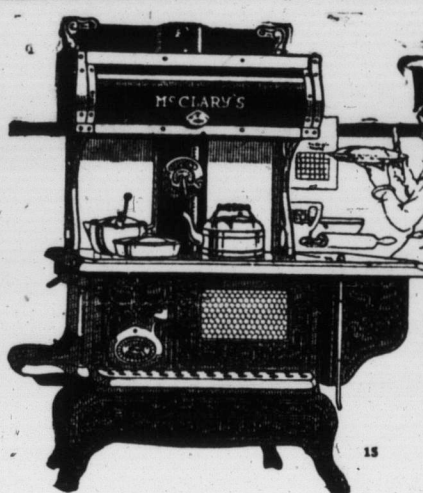




McClary's Pandora

THE Boiler doesn't crowd the dinner off the Pandora on wash-days. You can set the boiler either way, across or lengthwise of the top.

There is no guess-work baking either. The oven has a glass door which keeps the baking in full view. The thermometer tells whether the oven is hot enough or not. The oven, as you must have heard, is very evenly heated.

This dependable range has easy-working grates; porcelain enameled reservoir, which may be removed for cleaning. The Pandora is the sort of range you have always wanted. See it.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

Intolerance or Compromise?

A Challenge to Common Sense!

DON'T let anyone tell you that the issue on October 20th is "The Beer or the Boy"—"Is Alcohol a Poison or not"—"Economy or Extravagance"—any such an abstraction.

The plain situation is—three sections of the people of this Province are absolutely dissatisfied with the Ontario Temperance Act and want new legislation that will permit the sale of light beer and wine generally, and the sale of pure, spirituous liquors only through Government agencies.

These three sections of the population are—ninety per cent. of organized labor, by actual vote; a large number of returned soldier organizations, by actual vote; thousands of the rank and file of the electorate who have joined the Citizen's Liberty League.

The plain issue then is—Are you going to vote for the safe, sane, fair com-

promise that these men and women want; or, are you going to insist on the retention of the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act—insist on the retention of legislation that is breeding and will continue to breed dissatisfaction and discontent among our workers, returned men and a large section of the citizens generally?

Which are YOU for—COMPROMISE and HARMONY, or INTOLERANCE and Widespread Resentment?

Study the Ballot and analyze the situation conscientiously. This is one of the most vital concerns you have just now—a settlement of Ontario's vexed temperance problem that will be in the best interests of all the people.

Vote "Yes" to all Four Questions

Mark your ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember also—Every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE
MEMBERSHIP FEE, ONE DOLLAR

Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

To enable the League to carry on its good work and achieve its great purpose, every member's name and address are required. If you fail to do this, the League will become a member of the Citizens' Liberty League at once.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary
22 College St., Toronto

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS
22 College St., Toronto

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary

Hon. President: SIR EDMUND B. OSLER
President: LT.-COL. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.
Vice-President: I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer: F. GORDON OSLER

GLENCOE FAIR PRIZE LIST

(Continued from last week)

Poultry—Old Fowl
Pair light Brahmas—1 Henry Childs.
Pair dark Brahmas—Henry Childs.
Pair barred Plymouth Rocks—1 Wm. Gould.
Pair Golden Laced Wyandottes—Henry Childs.
Pair black red Games—Henry Childs.
Pair Pyle Games—1 Wm. Gould.
Pair Duck Wing Games—Wm. Gould.
Pair R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Wm. Gould.
Pair White Leghorns—Wm. Gould.
Pair S. C. Brown Leghorns—Wm. Gould.
Pair Buff Leghorns—A. E. Perry.
Pair Campbells—A. E. Perry.
Pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs—A. E. Perry.
Pair ducks, Pekin—Wm. Gould.
Young Fowl
Pair light Brahmas—Wm. Gould.
Pair barred Plymouth Rocks—1 and 2 Walter Hailstone.
Pair white Wyandottes—John McRae.
Pair R. C. Rhode Island Reds—John McRae.
Pair S. C. Black Minorcas—Wm. Gould.
Pair White Leghorns—1 and 2 Walter Hailstone.
Pair S. C. Brown Leghorns—Wm. Gould.
Pair Buff Leghorns—A. E. Perry.
Pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs—A. E. Perry.
Pair ducks, Pekin—Wm. Gould.
Special for best pair, any breed—John McRae.
Special for best pen, any breed—John McRae.
Special for best pen utility fowl—John McRae.
Special for best bird, any breed—John McRae.

Dairy Products

Crock dairy butter, 10 lbs.—1 D. A. Campbell, 2 Hugh McCutcheon, 3 Wm. Switzer.
5 lbs. dairy butter in 1-lb. prints—1 Wm. Switzer, 2 A. M. Leitch & Son, 3 James Walker.
Best 4 lbs. butter, roll or prints—Wm. Switzer.
1 doz. individual pats dairy butter—Hugh McCutcheon.
3 lbs. home-rendered lard—1 D. A. Campbell, 2 James Walker.
1 doz. hens' eggs, brown shell—1 Sarah Munroe, 2 W. R. Quick.
1 doz. hens' eggs, white shell—1 Hugh McCutcheon, 2 Thos. Henderson.
Special for best 10-lb. crock of butter—D. A. Campbell.
Special for best 5 lbs. butter in prints—Wm. Switzer.
Special for best 5-lb. crock of butter—Duncan McCallum.
Special for best four 1-lb. prints of butter—Wm. Switzer.
Special for lady taking most first prizes in dairy—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Special for lady taking most first prizes in butter—Wm. Switzer.
Special for best 10-lb. crock of butter—Wm. Switzer.
Special for best 10-lb. crock of butter—Wm. Switzer.

Apiary and Other Products

Honey in sections—Wm. Gould.
Special for best 10 sections of honey—Wm. Gould.

Domestic Science

Loaf homemade bread, white, yeast rising—1 A. M. Leitch & Son, 2 Neil Munroe, 3 Duncan McCallum.
Loaf homemade bread, salt rising—1 A. M. Leitch & Son, 2 Mrs. Alex. Hyndman.
Loaf homemade fruit bread—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Half dozen baking soda tea biscuits, half dozen baking powder—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Best half dozen each of ginger and sugar cookies—1 Mrs. Wm. Switzer, 2 W. R. Quick.
Half dozen oatmeal and half dozen date or jam cookies—Henry Childs.
Shortbread—W. R. Quick.
Dark layer cake—1 W. R. Quick, 2 Neil Munroe.
Eggless cake, recipe attached—1 W. R. Quick, 2 Mrs. Alex. Hyndman.
Apple pie—Neil Munroe.
Three varieties small dark fruits, canned—1 Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon, 2 A. M. Leitch & Son, 3 D. A. Campbell.
Three varieties large fruit, canned—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Three varieties small fruits, preserved—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Three varieties native fruit jellies—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Three varieties native fruit or vegetable marmalades—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Two varieties sour pickles—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Two varieties sweet pickles, fruit or vegetable—1 Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon, 2 A. M. Leitch & Son.
Three varieties canned vegetables—W. A. McCutcheon.
One sealer canned chicken—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Special for best collection canned fruit—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Special for best dozen biscuits made by girl under 12 years of age—Mrs. Wm. Switzer.
Special for best collection of pickles—Mrs. W. A. McCutcheon.
Special for best loaf homemade hop yeast bread—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Special for best loaf hop rising bread made from Five Roses flour—Wm. Switzer.
Best dozen hop rising buns made from Five Roses flour—W. R. Quick.
Best dozen biscuits made from Five Roses flour—A. M. Leitch.
Special for best loaf hop rising bread made with Hunt's Diamond flour—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Special for best dozen biscuits made with Hunt's Diamond flour—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Special for best dozen biscuits made with Hunt's Diamond flour—A. M. Leitch & Son.
Special for best loaf hop rising bread made from Rainbow flour—Neil Munroe.
Special for best dozen biscuits made from Rainbow flour—Neil Munroe.
Special for best dozen buns made from Rainbow flour—Neil Munroe.
Special for best layer cake—Thomas Henderson.
Special for best cold dinner—1 Neil Munroe, 2 W. R. Quick.

DRAINAGE OF HILLSIDES

Wet Surfaces Greatly Improved by Tile Drains.

Only by Keeping Individual Milk Records Can the Dairyman Weed Out All His Unprofitable Cows—Monthly Milk Record Sheets Are Furnished Free.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, nine inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water, and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the bank by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level and of any width and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gullying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil, free from this seepage water.

If the drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this under-drainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, M.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

Four things are necessary for keeping cow records:

1. A monthly milk sheet, ruled so that there shall be a column for recording the weight of the morning and evening milking of each cow for each day of the month, though some use a sheet ruled for three days only, and estimate the weight of milk given for the month from these three days, which may be consecutive, or on the first, tenth and twentieth of the month, making ten-day periods between. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, will furnish (free) monthly milk record sheets to those interested.

2. A milk scale—preferably one having a dial face and two hands, one of which shows the net weight of milk in the pail, when properly set. This scale costs about five dollars.

3. A four to eight bottle Babcock test, where it is desired to know what each cow's milk tests in fat. This will cost from eight to twelve dollars complete. (If a member of a cow-testing association or convenient to a creamery or cheese factory, arrangements can usually be made to test the samples, hence the tester is not needed, but a progressive dairyman should have his own testing outfit and use it.)

4. The fourth and most important requirement is "The will-to-do." Without this milk sheets, scales, testers, etc., are valueless. By having scale, sheet, pencil, sample bottles properly labelled, etc., all conveniently arranged, it takes but little time to keep a record of each milking cow in the herd.

We would add a fifth need, which is some form of permanent record book for monthly totals and tests, as milk sheets, and notes or records of testing, are likely to be lost and not available for reference. But if these are recorded once a month in a permanent form, they will prove a source of help in breeding, feeding and weeding dairy cows.—Prof. H. E. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

To the Men and Women Electors of Newbury and Mosa:

A majority "Yes" vote for either question 2 or 4 on the Referendum ballot would mean the return of the sale of intoxicating liquor to Newbury as a Government business. The citizens of Newbury would have absolutely nothing to say in the matter. It would mean drunken men on our streets and in our homes, women terrorized and abused, children growing up accustomed to the foolishness, foulness and brutishness resulting from the use of strong drink.

For streets quiet and safe, for homes pure and decent, for individual and community prosperity, for love of God and your neighbor, for any one or all of these reasons, vote "No" straight through.

W. H. PARNALL

To the Voter

DO YOU KNOW— that the beer sold in Ontario previous to prohibition ranged up to over 7% alcoholic content by weight measure, whilst the "Beer of the Ballot"—the beer for which you are asked to vote October 20th—has a strength of but 2.51%?

DO YOU KNOW— that such well-known beers manufactured in the United States as Blue Ribbon, Budweiser and Schlitz—always spoken of as "very light non-intoxicating beers"—ranged up to 4.19%—sixty per cent. stronger than the "Beer of the Ballot"—the beer for which you are asked to vote October 20th?

DO YOU KNOW— that in Maine, where prohibition has been in force over sixty years, the courts have held that beer of 3% alcoholic strength, was non-intoxicating—and any beer of under 3% strength was permitted to be sold as freely as ginger ale?

DO YOU KNOW— that in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—as a result of the findings of Government commissions appointed to determine what was an intoxicating liquor—beer of practically the same strength as asked for in the coming Referendum is regarded as non-intoxicating and is sold everywhere, by anybody, without license, and without paying a Government tax?

Ontario Brewers' Association