear on the one in whose honor the party has been made. Finally a prize is awarded to the one who has written the cleverest definition or answer. Dozens of games will suggest themselves. Anything will do, so long as

things are kept moving, and everyone in good humor, and a good luncheon provided to end up with.

From Another May Flower.

Dear Dame Durden.—It is needless to say I enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and especially do we appreciate the Ingle Nook. It seems to come very close to the busy woman. The contributors should be congratulated for

their sacrifice of time in order to give us all a helpful word.

Just at this season the farmer's family is almost too busy to read; but when they have a few moments they get "The Farmer's Advocate," and it truly needs something interesting to inspire the minds of tired bodies.

Dame Durden, your talk in July 22nd number was fine. I sometimes feel that the people on the farm are not alive to all their surroundings. They seem to think of nothing but the hard work they

must accomplish. We should open our eyes wider and broaden our minds. Think of the beauty surrounding every one of us. Could we not be charmed with the pretty flowers and various landscapes? The birds warble songs for us, and I wonder if we ever think of appreciating them. We have pure air and fresh food, which gives us health. Our blessings are so many. We know nothing of the needle, glove and clock system.

However, the labor problem is a serious matter. The farmer is almost



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forced to work very hard at the present time. In the home it is almost out of the question to get help. The majority of the girls prefer factory work, and I wonder why. A great many girls who are working in factories have little or no training in housework. It is quite possible that they may have homes of their own some day, and I venture to say the greater number will be "at sea."

We seldom pick up a newspaper but we read of insincerity in family life in some form. The husbands, wives and homes are unhappy. Do you think it would be at all unjust to attribute some of the cause to the training of the girls in the present day? A girl is far from perfection, even though she has B.A. attached to her name, if she has no knowledge of home-making and domestic science.

I trust that more of the mothers will take this matter into consideration, and instil the necessity of good housekeeping in their daughters' minds.

I was very much interested in Sunny Jim's Wife's description of the "over-dressed daughter," and wouldn't it be lovely if we could have a word from Sandy Fraser on the matter?

Peel Co., Ont. MAY FLOWER.

You see Sandy Fraser has anticipated you. Look elsewhere in this issue for his letter on the subject.

By the way, we have a whole bouquet of Mayflowers. You are "number three."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Mystery of Change.

Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed . . . for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.—1 Cor. xv., 51-53.

"Death is but the mediator Between the lower and the loftier life."

Who wants to stand still, in this world of mysterious change and progress? Why should we wish to go on living on the same plan of existence when all creation is constantly changing? Let us look at the question of the great change which we call "Death" in the light of modern knowledge. This body dies, and is scattered to the earth and winds and water. Its various particles are caught up into the substance of plants and animals. Who can gather them together again, and give us back the body that fell from the departing spirit like an out-worn garment?

St. Paul, in his wonderful resurrection poem—1 Cor. xv.—anticipates modern difficulties when he says: "But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bear grain . . . but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body."

How foolish we should be if we troubled ourselves about the whereabouts of the particles which this restless body we are living in tossed to the winds an hour ago, or last month, or ten years ago. Even here—here where we seem to be living day after day in the same material house—the voice of Science declares that our life itself is burning up or throwing away brick after brick, timber after timber, plank after plank. This body is never made up of exactly the same material two days together, and yet we continue satisfied in the certainty that God has given us our "own body." It suffers for past sins and follies, and grows strong by past care and holiness. If God can work this miracle of change—which still keeps us always ourselves—every day of our lives, we can surely trust Him when the body is no longer dropped piecemeal, but is put off suddenly.

"O, the hour when this material Shall have vanished like a cloud, When amid the wide ethereal All the invisible shall crowd, In that sudden, strange transition, By what new and finer sense Shall we grasp the mighty vision, And receive the influence?"

I have lately been reading a very fas-

inating book, "Among the Forces," which opens one's eyes to many of the mysterious changes which are taking place within us and without us, all the time. While reading it we realize that the change from solid matter to immaterial gas; and back again through various startling changes, to solid matter again, is an everyday commonplace in this magical universe. And if it were not for this continual change we should be dead beings in a dead world. The writer says that the solid metal we call zinc must be burned up by the application of acid before it can be free to work marvellous things for us. When it is too spiritual to be touched or seen by our physical senses, it rejoices in a mighty power that the heavy, clumsy, visible bit of zinc could never make use of. "It becomes electricity. How changed! It is no longer solid, but is a live fire that rings bells in our houses, picks up our thought, and pours it into the ear of a friend miles away by the telephone, or thousands of miles away by the telegraph. Burning up is only the means of a new and higher life. Ah, delicate Ariel, tricky sprite, the only way to get you is to burn up the solid body."

If that bit of zinc were endowed with human ambitions and ideas, how delighted it would be to find itself changed and spiritualized, able to perform amazing feats of power and swiftness which—in its former material condition—it could have no conception of. If a bit of metal can do such wonders—when it has gone through the mystery of change—who can tell what new powers God is holding in reserve for us when this body of our humiliation shall be changed, "that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself."

We are able to look ahead through the winter, in sure and certain hope of the new and changed bodies which will spring mysteriously out of the cold, dark earth, invigorated and filled with new life after their short sleep in death: "That which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die." Only by passing through the sleep of death can the hard, helpless grain gain power to push its way through all obstacles out into the light, clothing itself (with God's help) in a new and beautiful body, which it knew nothing of while it was shut up in the hard shell of its former existence. And "if God so clothe the grass of the field . . . shall He not much more clothe" His dear children? Can we not trust our wise Father to make all changes work together for our good, filling us ever with new powers and clothing us with more radiant loveliness?

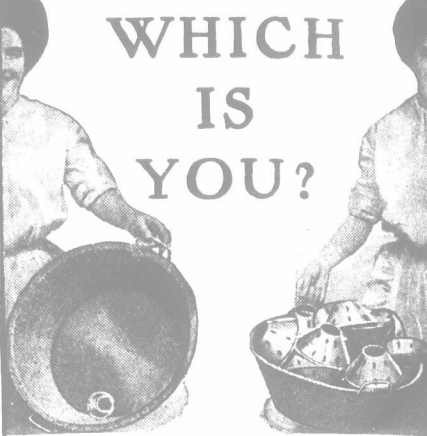
"Thanks be for doubt that ends In clearer light;
Thanks be for loss that lends Fresh faith to sight.
Grew not the fallow brown,
Spring stood afar;
Did not the sun go down,
Never a star.

"In the seed dropped abroad,
June liveth still."

The mystery of change is everywhere—everywhere but in God, Who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Even the things which appear to be solid and enduring are not really so. We are told by men who have looked into these things that the atoms which make up a bar of steel, for instance, not only never touch each other, but are moving about constantly, like bees in a hive, those in the center coming out and those on the outside going in. Things very evidently are "not what they seem," for if anything seems built to resist change, it surely appears to be a bar of steel.

Warren—the author of the book mentioned above—declares that the particles of steel can easily be moved about. He says: "A man's razor does not cut smoothly. It is dull, or has a ragged edge that is more inclined to draw tears than cut hairs. He draws the razor over the tender palm of his hand a few times, rearranges the particles of the edge and builds them out into a sharper form. Then the razor returns to the lip with the dainty touch of a kiss instead of a saw. Or the tearful man dips the razor in hot water, and the particles run out to make a wider blade, and, of course, a thinner, sharper edge."

If men can alter by the better, by such



WHICH IS YOU?

Which of these women is you?
One has consented to use a disk filled "bucket bowl" cream separator, and will spend twenty minutes twice a day washing the 40 to 60 disks it contains, as shown in the right hand pan.
One has insisted on having a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular and will spend only twenty seconds twice a day washing the tiny piece in the left hand pan—the only piece Dairy Tubular bowls contain.
Be the left hand woman. Insist on a Tubular.

29 Yrs

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog 193

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

POWDR PAINT
Of Special Value to Farmers.
Use It Outside and Inside Buildings.

There are thousands of OLD WEATHER-BEATEN houses, barns, sheds, hogpens, henhouses, etc. throughout the country that never saw a drop of paint, and it is for this class of buildings that Powdr Paint is especially adapted.

Such weather-beaten surfaces are rough, sun-checked and very porous, and are allowed to go unrepainted. AN EYESORE TO OWNER AND NEIGHBOR ALIKE, because the extra large quantity of oil paint required to cover makes its use too expensive to be practical.

But not so with Powdr Paint, it has so much body that one coat will fill the cracks and crevices even and smooth up the surfaces more perfectly than two coats of oil paint. This means that you can keep every part of your property up to the high-water mark of prosperity at a cost too small to remember.

Nothing suggests thrift and prosperity so much as well-painted buildings.

Full information and catalogue mailed on request to

THE POWDR PAINT CO., Toronto

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

CUT PRICES on White Leghorns and Mottled C. Anconas. Write your wants quick. Edmund C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

PURITY FLOUR

Use it for bread, pies, cakes, biscuits, everything

It's the champion all-purpose brand.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
 A PERFECT FLOUR
Purity
 PATENT CANADA
 TRADE MARK
 MANTOBA HARD WHEAT

means, a bit of hard, lifeless steel; surely God can be trusted when He lays His hand on us with gentle strokes, or plunges a trembling heart suddenly into some fiery trial. Good will come out of all changes, if we don't fight against God's ordering. Certainly some of the inevitable changes which alter our lives are trying. It is hard for one who has always taken the lead to be quietly dropped into the rear and forced to feel out-of-date. And yet progress is made along those lines everywhere. The energy and fire of youth can accomplish great things which would be impossible to those who are growing old. Do you want the great things to be done, or are you only ambitious to have the honor and glory of doing them? Be thankful if you have been allowed and helped to lay strong and safe foundations for any great work. What does it matter, though others may be praised for the building, and your part—the part that is so important for the lasting success of the undertaking—is hidden out of sight and forgotten? When the chaff, which has protected a grain of wheat, is no longer needed, it drops off and is thrown aside as a thing of no value. But the power of its work goes on without a break through the grain it has sheltered—and God does not forget. "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are laborers together with God. . . . I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon."

If we are really God's laborers, working with Him, under His directions, then change can have no terrors for us. He moves His workmen about as He sees to be best, giving them the special duty for which they are suited. If you have been devoting careful attention to the preparation of a precious stone for its particular niche in the glorious Temple of God—the House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—and it is unexpectedly lifted into its high position, can you not trust the Master-builder? Or if a more skilled laborer is needed, in the workshop of this world, to bring out all the possible beauty of the stone, surely you would not prefer to hinder its perfecting, only that you may have the pleasure of keeping the work entirely in your own hands.

Life would be far less interesting if it were changed, as it is, one long day of un-

Duchess

Night Gowns 50c. to \$7.50

In fine cotton, nainsook and bar check muslins—with long, short or ¾ sleeves—button front or slip-over—high or low necks—trimmed with lace or embroidery—and made large in every particular.

Ask your dealer for "Duchess" Night Gowns if you want daintiness, comfort and wear. Every garment guaranteed.

Write us if you can't obtain "Duchess" White Goods, Waists etc. in your city.

DUNLAP MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

Sherlock-Manning

Organ for church use has specially-designed case, special bellows that reduce pumping to a minimum, extra wide-tongue reeds that produce the famous S.-M. tone. Is capable of unlimited combination, unsurpassed for chorus work, and particularly adapted to solo accompaniment. Ask for particulars.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co.
 LONDON, ONT.

interrupted sunshine. We need darkness, to help on our growth; and God chooses for us how and where we are to serve Him.

"The Priests must serve,
 Each in his course, and we must stand
 in turn,
 Awake with sorrow, in the Temple dim,
 To bless the Lord by night. We will
 not fear
 When we are called at midnight by some
 stroke
 Of sudden pain, to rise and minister
 Before the Lord. We, too, will bless His
 Name
 In the solemn Night, and stretch our
 hands to Him."

DORA FARNCOMB.

With the Flowers.

Geraniums—Trumpet Vine.

We are subscribers to your valuable paper. Could you kindly let me know, through your columns, when is the best time to slip geraniums for winter flowering; also flowering balsams?

What is good to keep bugs off rose bushes?

Does a trumpet vine need a trellis, or will it grow up the side of a building?

Thanking you in advance,
 Essex Co. N. K.

Geraniums may be slipped for winter in August or September. They will grow if set at any time, but August or September slips should give flowers in winter.

The balsam is an annual, grown usually in gardens, and never slipped; but perhaps you mean the Impatiens Sultan, or Zanzibar balsam. If so, better raise it from seed. It flowers in about three months after seed is planted.

Whale-oil solution sprayed on the under side of the leaves will remove thrips; for rose-bugs or beetles, spraying with Paris green is effective.

The trumpet vine would need a trellis on the side of a building unless there were a veranda or some other support for it to grow along.

ARE YOU USING
**CRYSTAL
GRANULATED SUGAR?**

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

For preserving, culinary and all other purposes it has NO SUPERIOR. Your grocer can supply it.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Dominion Sugar Company, Limited
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO.

Agents Wanted!

ACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

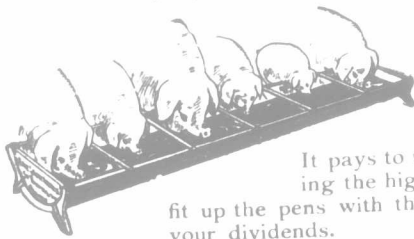
WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

Send for terms and sample copies. Specially liberal commission allowed for obtaining new subscribers.

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Galvanized Heavy Steel Hog Trough

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 FEET IN LENGTH.



This trough has no equal on the market. Made full length without a seam or rivet. Ends are cast iron, and will never wear out, and fastened to our trough by a patented device. Clean, sanitary, durable.

It pays to use up-to-date goods. Hogs are paying the highest dividends on the farm. Why not fit up the pens with the best improved devices and increase your dividends.

ERIE IRON WORKS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
If your dealer does not handle the goods, write to us for full information.

FLY KNOCKER

A sure and effective remedy against **Flies and Mosquitoes**. Is easily and quickly applied with any sprayer. **Guaranteed the best preparation on the market.** Protects animals effectually from the unendurable torments of **FLIES and VERMIN**. It is cheap. **ONE GALLON** applied properly will keep **25 COWS FLY FREE for 2 WEEKS**. Cows yield **ONE-THIRD MORE MILK** when sprayed with **FLY KNOCKER**. **PRICES: 50 cents quart, \$1.75 gallon. Freight paid.**

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Of the right modern kind, and fashionably bred. 5 bulls from 8 to 24 months of age, 3 of them fit for service—imp. sire and dams; also 12 heifers 1 and 2 years of age, all sired by Heatherman and imp. Pride of Scotland. **JOHN WATT & SON, SALEM P. O., ONTARIO, ELORA STATION.** Phone connection.



Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

The Easter Lily.

A writer in Home and Flowers has given the following method of raising the Easter Lily:

"First of all I selected a well-drained place in my garden. I then took a box about two feet deep and sunk it into the ground. For the pots I prepared a good soil of garden soil and well-rotted cow-manure, and a little sand. I put in good drainage, then filed the pot one-half full of the soil. I placed the bulbs in, sprinkled quassia chips all around the bulbs, and pressed the soil firmly about them. I then covered lightly with soil until there was just about one inch of space left in the pot. After this I set the pots in the box, put the cover on, and threw a piece of heavy oilcloth over it. I raised the lid and looked at them once a week. When sharp frost set in and danger of freezing, I piled the old sweet-pea and morning-glory vines over this covering. This made a very handy arrangement, and also easy to manage. When the soil seemed dry, which was seldom, I added more water.

"These bulbs were left in the cold frame until they formed their root-growth, and began to make their top growth. I brought them, then, to the light, and added soil enough to fill the pot. I had a sunny south window, and the lilies grew to a mammoth size, and produced from one to four extremely large blossoms on each plant. The stems were very strong, and did not need any supports.

"When the buds began to open I moved them to a shady corner, and the flowers kept beautiful for more than two weeks. After the blossoms died, I let the plant lie dormant until the leaves turned yellow; then I removed the bulbs from the soil. Those that were burst I planted in the garden a foot deep to form new bulbs for the coming fall. The solid bulbs I laid down in sand for the summer."

The above method seems worth trying. The severe frosts which occur sometimes during the first part of the Canadian winter, would, however, we think, necessitate the removal of the box to a cool place indoors before the necessary root-growth has been wholly formed, and, hence, before it is time to force. Common sense must be the guide as to this.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCK—CHRONIC COUGH.

1. Mare has soft, puffy swelling on the point of her hock.

2. She also has a dry, chronic cough.

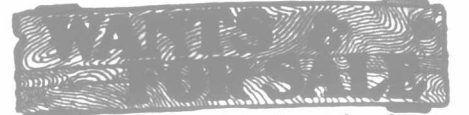
Ans.—1. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Rub a little of this well in once daily. You must be patient, as bunches of this kind are very hard and slow to reduce.

2. Give her every morning a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram gum opium, 20 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, or if you cannot administer a ball, dissolve the ingredients in a pint of warm water and administer as a drench.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

On July 5, a hot swelling appeared on horse's withers and he moved stilly. My veterinarian advised the application of ice, followed by a liniment. This reduced the heat, but the swelling is still there, and the horse cannot move his head and neck as he should.

Ans.—This is fistulous withers. No doubt pus is forming. An operation by a veterinarian is necessary. These are very tedious cases to treat, and often several operations are necessary. The length of time required to treat depends on the severity of the case. It requires from three months to two years, according to conditions, and, in the meantime, the horse will not be fit for use. As soon as pus forms, the quicker an operation is performed the better. The abscess or fistulas must be opened to their outlets.



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 figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BOYS WANTED—1,000 watches given free. One watch to every boy selling 25 copies of Canada's brightest illustrated magazine, the "Canadian Pictorial," at 10 cents a copy. The watch is a guaranteed nickel watch; stem wind; stem set; with serviceable chain. Bright boys all over Canada are working at this. Get busy before the watches are gone. No money needed. We send outfit free. The September "Pictorial" contains three thousand inches of photographs. Easiest magazine to sell; everybody wants it at sight; needs no argument. Send your full name and address and age on a post card, stating in which paper you saw this advertisement. Lots of other premiums to select from. Address: The Pictorial Publishing Co., Witness Block, Montreal.

COLLIE pups three months old. Imp. sire; working dam. Best breeding. Paul Merritt, Box 50, Beamsville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Small farm, best loam land. Convenient to school, railway stations and churches. Lot 12, con. 1, A. F. Edwards, Ferguson, Ont.

FOR SALE—Good 100-acre farm, with yield from oil over \$90 a month. Well fenced; well tiled; over 65 acres seeded down and in pasture. Gravel and sand deposit. House, stable, henhouse, etc. Continuous water supply. Natural gas. About 2½ miles from two stations, Grand Trunk; Plympton Township, Lambton Co. \$5,500. A genuine snap. Write: Moncrieff & Wilson, Petrolia, Ont.

GIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family. Apply to Mrs. W. W. Wilkinson, Blair Road, Galt, Ont.

MARRIED man wishes situation on stock farm in fall. Good plowman. Experienced in all farm work. References. Sate wages given. A. Grant, St. George P. O., Ont.

Help Wanted.

Intelligent man or woman to distribute circulars and take orders. \$2.00 a day and commission. Permanent. Edw. McGarvey, 290 Wellington St., W., Toronto.

PEA SEED WANTED

We are open to purchase a quantity of the following varieties of Pea Seed, viz.:

Alaskas, McLean's Advancer, Horsford's Market Garden, Coryell's Glory.

All must be true to name. Persons having these or any other varieties of wrinkle Pea Seed to offer will please send samples and best prices to the

SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, SIMCOE, ONT.

ARTHRITIS.

Cal, kept in pen that became damp during rain, has right knee and hip joint swollen and sore.

Ans.—This is inflammation of the joints, called arthritis, probably caused by the dampness mentioned. Recovery is usually slow, and in some cases does not take place. Keep her in dry, comfortable quarters. Give 8 grains iodide of potassium in a pint of sweet milk three times daily. Apply hot poultices to the parts, and rub well three times daily with camphorated liniment, which you can get from your druggist.

TRADE TOPICS.

Send for the catalogue of the New-Way Motor Co., Brighton, Ont., whose advertisement appears for the first time in this issue, if you are interested in gasoline engines. The "New-Way" air-cooled engine has no tanks to fill, no water to freeze. Made in 3½ and 7 horse-power sizes, and guaranteed in all climates.

RUBEROID ROOFING—Among the many kinds of ready roofing advertised, Ruberoid is one whose name is becoming familiar. The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, who manufacture this roofing, and whose full-page advertisement appears elsewhere, claim that Ruberoid is heatproof, coldproof, snowproof and rainproof. The first roofs of this material were laid seventeen years ago, and are still flexible, waterproof and weatherproof, and will look good for many years to come. A pan of coals emptied on a piece of this roofing will gradually die away to ashes without setting it on fire. By the use of Ruberoid cement which is sent with roofing material, edges are cemented down, making practically a one-piece roof. It costs little to lay, any ordinary person being able to do the work. Send for their free book, which tells all about the different roofing materials, stating advantages and disadvantages of each.

You Want Our Premiums!

Every Premium We Offer Is Exceptionally Good Value. We give greater value in our premiums than if you were paid cash commission. NOTE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS:

We Want New Subscribers!

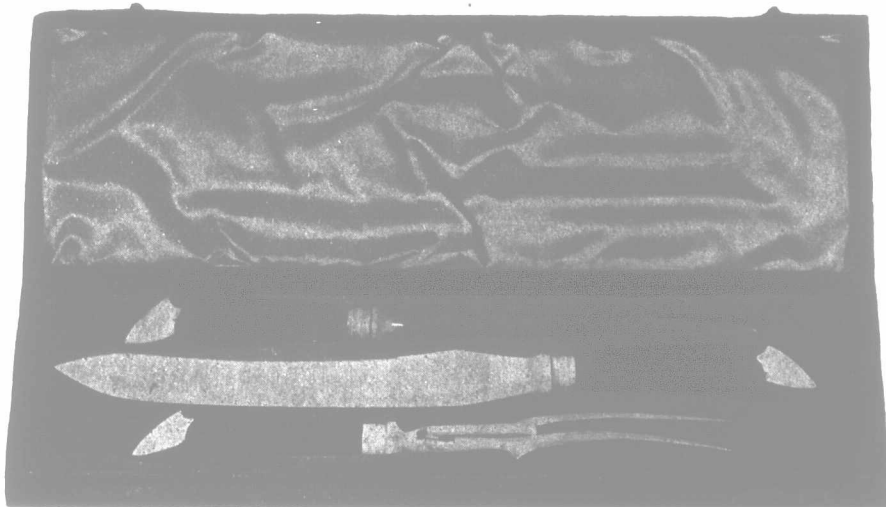
THE NUMBER OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS REQUIRED FOR PREMIUM IS MARKED OPPOSITE EACH.

40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES, manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber.

DICTIONARY. An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary. Cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. 2 new subscribers.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.



SET STAGHORN CARVERS. High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. 4 new subscribers.

"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people," Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 new subscriber.

NICKEL WATCH. Good timekeeper. This watch has taken well. 3 new subscribers.

MOUTHORGANS. Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. 1 new subscriber. Or choice of one Mouthorgan and one Compass. 1 new subscriber.

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.

SEND POSTAL FOR SAMPLE COPIES AND AGENT'S OUTFIT AND START TO CANVAAS AT ONCE.

The William Weld Company, Limited, London, Ontario.

The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

Copyright, 1897, by L. C. Page & Co. (Inc.)

(Serial Rights Secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.)

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

"Do not be angry, aunt," replied Fanchon, soothingly. "It was I counselled her to send for you, and I offered to fetch you. My mistress is a high lady, who expects to be still higher—Mademoiselle des Me-loises!"

"Mademoiselle Angelique des Me-loises—one hears enough of her! a high lady, indeed! who will be low enough at last! A minx as vain as she is pretty, who would marry all the men in New France, and kill all the women, if she could have her way! What in the name of the Sabbath does she want with La Corriveau?"

"She did not call you names, aunt, and please do not say such things of her, for you will frighten me away before I tell my errand. Mademoiselle Angelique sent this piece of gold as earnest money to prove that she wants your counsel and advice in an important matter."

Fanchon untied the corner of her handkerchief, and took from it a broad, shining louis d'or. She placed it in the hand of La Corriveau, whose long fingers clutched it like the talons of a harpy. Of all the evil passions of this woman, the greed for money was the most ravenous.

"It is long since I got a piece of gold like that to cross my hand with, Fanchon," said she, looking at it admiringly and spitting on it for good luck.

"There are plenty more where it came from," replied Fanchon.

Used Twenty-five Years and Still Good

ALWAYS INSTAL A PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

That is how a "Pease" Economy Furnace PAYS FOR ITSELF. Did you ever notice how people advertise "Pease Furnace" when they have a house that has our heating system to sell or rent? It's the strongest kind of an argument with the buyer or tenant. Let us put one in your house. Post yourself on "Pease" system,—and others—then decide.

Write To-day for Catalogue.

PEASE FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG Manufacturers Boilers, Furnaces, Combination Heaters, Etc. 1623

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. HARRIS, Business Agent, Quebec. "Close to Ottawa."

MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.

"Mademoiselle could fill your apron with gold every day of the week if she would; she is to marry the Intendant!"

"Marry the Intendant! ah, indeed! that is why she sends for me so urgently! I see! Marry the Intendant! She will bestow a pot of gold on La Corriveau to accomplish that match!"

"Maybe she would, aunt; I would, myself. But it is not that she wishes to consult you about just now. She lost her jewels at the ball, and wants your help to find them."

"Lost her jewels, eh? Did she say you were to tell me that she had lost her jewels, Fanchon?"

"Yes, aunt, that is what she wants to consult you about," replied Fanchon, with simplicity. But the keen perception of La Corriveau saw that a second purpose lay behind it.

"A likely tale!" muttered she, "that so rich a lady would send for La Corriveau from St. Valier to find a few jewels! But it will do. I will go with you to the city; I cannot refuse an invitation like that. Gold fetches any woman, Fanchon. It fetches me always. It will fetch you, too, some day, if you are lucky enough to give it the chance."

"I wish it would fetch me now, aunt; but poor girls who live by service and wages have small chance to be sent for in that way! We are glad to get the empty hand, without the money. Men are so scarce with this cruel war, that they might easily have a wife to each finger, were it allowed by the law. I heard Dame Tremblay say—and I thought her very right—the Church does not half consider our condition and necessities."

"Dame Tremblay! the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport! She who would have been a witch, and could not; Satan would not have her!" exclaimed La Corriveau, scornfully. "Is she still the housekeeper and bedmaker at Beaumanoir?"

WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

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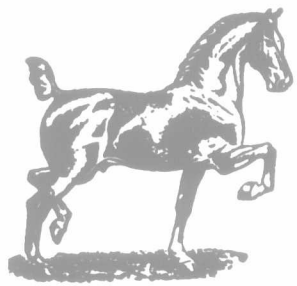
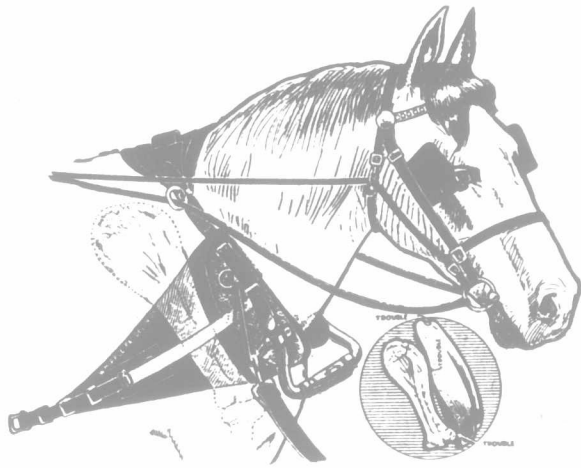
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Fanchon was honest enough to feel rather indignant at this speech. "Don't speak so of her, aunt; she is not bad. Although I ran away from her, and took service with Mademoiselle des Meloises, I will not speak ill of her."

"Why did you run away from Beaumanoir?" asked La Corriveau.

Fanchon reflected a moment upon the mystery of the lady of Beaumanoir, and something checked her tongue, as if it were not safe to tell all she knew to her aunt, who would, moreover, be sure to find out from Angelique herself as much as her mistress wished her to know.

"I did not like Dame Tremblay, aunt," replied she; "I preferred to live with Mademoiselle Angelique. She is a lady, a beauty, who dresses to surpass any picture in the book of modes from Paris, which I often looked at on her dressing-table. She allowed me to imitate them, or wear her cast-off dresses, which were better than any other ladies' new ones. I have one of them on. Look, aunt!" Fanchon spread out very complacently the skirt of a pretty blue robe she wore.

La Corriveau nodded her head in a sort of silent approval, and remarked: "She is free-handed enough! She gives what costs her nothing, and takes all she can get, and is, after all, a trollop, like the rest of us, Fanchon, who would be very good if there were neither men nor money nor fine clothes in the world, to tempt poor silly women."

"You do say such nasty things, aunt!" exclaimed Fanchon, flashing with indignation. "I will hear no more! I am going into the house to see dear old Uncle Dodier, who has been looking through the window at me for ten minutes past, and dared not come out to speak to me. You are too hard on poor old Uncle Dodier, aunt," said Fanchon, boldly. "If you cannot be kind with him, why did you marry him?"

"Why, I wanted a husband, and he wanted my money, that was all; and I got my bargain, and his, too, Fanchon!" and the woman laughed savagely.

"I thought people married to be happy, aunt," replied the girl, persistently.

"Happy! such folly. Satan yokes people together to bring more sinners into the world, and supply fresh fuel for his fires."

"My mistress thinks there is no happiness like a good match," remarked Fanchon; "and I think so too, aunt. I shall never wait the second time of asking, I assure you, aunt."

"You are a fool, Fanchon," said La Corriveau, but your mistress deserves to wear the ring of Cleopatra, and to become the mother of witches and harlots for all time. Why did she really send for me?"

"The girl crossed herself, and exclaimed, 'God forbid, aunt! my mistress is not like that!'"

La Corriveau spat at the mention of the sacred name. "But it is in her, Fanchon. It is in all of us! If she is not so already, she will be. But go into the house and see your foolish uncle, while I go prepare for my visit. We will set out at once, Fanchon, for business like that of Angelique des Meloises cannot wait."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Weird Sisters.

Fanchon walked into the house to see her Uncle Dodier. When she was gone, the countenance of La Corriveau put on a dark and terrible expression. Her black eyes looked downwards, seeming to penetrate the very earth, and to reflect in their glittering orbits the fires of the underworld.

She stood for a few moments buried in deep thought, with her arms tightly folded across her breast. Her fingers moved nervously, as they kept time with the quick motions of her feet, which beat the ground.

"It is for death and no lost jewels, that girl sends for me!" mut-

tered La Corriveau through her teeth, which flashed white and cruel between her thin lips. "She has a rival in her love for the Intendant, and she will lovingly, by my help, feed her with the manna of St. Nicholas! Angelique des Meloises has boldness, craft and falseness for twenty women, and keeps secrets like a nun. She is rich and ambitious, and would poison half the world rather than miss the thing she sets her mind on. She is a girl after my own heart, and worth the risk I run with her. Her riches would be endless should she succeed in her designs; and with her in my power, nothing she has would henceforth be her own—but mine! mine! Besides," added La Corriveau, her thoughts flashing back to the fate which had overtaken her progenitors, Exili and La Voisin, "I may need help myself, some day, to plead with the Intendant on my own account—who knows?"

A strange thrill ran through the veins of La Corriveau, but she instantly threw it off. "I know what she wants," added she. "I will take it with me. I am safe in trusting her with the secret of Beatrice Spara. That girl is worthy of it as Brinvilliers herself."

La Corriveau entered her own apartment. She locked the door behind her, drew a bunch of keys from her bosom, and turned towards a cabinet of singular shape and Italian workmanship which stood in a corner of the apartment. It was an antique piece of furniture, made of some dark oriental wood, carved over with fantastic figures from Etruscan designs by the cunning hand of an old Italian workman, who knew well how to make secret drawers and invisible concealments for things dangerous and forbidden.

It had once belonged to Antonio Exili, who had caused it to be made, ostensibly for the safe-keeping of his cabalistic formulas and alchemic preparations, when searching for the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life, really for the concealment of the subtle drugs, out of which his alambics distilled the aqua tofana, and his crucibles prepared the poudre de succession.

In the most secret place of all were deposited, ready for use, a few vials of the crystal liquid, every single drop of which contained the life of a man, and which, administered in due proportion of time and measure, killed and left no sign, numbering its victim's days, hours, and minutes, exactly according to the will and malignity of his destroyer.


La Corriveau took out the vials, and placed them carefully in a casket of ebony not larger than a woman's hand. In it was a number of small flasks, each filled with pills like grains of mustard seed, the essence and quintessence of various poisons, that put on the appearance of natural diseases, and which, mixed in due proportion with the aqua tofana, covered the foulest murders with the lawful ensigns of the angel of death.

In the box of ebony was the sublimated dust of deadly nightshade, which kindles the red fires of fever and rots the roots of the tongue. There was the fetid powder of stramonium, that grips the lungs like an asthma; and quinia, that shakes its victims like the cold hand of the miasma of the Pontine marshes. The essence of poppies, ten times sublimated, a few grains of which bring on the stupor of apoplexy; and the sardonic plant, that kills its victim with the frightful laughter of madness on his countenance.

The knowledge of these and many more cursed herbs, once known to Medea in the Colchian land, and transplanted to Greece and Rome, with the enchantments of their use, had been handed, by a long succession of sorcerers and poisoners, down to Exili and Beatrice Spara, until they came into the possession of La Corriveau, the legitimate inheritrix of this lore of hell.

Before closing the cabinet, La Corriveau opened one more secret draw-

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er, and took out, with a hesitating hand, as if uncertain whether to do so or no, a glittering stiletto, sharp and cruel to see. She felt the point of it mechanically with her thumb; and, as if fascinated by the touch, placed it under her robe. "I may have need of it," muttered she, "either to save myself or to make sure of my work on another. Beatrice Spara was the daughter of a Sicilian bravo, and she liked this poignard better than even the poisoned chalice."

La Corriveau rose up now, well satisfied with her foresight and preparation. She placed the ebony casket carefully in her bosom, cherishing it like an only child, as she walked out of the room with her quiet, tiger-like tread. Her look into the future was pleasant to her at this moment. There was the prospect of an ample reward for her trouble and risk, and the anticipated pleasure of practicing her skill upon one whose position she regarded as similar to that of the great dames of the Court, whom Exili and La Voisin had poisoned during the high carnival of death, in the days of Louis XIV.

She was now ready, and waited impatiently to depart.

The goodman Dodier brought the caleche to the door. It was a substantial, two-wheeled vehicle, with a curious arrangement of springs, made out of the elastic wood of hickory. The horse, a stout Norman pony, well-harnessed, sleek and glossy, was lightly held by the hand of the goodman, who patted it kindly as an old friend; and the pony, in some sort, after an equine fashion, returned the affection of its master.

La Corriveau, with an agility hardly to be expected from her years, seated herself beside Fanchon in the caleche, and giving her willing horse a sharp cut with the lash for spite, not for need—goodman Dodier said, only to anger him—they set off at a rapid pace, and were soon out of sight at the turn of the dark pine-woods, on their way to the City of Quebec.

Angelique des Meloises had remained all day in her house, counting the hours as they flew by, laden with the fate of her unsuspecting rival at Beaumanoir.

Night had now closed in; the lamps were lit, the fire again burned red upon the hearth. Her door was inexorably shut against all visitors. Lizette had been sent away until tomorrow; Angelique sat alone and expectant of the arrival of La Corriveau.

The gay dress in which she had outshone all her sex at the ball on the previous night lay still in a heap upon the floor, where last night she had thrown it aside, like the robe of innocence which once invested her. Her face was beautiful, but cruel, and in its expression terrible as Medea's brooding over her vengeance sworn against Creusa for her sin with Jason. She sat in a careless dishabille, with one white arm partly bare. Her long golden locks flowed loosely down her back and touched the floor, as she sat on her chair and watched and waited for the coming footsteps of La Corriveau. Her lips were compressed with a terrible resolution; her eyes glanced red as they alternately reflected the glow of the fire within them and of the fire without. Her hands were clasped nervously together, with a grip like iron, and lay in her lap, while her dainty foot marked the rhythm of the tragical thoughts that swept like a song of doom through her soul.

The few compunctious feelings which struggled up into her mind were instantly overborne by the passionate reflection that the Lady of Beaumanoir, must die! "I must, or she must—one or other! We cannot both live and marry this man!" exclaimed she, passionately. "Has it come to this; which of us shall be the wife, which the mistress? By God, I would kill him, too, if I thought he hesitated in his choice; but he shall soon have no choice

but one! Her death be on her own head and on Bigot's—not on mine!"

And the wretched girl strove to throw the guilt of the sin she premeditated upon her victim, upon the Intendant, upon fate, and, with a last subterfuge to hide the enormity of it from her own eyes, upon La Corriveau, whom she would lead on to suggest the crime and commit it!—a course which Angelique tried to believe would be more venial than if it were suggested by herself! less heinous in her own eyes, and less wicked in the sight of God.

"Why did that mysterious woman go to Beaumanoir and place herself in the path of Angelique des Meloises?" exclaimed she, angrily. "Why did Bigot reject my earnest prayer, for it was earnest, for a lettre de cachet to send her unharmed away out of New France?"

Then Angelique sat and listened, without moving for a long time. The clock ticked loud and warningly. There was a sighing of the wind about the windows, as if it sought admittance to reason and remonstrate with her. A cricket sang his monotonous song on the hearth. In the wainscot of the room a death-watch ticked its doleful omen. The dog in the courtyard howled plaintively as the hour of midnight sounded upon the Convent bell, close by. The bell had scarcely ceased ere she was startled by a slight creaking, like the opening of a door, followed by a whispering and the rustle of a woman's garments, as of one approaching with cautious steps up the stair. A thrill of expectation, not unmingled with fear, shot through the breast of Angelique. She sprang up, exclaiming to herself, "She is come, and all the demons that wait on murder come with her into my chamber!" A knock followed on the door. Angelique, very agitated in spite of her fierce efforts to appear calm, bade them come in.

Fanchon opened the door, and, with a courtesy to her mistress, ushered in La Corriveau, who walked straight into the room, and stood face to face with Angelique.

The eyes of the two women instantly met in a searching glance that took in the whole look, bearing, dress, and almost the very thoughts of each other. In that one glance each knew and understood the other, and could trust each other in evil, if not in good.

And there was trust between them. The evil spirits that possessed each of their hearts shook hands together, and a silent league was sworn to in their souls before a word was spoken.

And yet how unlike to human eye were these two women—how like in God's eye, that sees the heart and reads the spirit, of what manner it is! Angelique, radiant in the bloom of youth and beauty, her golden hair floating about her like a cloud of glory round a daughter of the sun, with her womanly perfections which made the world seem brighter for such a revelation of completeness in every external charm; La Corriveau, stern, dark, angular, her fine-cut features crossed with thin lines of cruelty and cunning, no mercy in her eyes, still less on her lips, and none at all in her heart, cold to every humane feeling, and warming only to wickedness and avarice; still, these women recognized each other as kindred spirits, crafty and void of conscience in the accomplishment of their ends.

Had fate exchanged the outward circumstances of their lives, each might have been the other easily and naturally. The proud beauty had nothing in her heart better than La Corriveau, and the witch of St. Valier, if born in luxury and endowed with beauty and wealth, would have rivalled Angelique in seductiveness, and hardly fallen below her in ambition and power.

La Corriveau saluted Angelique, who made a sign to Fanchon to retire. The girl obeyed somewhat reluctantly. She had hoped to be present at the interview between her


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E. A. A. Grange, V. S., M. S., Principal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

aunt and her mistress, for her curiosity was greatly excited, and she now suspected there was more in this visit than she had been told.

Angelique invited La Corriveau to remove her cloak and broad hat. Seating her in her own luxurious chair, she sat down beside her, and began the conversation with the usual platitudes and commonplaces of the time, dwelling longer upon them than need was, as if she hesitated or feared to bring up the real subject of this midnight conference.

"My lady is fair to look on. All women will admit that; all men swear to it!" said La Corriveau, in a harsh voice that grated ominously, like the door of hell which she was opening with this commencement of her business.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

GRANARY WEEVIL.

We have been troubled for some years with weevil in our granary. Have sprayed with creolin and whitewashed with fresh lime. Have not been successful in destroying the insect.

M. McA.

Ans.—Thorough fumigation with carbon bisulphide is recommended for this troublesome insect. This drug can be procured from most druggists. It has an offensive smell and vaporizes rapidly. The resulting gas is heavier than air, and is destructive of all insect or animal life. To fumigate the granary, all cracks should first be carefully closed, then pour carbon bisulphide into shallow dishes, set high up in the granary, close up door tightly and leave for two days. The gas is very inflammable, therefore no light of any kind should be brought near until thoroughly ventilated. Use one pound or more of bisulphide for every 1,000 cubic feet of space.

PAYMENT FOR COW.

I bought a pure-bred cow at an auction sale on first of April. This cow was bred Jan. 3rd, 1909, and I supposed she was in calf, as anyone would, seeing she had been bred three months. I only had her home a few days until she came in heat. I bred her several times, and I think she is in calf now. I gave my note, which is not due yet. I found out she had been milking for fifteen months, and am now satisfied the parties knew she was not in calf. If I had had any suspicion she was not in calf, I would not have bid at all. Am I entitled to a rebate? As it is, I will be keeping the cow about six months for almost nothing, as I had her about three months before I got her in calf. What is best to do?

M.

Ans.—From the statement submitted, we do not see that you have any recourse but to pay the note.

SELF-FEEDING HOPPER — MARKING CHICKS.

1. Kindly tell me how to make a hopper suitable for feeding whole grain to about twelve hens.

2. I have four pure-bred Barred Rock pullets, and the rest are highly graded. Could you tell me a satisfactory way of marking them so as not to spoil the look of them?

Ans. 1. The sloping lid, the back and the bottom of a self-feeding hopper are just the same as those of an ordinary box. Dimensions may be 18 inches high, the same in length, and 10 inches wide. The front is generally slanted inward, so that the hopper narrows towards the bottom, and between the lower edge of front board and the bottom of box there is a narrow space through which the grain works. A strip about 1/2 inch wide is nailed down to front edge of bottom board to keep grain from being scattered.

2. Leg bands for the purpose are sold by poultry-supply houses, and also little punches by which a small round hole is made in the web of the foot, between the toes.

CHEAP MONEY FOR UNDER-DRAINAGE.

Could you please inform me the Department to write to in regard to obtaining money for underdraining, as I saw an article in regard to same in one of your issues, in the spring, and have since lost track of it?

W. E. P.

Ans.—Address the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., asking for a copy of the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act.

RABBIT'S-FOOT CLOVER.

Enclosed find sample of a weed found on rich clay loam, after crop was harvested. Field is seeded with clover and timothy.

J. C. H.

Ans.—The plant proves to be Stone Clover, or Rabbit's-foot Clover (*Trifolium arvense*). This plant is occasionally found growing on dry, sandy spots. So far as we are aware, it never proves a serious pest, as it gives way readily to cultivation.

J. E. HOWITT.

BOOKS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1. Do you name fruit through the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate"?

2. Where could I get an up-to-date book on fruit and vegetable culture?

J. H. F.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Through this office. "Vegetable Gardening," by Green (\$1.05, postpaid), is an excellent little book on vegetables. A new book, by the same author, and at the same price, is "Popular Fruit-growing," though we have not at date of this writing received the copy expected from the publishers for review. For Ontario conditions, perhaps a preferable work is the bulletin, "Fruits of Ontario," prepared by Woolverton, and published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. A revised and enlarged edition of the same work is expected shortly from the press, published as a book for sale, by Wm. Briggs, and will be reviewed in these columns when it makes its appearance. The bulletin referred to is devoted quite largely to illustrations and descriptions of varieties, but also contains some excellent cultural notes.

SILAGE SPOILING AROUND EDGES.

I have a square silo, 14x14x36 ft. high, built in the barn; it is lined with one thickness of 1-inch matched pine on 2x8-inch studding, and has been in use for 18 years. When new it was painted with red paint and oil, once or twice. Several parties have examined it lately, and they say the timber is as good, apparently, as ever. The silage spoils around the sides for two to three inches in. Ten years ago I lined it from the bottom up 8 ft. with galvanized iron one thickness of building paper, painted well to be sure all was air-tight, thinking it would keep all from spoiling, but was disappointed, as we never saw any difference, and the iron requires painting often to prevent rust.

1. Are there any silos in use that keep the silage from spoiling around the edge?

2. I intend painting my silo before filling. What would you recommend painting with?

G. W. M.

Ans.—1. In a square silo the silage does not settle so well as in the round ones, and, therefore, is more liable to spoil around the edge, and especially in the corners. Perhaps you do not tramp as carefully around the edge as you might when filling. We have seen many silos in which the silage was good to the very edge. Well-constructed round cement or cement-block silos; tight wooden, stave or hoop silos; or, in fact, almost any properly-erected round silo, will keep silage with little or no loss, except near the top, providing the corn is cut, say, in half-inch lengths, ensiled in a not too dry condition, kept level, evenly mixed, and well tramped in filling, and fed out at the rate of 1 1/2 or 2 inches a day, care being taken to keep the surface level and undisturbed by jabbing fork or shovel beneath the layer to be daily removed.

2. Probably the paint you have been using is as good as any.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

Please tell me Andrew Carnegie's address. F. M. M.
Ans.—Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Sutherland, North Britain. It is extremely improbable that it will do you any good to write him.

LINING AN OLD SILO.

I have an old silo with some of the planks rotten in places. Would it be advisable to sheath it inside with tin or galvanized sheeting?
"LIKE TO KNOW."

Ans.—To sheath as you suggest would, for a time, make a fine job, but it is doubtful if it would be profitable, and, though not much is known as to what effect the acid would have on the metal, yet we should judge there would be risk in trying it. If any of our readers have ever tried lining a wooden silo with this or other material, we should like to hear from them.

PREPARING FOR ALSIKE.

I wish to seed a field to alsike that is hilly clay soil, present crop peas, fairly clean, except for foxtail and a few Canadian thistles. What course would be best to pursue to insure a good catch of clover, to be sown next spring? Would it be wise to manure in the spring, as I have none to apply this fall?
C. H. H.

Ans.—Cultivate or plow shallow as soon as possible, so as to start weed seeds and check thistles. Keep clean throughout the fall. Towards winter plow a fair depth. If you have short manure, by all means apply it in spring, as it will very materially improve the chances for a good catch. Cultivate or disk thoroughly in spring, and sow rather thinly with barley. Have the surface as fine as possible so that every seed of alsike may have a chance to grow.

A field such as yours seems to be from the description, would be ideal for the growing of alfalfa. It delights in dry clay soil.

SEEDING SCHOOL-GROUNDS.

We want to seed down our school-grounds this fall if possible, about three-quarters of an acre. The soil is new land, black muck and clay; very fertile; was plowed last fall and disked twice and harrowed three times on two different occasions this summer; is in good tilth; is exposed to the south and protected from the north-west winds, and will be covered with snow all winter. Under these circumstances, do you think it wise to seed this fall, and what seeds and quantities would you recommend?
Algoma. TRUSTEE.

Ans.—In the fall-wheat region, timothy sown in the fall succeeds splendidly, and probably Kentucky blue grass would survive the winter also. In Algoma, of course, the winter comes on earlier, but still we would advise trying this fall, sowing at once, and if there is failure, it can, without much loss, be re-seeded in spring. If you have no objections to timothy, would recommend 4 lbs. timothy, 10 lbs. Kentucky blue grass, and one pound each of white and alsike clover.

ERECTION OF LIGHTNING-RODS

I do not know how I could possibly get on without your valuable paper. Whenever I want any advice, on anything pertaining to the farm, or farming and stock, etc., etc., I get out the pile of "Farmer's Advocates," and, by the aid of the indexed number, I soon have quite an encyclopedia to choose from.

Of course, one must be careful, and adapt things to suit the circumstances, which generally vary; also use a little common sense, and perhaps not believe everything he reads. But I cannot see how any farmer, young or old, can get along without "The Farmer's Advocate."

Have been much interested in the different theories regarding lightning and lightning-rods this past spring and summer. Some of the other farmers around here are very naive on this subject, also, and with a couple of large barns being burned in a couple of weeks, with very heavy loss, and many of the best barns around not added.

Two of us have ordered a quantity of No. 9 soft galvanized wire for making

rods. Could you please let us know, through "The Farmer's Advocate":

1. If there is any firm from which we could get this No. 9 soft galvanized wire that would be less liable to rust than the common wire as used for fence braces? Some of it lasts for years, and some rusts very quickly. I would think they could sell enough during the next few years to make it pay for a little trouble.

2. Can we get anything better, or more convenient for fastening rods to building, than driving two spikes, say four-inch ones, part way (crossed), then lay wire in the V and bending the heads together?

3. What is best to use as tripods?

4. Would you rod a building with metal roof, or just fasten rod to each end of roof by means of band of tin soldered, and then to ground?
F. S.

Ans.—1. We know of none. The buyer, if he can see the wire he is getting, might choose between different bundles. Telephone wire can be procured from some large dealers, and it is what is called double galvanized, the zinc coating is heavier than ordinary. Nothing but No. 12 size is used for this purpose, so that in making lightning-rod from it, many more wires would have to be used to be equally effective. It costs but little more than common galvanized wire.

2. Staples can be used, and a cork placed under the rod. It is unlikely that you could get from the lightning-rod manufacturers any supplies, though they make convenient fasteners.

3. Blacksmith-made iron tripods are used.

4. If a metal roof is connected with the ground by a rod at each of its four corners, nothing better need be desired. If there are metal eave-trough and conductor pipes, a reasonable measure of safety would be assured by making metallic connections between the lower ends of conductor pipes and damp earth below.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE U. S. FARMERS' YEARBOOK.—

We have just received a copy of the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a bulky volume of 822 pages. The book contains 23 new and original papers on topics pertaining to agriculture, which, with illustrations, occupy 304 pages. These papers are of real value, giving much useful and reliable information. The Yearbook also includes a general report of the operations of the Department. Besides these, there is an appendix, including the organization of the Department, a directory of the leading farmers' organizations, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, etc.; a brief review of the weather conditions prevailing in all parts of the country during the year; an account of the prevalence of insect pests and fungous diseases; a report of the progress made in soil survey work, in forestry, and along other important lines; and a very complete collection of the latest reliable statistics of crops, animal products, exports, imports, etc.

However the Americans are in the matter of tariffs, they are certainly generous with their publications, these being sent almost as freely to this side of the line as to their own people.

GOSSIP.

H. T. Rigney, Devizes, Middlesex Co., Ont., has purchased from J. Crouch & Son, horse importers, of La Fayette, Indiana, the imported German Coach stallion, Fredolin, for \$3,300. This horse is one of the grandest specimens of the Coach horse that can be found any place, being of beautiful conformation, great size, and a show horse in every way. He has been a leading prizewinner at many of the important horse shows in the United States.

A STICKER.

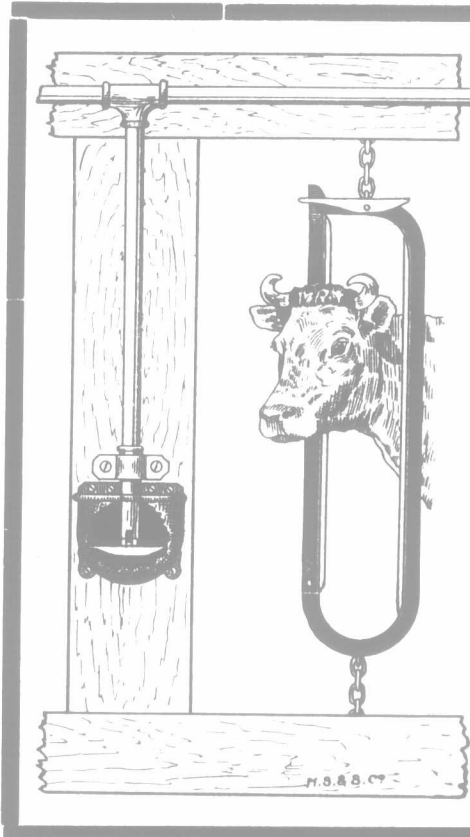
Why is a man walking down street with the hat he wore when a boy in one hand and a pot of glue in the other like George Washington?

Give it up.

He has his little hat yet (hat chet).

Ha, ha! I see. But what has the pot of glue to do with it?

That's the sticker.



IT PAYS

To make your stock comfortable. Any progressive dairyman will tell you that

U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their cost many times over by increasing the profits from your herd

U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

ACORN COW BOWLS are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.



Willow Bank Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, imp. Joy of Morning = 32070. Also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year.

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

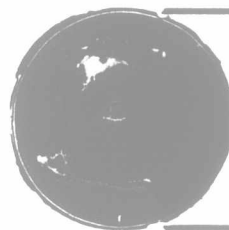
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 62042 = (9066) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 62708 = 283004 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.



SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

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

1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario. Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT. Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SHORTHORNS

Belmar Parc.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittyton Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C.P.R.

MAPLE LAWN SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country.

F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STA. ALSO WALDEMAR STA.

Shorthorns and Leicesters

A number of choicely-bred young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams and imp. sires. And an extra good lot of rams and ewes of all ages, in show trim. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

Imported Bull! Geo. Amos & Sons,
MOFFAT, ONTARIO.



To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytton Victor =50093= (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address: John Brydone, Milverton, Ont.

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.
Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns
We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, Broadbooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls.

STONELEIGH STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Choice young things of both sexes. Write for wants, or come and see. E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford Sta., G. T. R.; Beeton Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns Two red bulls, 12 and 16 months, by imp Protector, at low prices. Lincoln and Oxford Down ram lambs, choicely bred, sired by St. Louis prizewinners. MCFARLANE & FORD, Box 41, DUTTON, ONTARIO.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.

Fairview Herd Centre and Hillview Holsteins

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13 08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.
E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.
NEAR PRESCOTT.

For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires are Brookbank, Butter Baron and Bonheur Statesman. Their dams and sires' dams and grandams average over 24 lbs. butter testing over 4 per cent. in 7 days.
P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta. Ont. Long-distance phone, Burgessville.

World's Champion Bred Bull
WILL HEAD THE
HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS!

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices.
WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners, Ont.

Holsteins FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented.
H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

MAPLE GLEN Holsteins For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/4 to 26 1/4 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.85 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (2489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins Herd headed by the **ONLY BULL** in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26-30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. **W. D. Breckon, Mgr.**

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS! Head of herd, Pietertje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26 09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPPSVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. **R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.** Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, reasonable.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write
H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Holsteins For Sale: Ten females. Cows and heifers to calve this fall and winter. Cows and heifers bred to Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd.
DAVID RIFE & SONS HESPELER, ONTARIO.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days; 87.6 lbs. milk in one day. Prince DeKol Posch, his dam has official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. **J. W. RICHARDSUN, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale: Our stock bull, Earl Denton, 5 years old; large, vigorous and a good sire. Sired by Arthur's Golden Fox. Also a yearling sired by Earl Denton, out of good young cow.
WM. WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

DON'T Buy a **HOLSTEIN BULL** till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

Brampton Jerseys
Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

LAME HOG.
Hog, six months old, has been lame for some time on left hind leg. There is no swelling, and I can see no reason for lameness. Lately he walks on left leg and carries the right. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—This is probably an attack of rheumatism, and little can be done in the way of treatment for relief, other than providing a dry and clean sleeping place, and give a level tablespoonful of Epsom salts in feed once a day for a week.

WILD CARROT—WILD CHICORY.
Enclosed you will find two weeds, the root and flower of one, and the stalk and blow of the other. They both showed themselves in a meadow this year for the first time. They have grown about two feet since the hay was cut, and from one single root about a half inch at the ground, spread out ten to eighteen across at the top. Would like to know what they are and if they are a bad weed. **S. G. H.**

Ans.—The specimens prove to be: (1) Wild Carrot—the white-flowered plant with the root present. Though not usually a serious weed, it is occasionally troublesome in pastures. (2) The blue-flowered weed of which the stem only was sent, is Wild Chicory, or Succory. Although usually a roadside weed, it sometimes spreads to cultivated land, and becomes quite a serious pest.
O. A. C. S. B. McCREADY.

Veterinary.

URINARY TROUBLE—BULL WITH LEATHERY SKIN.

1. Three-year-old colt frequently voids whitish, creamy-looking urine.
2. Young bull, in good condition, and looking well, seems to be hard and leathery in his skin. **R. W. B.**
Ans.—1. This is not a serious condition. It can be corrected by giving 3 drams nitrate of potassium once daily for three or four days, but the condition is liable to recur. A more permanent cure can be effected by giving 1 1/2 ounces tincture of hyoscyamus in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily, as long as required.
2. This is doubtless the normal condition of the skin, and, while undesirable, nothing can be done to alter it. **V.**

GOSSIP.

H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que., whose advertisement appears in this issue, reports about 150 pure Shropshires on hand, and, in order to make room, is offering them very low. He has also some fine St. Lambert Jerseys.

CHOLERA SERUM STANDS TEST.

After a thirty-day test at Kansas City, conducted under the most rigid supervision of the United States Government and the Kansas City Stock-yards Co., the efficacy of the serum discovered by Dr. M. Dorset, a Government specialist, for the prevention of hog cholera, has been demonstrated. Of a "poison squad" of thirty-five hogs, the thirteen which were not treated at the beginning of the test are dead, and the twenty-two which were treated are perfectly healthy in an isolated pen at the stock-yards. The twenty-two hogs were subjected to every conceivable form of exposure to cholera, and the thirteen which succumbed to the disease died in the pens with the twenty-two at various times during the progress of the test.

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:
"Catchin' many, pard?"
The bishop, drawing himself to his full height, replied: "Brother, I am a fisher of men."
"You've got the right kind of bait, all right," was the fisherman's answer.

Had Stomach Cramps

Would Roll on the Floor in Agony.

Mr. Wm. Kranth, contractor and builder, Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—

"Having read some of the testimonials of cures effected by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, I thought it advisable to say a word of praise for its merits. Some years ago I was much troubled with stomach trouble and cramps. I used to roll on the floor in agony, and on one occasion I went into a faint after suffering intensely for four hours. A short time after this, in driving to town, I was attacked again and had to lie down in my rig, seeking relief.

"When I reached the drug store I asked the druggist for a quick remedy and laid behind the counter until relief came. The remedy I received from the druggist was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Whenever, after that time, I felt cramps coming on, I found speedy relief in the above mentioned remedy, and I am now cured of this dreadful malady. The bottle is small, but its contents effect a marvelous cure. I can recommend it highly for the cure of cramps."

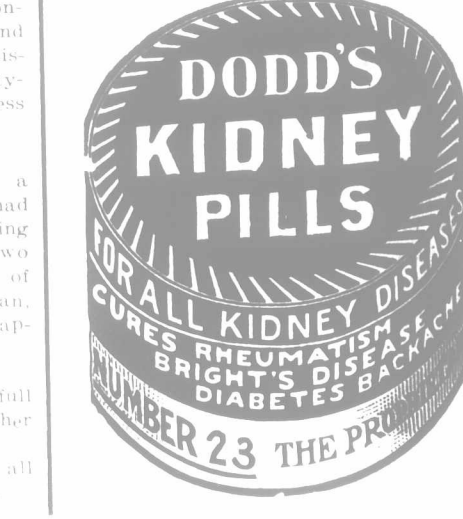
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for 64 years. It is not a new and untried remedy. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. Refuse substitutes. They're dangerous.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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 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**

A travelling salesman died very suddenly. His relatives telegraphed the undertaker to make a wreath—"The ribbon to be extra-wide, with the inscription, 'Rest in Peace' on both sides, and, if there is room, 'We shall meet in heaven.'"
The undertaker was out of town, and his new assistant executed the order. It was a startling floral piece that turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra-wide, and bore the inscription: "Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room we shall meet in heaven."—G. R., Leith.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MEANING OF "MONTH" IN A CONTRACT OF HIRING.

If a farmer hires a man for a month, does he only have 26 working days to put in, or does he have to work a calendar month, there being 27 working days in the month? J. B., Ontario.

Ans.—He must work a calendar month.

FIREPLACE CHIMNEY.

I am wanting to erect a fireplace in connection with my house. As there is no room inside, the chimney will have to be erected outside the house. There is an unbroken gable, with an eastern aspect, up which it can be built. What would be the best material to have the masonry done in, and what should be the dimensions of the opening? I have been thinking of using cement and cobblestones. In that case, what proportion of sand would the cement require? F. P., Ontario.

Ans.—I think brick would be a little better than cement in one way, the brick is not as good a conductor of heat as cement, and consequently a brick chimney would be a little warmer, and would be less likely to "sweat" than a cement chimney. On the other hand, the cement would probably be a little more durable and less likely to discolor, so that on the whole there is not much choice as to material. If using cobblestones in the construction, the mortar should be pretty strong, 2 or 3 of sand to 1 of cement. The size and shape of opening will depend somewhat on the fuel. If using hard coal, the chimney may be lined with oval tile, 8 inches by 11 inches, or round tile 10 inches in diameter; if wood or soft coal, it should be 12 inches square inside, to allow of the chimney-sweep getting inside to clean it, and it should be smooth-coated. WM. H. DAY.

GASOLINE ENGINE TO RUN HAY-FORK.

Would a 2 1/2-horse-power gasoline engine have power enough to pull a hay-fork rope at the same speed and with the same power as an ordinary team of horses? I would like to have engine power and horse power compared, if space will permit. S. S., Ontario.

Ans.—A 2 1/2-horse-power gasoline engine would handle a hay fork with load somewhat better than an ordinary team.

In the early days of the steam engine, when it was desired to compare the work done by engines with that done by horses, a large number of horses were actually tested to determine the average rate of work of a horse. The work done by engines was also measured, and when these two facts were obtained, it was an easy matter to compare the work done by an engine with that done by the average horse; but engine manufacturers, not wanting to overrate the power of their engines, added quite a large percentage to the average work of a horse, determined by the tests mentioned, and took this large horse-power as a standard by which to rate their engines, the result being that an engine will usually do the work of more horses than she is rated at. Gasoline engines are rated by the same standard horse-power as steam engines, and, besides, all reputable manufacturers allow 25 per cent. or more for overload, and, consequently, a 2 1/2-horse-power engine should handle either a little larger load than a team, or else handle the same load a little faster. As a matter of fact, there are firms manufacturing gasoline engines equipped for hay-fork work. A large drum is connected with the engine shaft by means of gears, and the rope winds on this drum, raising the loaded fork. I have consulted a large firm of manufacturers of gasoline engines, and they inform me that a 2 1/2-horse-power engine will handle a load of 1,000 pounds, or half a ton, readily. This is, perhaps, larger than the average hay-fork rigging will stand, and will require a tension on the rope about equal to that necessary to pull a single-furrow plow in fairly-stiff sod, which is in the neighborhood of 500 lbs. The engine getting a good start while taking on the slack rope, is able to exert extra power on starting the load when extra power is needed. WM. H. DAY.

SAILING SOW—ALFALFA.

Have a sow two years old which recently had pigs. About twelve hours after farrowing, I gave her half a peck of whey, with a quart of shorts, which she ate, but she refused to eat any after, till about three days, when she ate a few mouthfuls, and gradually increased. The first day she would not eat, she was puffing. Then she got weak and quit puffing. She got so weak that she could not get up without help. She had been out in a pasture till three or four days before she had her pigs. She had a nice litter of pigs, and is raising them well. She had one litter before and had no trouble.

- 1. Would you advise breeding her again?
2. What is the weed I enclose? It is a rare thing around here. This stem grew in the field since the meadow was mowed this summer.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The probability is that the heat of the weather was the cause of the puffing and the weakness. We should judge that it would be reasonably safe to breed her again, as under other conditions the trouble might not recur.

3. The plant submitted is not a weed, but a specimen of the valuable fodder plant, alfalfa.

FOXTAIL IN HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.

Bought what was supposed to be Hungarian seed from a seed merchant, now I have a field of foxtail, with a few stalks of Hungarian scattered through it. What protection has the farmer in buying seeds? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The seed trade of Canada is regulated by the Seed Control Act, which has been in force since 1905, and which defines the quality of grass and clover seeds allowed to be sold within the Dominion. As the law now stands, no standard for purity is fixed for Hungarian grass, except that defined by Section 6, which requires that all seeds of forage plants containing weed-seeds named in Section 6 of the Act, in a greater proportion than one to 1,500 of the good seeds, shall be plainly labelled with the names of the weed-seeds contained. The object of this is to prevent seedsmen from selling stock contaminated with noxious-weed seeds, without first making clear to the farmer the nature of the impurities.

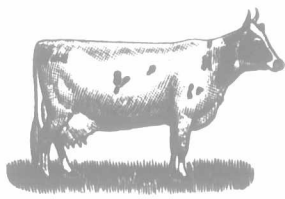
Foxtail is not considered a very noxious weed, and is not mentioned in Section 6 of the Act; hence there is nothing to prevent a dealer from legally selling grain and grass seed containing a certain proportion of foxtail seed. However, if the case mentioned is as bad as you state, you can probably hold the dealer responsible, and should instruct your solicitor to bring an action against him for damages.

SAND PILES.

What is the best method for constructing sand piles for use under a light building on clay soil. Give particulars.

- 1. As to dimensions, method of driving the wooden piles which are to be taken out and replaced by sand; method of capping—that is, how is sand distributed from sills to piles—fineness of sand, etc.
2. Upon what principle does the bearing power of sand piles depend. Give any opinion you have as to the usefulness of these piles. H. C. H., Ontario.

Ans.—1. I have never heard of such a thing as "sand piles," nor is there any mention of them in the Standard Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Encyclopedia Americana, or Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics. I have consulted two members of the staff of the School of Science in Toronto, and also written to the Editor of the "Canadian Engineer," and none of these three men have ever heard of such a thing as "sand piles." I think probably the enquirer means concrete piles. They may be made in mould and then lowered into place by washing a hole with a jet of water under high pressure, the piles being gradually let down as the hole is washed deeper; or a form of sheet iron may be forced into the desired position and the concrete made in the form in proper place. The concrete piles are not driven, as the blows would break the concrete. "The Canadian Engineer," of July 9th, contains some general information on various kinds of piles, of which concrete piles are one. WM. H. DAY.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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.



A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers

Were never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We have two choice August and September, 1908, bulls on hand, also some just dropped. FEMALES any desired age. Young pigs of both sexes; good ones ready to ship. As we expect to exhibit at the leading fairs, we will be pleased to meet with intending purchasers and others, and let them examine our herd.

Phone in residence. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write:

W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont. Trout Run Stock Farm.

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO—15798—AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

Shannon Bank Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Am now offering young bulls and heifers, true to type and high in quality. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. Tran & Son, Locust Hill P. O. & Sta., Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires

Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Dangerous Relief



Many people believe that when a drug gives relief it is doing good. That's a big mistake. Drugs can only give temporary relief, and it is always at the expense of the nerves and vital organs.

If you have a pain or an ailment of any kind, you don't want to fool with it with the belief that you are getting well when you are not. That's all you do when you dose yourself with drugs.

It is easy enough to stop a pain by stupefying the nerves with poisonous dope, but the pain will return as soon as the stupor passes off. You can force a weak organ to act by giving it a powerful stimulant, but you can't restore its natural strength that way, and it will be weaker than ever when the drug stops working.

That is why temporary relief is dangerous. Drugs do not remove the cause of disease, and every minute that they give relief the disease is getting a firmer hold upon the system. As long as the cause remains the trouble stays there, and the only way to get rid of it is to assist nature. Nature wants strength, vitality, power to fight disease and drive it out, no poisons, which only make it worse.

Electricity is Nature's medicine, and the proper use of it will restore you to perfect health.

My Electric Belt is a scientific appliance for saturating the body with electricity while you sleep. The current is powerful in its action, but is soothing and pleasant to the nerves. For hours at a time my Belt sends the glowing electric fire through the nerves and vitals, renewing the energy and giving to every weak organ the power to do its work as nature intended.

It cures all such troubles as lumbago, sciatica, nervousness, rheumatism, insomnia, varicocele, weakness of any kind, and stomach, kidney, liver and bowel disorders.

Dear Sir,—Since wearing your Belt, now three months, I am very pleased to tell you that my health has greatly improved. My back seldom hurts me now. I have gained flesh and look brighter and healthier than I have been for a very long time; and I can also sleep—oh, so well. For five years I can honestly say that I never knew what it was to have a proper night's rest, not until I wore your Belt, and I am confident that it can only be the Belt. To all persons suffering from insomnia I most strongly recommend it—such a boon as it is. IDA E. MILLER, King Edward Hotel, Elk Lake, Ont.

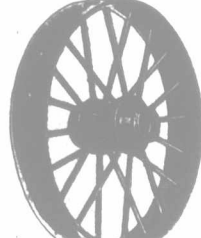
GET THIS FREE

Cut out this coupon and mail it to me for my free 80-page book about my treatment. This book is beautifully illustrated with pictures of well-built, robust men and women, showing how my Belt is applied, and explains many things you should know regarding the cause and cure of disease.

I'll send the book, closely sealed, absolutely free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Please send me your Book, free. NAME ADDRESS (Write plain.)

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE"



Replace Your Broken-down Wheels With Our Wide-tire Steel Wheels.

Have you a wagon that is all right except for the wheels, which are either worn-out or rotted to pieces? Then, why not get a set of our Low Wide-tire Steel Wheels? They are made to fit any axle. Lighter, stronger, more durable than wooden. Make your wagon good as new. Catalogue sent you free if you say so.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!

Our D. J. Campbell intends placing a selection on exhibition at Toronto. Intending purchasers are cordially invited to inspect our lots, believing we can show first class stock and quote tempting prices.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.
CLAYFIELD Buy now of the **Champion Cotswold Flock of America, 1906.** Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS** Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

For Sale: Dorset Horned Sheep
One ram lamb. One aged ram. Also some ewes. All registered.
Chas. E. Wilson, Box 92, Port Robinson, Ont.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.
JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from Imported and Canadian-bred stock, show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.**

Springbank Oxfords Our flock is 80 strong, and purchasers can have their selection. Among them are a number of 1 and 2 shear rams, also 1 and 2 shear ewes and lambs, both sexes, sired by imp. Cowley Courtier. A high class offering. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta.**

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE. Ram and ewe lambs, from eight to ten dollars each, including pedigrees. Also heaving rams, ewes, at reasonable prices. Also some fine St. Lambert Jerseys for sale. For particulars write: **H. F. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton P. O.**

American Shropshire Registry Association.

HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.
Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.
Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

Farnham Oxford Downs

The **Champion Flock for Years.**
Our present offering is 110 yearling rams; 20 of these fit for the show-ring, and are grand flock-headers. Also 50 yearling ewes, and a number of good ram and ewe lambs. They are all registered and by imported sires or g. sires imported, and a number from imported dams. Our prices are reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.
Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.
The ideal mutton sheep for early-maturing lambs. Improve the quality of the fleece and mutton of your flock in the cheapest way. Select a Southdown ram to head your flock now, and get a good one.
Long-distance Telephone. **ROBT. McEWEN,** BYRON, ONTARIO.

Large White Yorkshires
Am offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

MORRISTON & TAMWORTHS
Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding.
Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and sale delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.**

Willowdale Berkshires!
Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES Present offering: 2 young bulls, 9 months old, at \$75 and \$80 each, both sire and dam first-prize winner at Durham County Fair. Several heifers from 2 months to 3 years old. Prices very reasonable. One registered Clydesdale mare 7 years old, supposed to be in foal again to one of the best horses in the country; regular breeder. A few choice Tam. sows in pig, due in Sept., and a lot of choice young sows from 2 months to 6 months old; all sired by imp. Cholderton Golden Secret-Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. My imp. hog for sale. Long-distance telephone in house. **A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES
For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **Joshua Lawrence,** Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.

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

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine. Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S. C. W. Leghorns.
Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO.
Bell 'phone in residence.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES
Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD,** C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.
Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

Monkland Yorkshires We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.
Some figures compiled from returns made under the provisions of the Massachusetts State law for the first time give an approximate idea of the enormous dimensions of the meat-packing industry. According to the returns which the meat-packers have themselves made, the gross sales of their different products at all their plants of the five largest of them is, in round figures, as follows:

Swift & Co.	\$250,000,000
Armour & Co.	240,000,000
Morris & Co.	110,000,000
National Packing Co.	100,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	80,000,000
Total	\$780,000,000

The value of the total output of the combined meat-packers is shown by comparison to be greater than the gross sales of the United States Steel Corporation, which, in its biggest year, 1907, reached \$757,000,000. While the amount of business done by the meat-packers is something stupendous, the percentage of profits turns on a small margin, best estimates making it not to exceed 3 per cent. of gross sales. These figures, so far as they refer to one well-known establishment, are corroborated by the exhibits made in a recent statement offering a bond issue, which is now being placed, although that statement showed that the volume of business for 1908 had shrunk quite a little from what it had been in the preceding year of 1907.

GOSSIP.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Que., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs, whose advertisement appears in this paper, writes: "The Short-horns we are offering for sale consist principally of last year's heifers and this year's crop of bull and heifer calves. The former are a nice, straight, well-bred lot, mostly a good red or roan in color, and should prove satisfactory to their future owners, not only on account of their quality, but from the prices we are offering them at. We are slightly overstocked, and have also had a crop of hay somewhat below the average, so find it necessary to reduce our stock. A few of the yearlings are by our old stock bull, Nonpareil Victor 2nd =34534=, the balance by our present bull, Golden Crescent =72325=. The latter, a handsome red, is long, straight, and nicely formed, with good hair and hide, and is an excellent feeder. Our Shropshire lambs are by Redpath 287993. There are some good specimens of the breed in the lot. There are also several shearlings for sale. We will be pleased to give any information to intending customers, or to have them visit us."

PAPER FROM BAMBOO.

The growing need for new papermaking fibres, which is becoming more acute every year, has awakened a fresh interest in the possibility of utilizing bamboo. Since 1905, the Government of India has been conducting some practical and extensive inquiry into this projected industry, and much of the progress accomplished is recorded in a pamphlet by R. W. Sindall, technical adviser to the Government of India.

The value of bamboo fibre for the manufacture of paper has been determined and acknowledged for many years past, but the exploitation of this material on a commercial and organized basis has not yet received the serious attention of paper-makers to the point of installing a pulp mill. Of recent years, the possibility of a wood famine, and the resulting increase in the prices of wood pulp, has emphasized the necessity for creating a systematic industrial enterprise.

For centuries, the Chinese and other Eastern Nations have employed bamboo for the production of hand-made papers. An experiment by the Government of Burma in 1908 was pronounced a success. After treatment, a paper was produced of sufficient strength and finish to be used for special kinds of printing, particularly lithography. The Government of Burma is now prepared to entertain offers from persons desirous of erecting manufacturing for the conversion of bamboo into wood pulp.

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Total	\$780,000,000

The value of the total output of the combined meat-packers is shown by comparison to be greater than the gross sales of the United States Steel Corporation, which, in its biggest year, 1907, reached \$757,000,000. While the amount of business done by the meat-packers is something stupendous, the percentage of profits turns on a small margin, best estimates making it not to exceed 3 per cent. of gross sales. These figures, so far as they refer to one well-known establishment, are corroborated by the exhibits made in a recent statement offering a bond issue, which is now being placed, although that statement showed that the volume of business for 1908 had shrunk quite a little from what it had been in the preceding year of 1907.

A quarantine recently declared by the United States Department of Agriculture on Kentucky on account of the disease known as scabies in sheep, has been modified so as to permit the reforwarding in interstate commerce of shipments from other States of sheep that are free from scabies and from exposure thereto, and that in transit through Kentucky are unloaded at points in that State, provided such unloading shall be into pens or yards which have been specially cleaned and disinfected for the purpose, under the supervision of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and which have been specially designated and approved for that purpose by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Sheep are most useful in the destruction of weeds, of which they eat far more species than other classes of live stock. From this standpoint, the value of a flock of sheep on every farm can scarcely be over-estimated, for not only will sheep, if given an opportunity, clear the main part of the farm of undesirable weeds, but they will forage in the fence corners and out-of-the-way places which, though so often overlooked, serve as a breeding-ground to keep the fields supplied with weed seeds. The beauty of this kind of eradication is that the farmer has not to pay a man to do it, but rather the sheep will pay him for the privilege in wool and lambs and mutton. The proprietor of a large horse and cattle farm once said that, although his main profits were derived from the heavier classes of stock, yet he could not afford to get along without a flock of sheep to keep the pasture from running to weeds.

J. A. BOAG & SON'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

The high-class character of Clydesdales imported by John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont., has been recognized and appreciated by the breeders of this country for many years; and of this year's importation we are bound to say the firm have excelled any former importation for great size, flashy quality and unexcelled breeding, as a synopsis of their pedigrees will show. Homestake is a bay three-year-old, by the great Silver Cup; dam by the world-renowned sire, Prince Sturdy. This is an exceptionally sweet-turned horse, of faultless mould and superb quality—just the kind to catch the eye, and, withal, will make pretty near up to the ton in weight. Honest Labor is a bay two-year-old, by the champion Hiawatha; dam by the far-famed Sir Everard; granddam by the £3,000 champion, Prince of Albion. His four nearest sires are H. & A. S. champions, certainly one of the most royally-bred Clydesdales alive, and he looks like a coming champion himself, as he has great size, heaps of draft character, is quality all over, and a faultless mover. King Saul is a bay two-year-old, by the renowned champion, Everlasting; dam by that noted sire of winners, Petruccio, by Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales (£73). This is a colt with the happy blend of size, character and quality—a right good kind. Angelo is a bay yearling, by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride; dam by Knight of Drumlanrig. Here is a coming show horse, remarkably smooth and stylish, the making of a big, smooth, quality horse. The balance of the importation was made up of six fillies. Rosadene is a bay three-year-old, by Sir Maxim; dam by Royal King. This is a right good filly, up to a big size, smooth to a turn, and stands on a faultless bottom. Parthian Lass is a bay two-year-old, by Baron Winsome; dam by Northesk. This is a grand filly, big and smooth. Bessie McIntyre is another bay two-year-old, by Baron Borgia; dam by Ormonde. Molly Edwards is another bay two-year-old, by Baron Rothschild; dam by Prince of Aries. Seldom, indeed, have the equal of these fillies been landed in Canada. Among them are high-class show material. A mighty interesting pair are two black yearlings, exceptionally well matched, and a pair chokeful of quality. Ruby Rose is by Ruby Pride; dam by Hiawatha. Edwardina is by Edward Darnley; dam by Sir Everard. There is no better breeding than this pair has, and they should certainly go together.

Quality of English Wheat.

The quality of English wheat is engaging the attention of the National Association of Millers, and the committee is carrying on a series of experiments in wheat culture in different portions of the United Kingdom, writes our English correspondent. The results so far attained were the subject of a paper at the Chester meeting of the Association, entitled "Ideal British Wheats." An ideal wheat was defined as that which best suits the requirements of the grower and miller, with due regard to the customers' preferences in bread. The consumer wants a large and shapely loaf, well aerated. To produce such bread, the flour must contain a high percentage of nitrogenous matter, and such flour is colloquially termed "strong" flour.

In the last thirty years the standard of strength has increased, but the strength of English wheat has decreased. The result is that when English wheat is plentiful, the price is low compared with the better grades of foreign wheat. Flour made exclusively from English wheat is usually a drug on the market. The Association is trying to remedy this state of affairs, and bring about a combination of high quality and great yield in home-grown wheat. It is claimed that experiments prove that under average English weather conditions, wheat of great strength can be produced with no sacrifice of yield or quality and quantity of straw; in some cases the straw was even improved.

To test the result of environment, two well-known varieties of wheat—Square Head's Master and Red Lammas—were grown under similar conditions on seven soils. The environment did materially affect quality, but the better wheat (Red Lammas) was least affected, and soil for soil yielded better quality in greater or less degree. This shows the hereditary influence of breed to be of immense importance. A great many foreign wheats have been tested, but very few maintained their original strength under English conditions. Amongst the few, Canadian Red Fife was the best of the strong foreign wheats, and seems to be able to maintain its great strength indefinitely. White Fife, on the other hand, degenerated rapidly, and this is attributed to its being a recent hybrid, as yet unfixed, so far as heredity is concerned.

That the wheat plant has an inherent selective capacity in absorbing nutriment from manures is well established, and certain mineral salts affect the "strength" of the gluten. What seems easier than to improve wheat by manuring!—but so far Nature has asserted her authority and barred the way. On the Rothamsted plots, where manuring experiments have been carried on for so long a period, the manuring sometimes slightly improved the quality. In some cases the effect was disastrous, and, judging by baking tests, the best flour came from the continuously-unmanured plot. The manuring tests are to be continued.

It is often said that by cutting early, or on the "green" side, wheat is improved in quality, on account of the supposed excess of starch in dead-ripe grain. Careful experiments show that wheat of several varieties, when allowed to become dead ripe, did not show a diminished proportion of nitrogen to starch. Microscopical and bakehouse tests confirmed the general results of the chemical analyses. Quick-ripening is said to cause great strength, and some Manitoba wheats seem to confirm the impression, though Indian wheat shows no such strength. To test whether the strong wheats are those which grow quickly, a dozen varieties were grown which could be planted either in autumn or spring. There was no difference in strength in the spring-sown grain, so spring sowing cannot be regarded as a means of bettering the quality of wheat in England. Fife wheat maintains its fine quality in England, no matter whether spring or autumn sown, and it is a distinctive spring wheat in Canada.

He was told by the young woman about his fine coat, and called her attention to a calf perched far away. "That calf is only a few weeks old," he said. "Isn't he a beauty?" "Only six weeks old!" questioned the young lady in amazement, "and walking so soon?"

—this bird's eye view shows one mighty useful plow—

The Two-Furrow Disc Plow That Runs Easiest

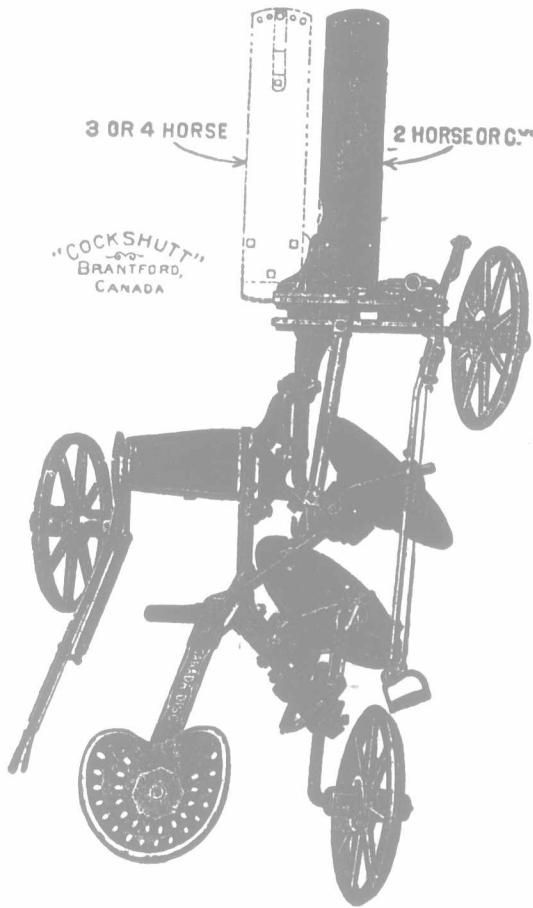
Notice the bracing that gives great strength to the frame. Note the levers, placed handy and fitted with helper-spring to work easily.

Like all Cockshutt implements this 2-furrow disc plow comes to you ready to go to work—no expert adjustment needed—simply follow the simple directions. Will plow the driest and hardest ground—you needn't wait on rain to put the soil in shape for a seed-bed.

No lost motion about this plow; nothing complicated; unskilled labor can run it right. Adjustable hitch for two, three or four horses.

Wheels are absolutely dust-proof; disc bearings are extra long to save wear and friction, and have ball-bearings to take up end-thrust. That saves a whole lot of horse-power. Draws lighter than you'd think possible—much lighter than any mouldboard plow.

This is but one of the more than 120 styles of Cockshutt plows; and the line also includes many other farm-implements of the kind you ought to get acquainted with right away. Let us send you a catalog—free and post-paid. Please write us direct. Address:



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Fifty Dollars Spent for My Shingles

ADDS \$500 TO THE VALUE OF ANY HOUSE OR BARN

ANY building good enough to be roofed right is too good by far to be roofed with wooden shingles. No building worth carrying fire insurance on deserves any roof less good than "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Simply because—

"Oshawa" Shingles, of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel, make the only roof that absolutely and actually will be a good roof for a hundred years. If any "Oshawa"-shingled roof shows the least sign of leaking in twenty-five years, this company will replace that roof with a new roof, free. That's the kind of a written guarantee you get when you buy "Oshawa" Shingles—and there's \$250,000 back of the guarantee.



Thousands of "Oshawa"-shingled roofs cover farm buildings, residences, public edifices, churches, all over Canada.

They make a roof handsome enough for any building whatever—and it is the most practical of roofs—for the simple reason that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof can NOT leak.

It can't leak, because, to start with, it is made of extra-heavy, extra-tough steel, special galvanized. The galvanizing makes these shingles wholly proof against rust—and rust is the only enemy steel has when it's used for roofing. That Pedlar-process galvanizing makes it needless to paint an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. Long years of weather-wear won't show on these shingles. That one item of paint saved—of the need for painting away with—saves you the



entirely done cost of an "Oshawa" shingled roof in the first few years it's on any of your buildings. And just remember—it will be a good roof for a hundred years. Such a roof is not only rain-proof, snow-proof and fire-proof, but it is wind proof. It makes any building it covers warmer in winter and cooler in summer—because—

The Pedlar four-way-lock—every shingle locked to adjoining shingles under-



G. A. Pedlar

neath, on all four sides—makes an "Oshawa"-shingled roof practically one solid sheet of steel, without a crevice or a crack.

That keeps out the slightest suspicion of moisture—it keeps out the winter winds and keeps in the warmth—and in summer it wards off the sun's rays—won't let them get through.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934.

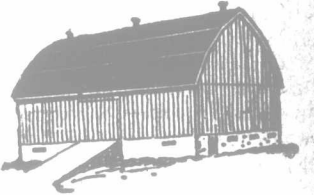
And "Oshawa"-shingled roofs are fire-proof—as a matter of course. How could you set fire to a roof of solid sheet steel? The fire-insurance people will make lower rates on a building protected by "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. That saving alone will pay for the roof within ten years.

Some think a corrugated iron roof is fire-proof and about as good as an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. That isn't so. We make corrugated iron roofing—and it's all right, for its kind. Nobody makes any better. But corrugated iron isn't the roof for a farm building—nor for any building that is meant to stand a long while. It is a good enough roof for structures that are meant to last only a few years—but only "Oshawa"

Shingles are sure to last a hundred years, and are good for a century.

Another thing about these shingles:—They make a building lightning-proof—insulate it far better than any lightning-rod system ever could. Last year lightning destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of farm property. Not a cent of that loss could have happened if the buildings that were struck had been roofed right, which means roofed with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles.

Maybe you think the first cost of these shingles is so high as to outweigh all the savings they make and all the merits they have? Would it surprise you to know that you can "Oshawa"-shingle any roof for \$4.50 a square? A "square" means 100 square feet—an area 10 by 10 feet.)



Just about the price of AI cedar or cypress shingles—and they'll be rotted to dust before even the first ten years of the Pedlar guarantee have passed. An "Oshawa"-shingled roof will outlast ten wood-shingled roofs—and be a better roof every minute of the time, in every way a roof ought to be good.

Anybody can put on these shingles—a hammer and a tinner's shears are all the tools necessary. It is impossible to get them on wrong—you'll see why when you send for a sample shingle and a book about "Roofing Right." Suppose you send for the book and the sample today—now. Booklet No. 16. It will pay you to

get at the real facts about the right roof.

Pedlar products include every kind of sheet-metal building materials—to o many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?



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