

New Coal Oil Light
Burns Vapor Beats Electric
Saves Oil or Gasoline



10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 days. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to—re-ally to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle, beats electric, gasoline or kerosene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Test it at 3 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wood open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal in light to the *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular). We dare make such a challenge because there never has been a doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin*.

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Week With Big Rig Believing the *ALADDIN* on your easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying one. Our farmer who had never heard of it, says: "I sold three in the first seven days." Another says: "I made a big haul out of it, a mile or two. I am now selling some and the *ALADDIN* just as strongly."

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in this wonderful territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each territory to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special *Aladdin* free for showing and get us a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our **10-Day Absolutely Free Trial**. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 215 ALADDIN BUILDING

at Los Angeles (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp Co.

at Home in the World

Montreal, Can. —

10-DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON

I would like to know more about the *Aladdin* and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men can make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name _____ State _____

P.O. _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Country _____

FOR SALE—Manassoth Borneo Turkey.

Prices right. Apply to Robt. J. H. L.

Ohio. Q. R. H. L. S. H. L. S. H. L. S.

MEMORAS. C. C.—Three shales vigorous

and healthy. Quick sale at \$150.00. F.

Carpenter, Harniss's Mills, Ont.

Have you any new and eggs? Highest prices paid by

J. D. ARSENAULT

142 Banguit Street — Montreal

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

Cal-vines make good winter feed for poultry. Secure some now.

Do not put a heavy mulch on perennials. It is likely to smother the plants. Straw makes the best mulch. A final clearing of trash from the garden is due. Trash and weeds make nice harbors for insects to winter in.

Parsnips may be left in the ground over winter. If wanted for winter use dig late in the fall and store in a box of soil in a cool place.

Do not coddle your plants. Give them plenty of light and fresh air. Keep them clean and give them water they need—neither too much nor too little.

You'd better put a little good rich garden soil in the cellar or where it will not freeze. It will come handy to start those early vegetable and flower seeds in spring.

Mulch the tulip beds with straw or strew manure as soon as the ground freezes.

Clean straw, put or about four to five inches deep, makes the best mulch for strawberries.

Hubbard squashes make a fine addition to a vegetable menu and usually are easily grown.

Don't store dahlias or cannas in piles... They should be in boxes or on shelves only one layer deep.

Winter Protection of Fruits

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

In almost every part of Canada where strawberries are grown it is desirable to protect them from frost with a light covering of clean straw or grass. All the covering that is needed in most localities is sufficient to prevent the sun from shining through and thawing the soil beneath when the temperature goes a few degrees above freezing in winter or early spring, as it is the thawing and freezing of the ground which causes much injury. A heavy covering is not desirable, except on the prairies where there is little snow. The covering should not be removed until the plants begin to grow in the spring, as the longer it is left on the less danger there will be from spring frosts. On the prairies, particularly, it is well to leave the covering on as late as possible because of danger from frost. If there is danger of moulding, or if the plants become spindly before it is safe to remove the protecting material, it should be loosened to let the air through so as to dry off the tops of the strawberry plants. In places where ice is liable to lie over the plants it is a good plan to run a shallow furrow between each circulation of air.

Just before winter sets in, wherever grapes are liable to be injured by winter or spring frosts, they should, after being pruned, be bent down and entirely covered with sufficient soil to hold them in place. The soil should be left on until growth begins in spring. In order to cover them readily the vines must be trained with this object in view. The method of training is described in the Experimental Farm pamphlet on "Growing Grapes for Home Use."

The Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea roses need winter protection

nearly everywhere in Canada. One of the best methods is to wrap up the soil about the base of the plants to a height of 12 to 15 inches, and then bend the tips of the canes over and have them held down with soil. If available, some evergreen boughs thrown over the canes will help to protect them. On the prairies the whole bush should be protected with soil.

Fruit Trees
During some winters mice are very destructive to fruit trees, even after the latter have been planted several years. Just before winter sets in, wrap ordinary white building paper around the trunks, tying it with twine; mound up the soil, a little about the base to prevent the mice entering at the bottom of the paper, and there should be no trouble from them. If this has not been done before the snow has fallen, tramp the snow well around the trees, after putting on the paper, which will prevent the mice from reaching the trunks.

A good time to cut scions for root-grafting or top-grafting is just as winter is setting in. They may be kept in good condition until wanted by burying them a few inches deep in the ground, preferably in sand, or by keeping them in forest leaves in a cool cellar.

Most of the seed and nursery catalogues appear early in the New Year, and the sooner orders for seeds and plants are sent in, the more the prospects of getting what is desired.

Careful planning of the season's work during the winter months, whether with fruit, vegetables, or ornamental plants, will well repay the time and thought thus given. So many things demand attention in the spring that it is not always possible at that time to give the necessary attention to planning details, and often a little forethought will mean the difference between profit and loss.



Poultry Hints for November

F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

EARLY in October the pullets should have been housed in their winter quarters, but if this has not been done do not delay any longer; have all the houses ready and the layers into them as soon as possible now. Make repairs, put glass and cotton in the openings and have everything ready for the pullets to go right ahead. Arrange the house so that the pullets may be divided from the hens.

All surplus cockerels should be disposed of by this time, as well as pullets which are not likely to be fit for laying or breeding purposes, and, of course, all old hens which are not suited for breeding next spring.

Select the pullets very carefully; do not retain for winter laying any but the very best. Market all pullets which are lacking in vigor, are undersized or deformed in any way, and keep only those from which good production can be expected.

Do not move the pullets from house to house, or even from pen to pen, at this time of the year. They are very sensitive and the least excitement will mean a loss of dollars by the decreased egg yield. Never allow them to be chased, and particularly do not allow the dog to amuse himself with them.

Adopt system in feeding: have a supply-bin in each pen and in this put a bag or two of mixed grain. The mixture may consist of almost any good grain raised on the farm. A very good combination is wheat two parts, corn one part, oats one part, barley or buckwheat one part; the corn may be cracked or given whole as desired. Feed this morning and night in a heavy litter, making the birds scratch for all the grain they get. In a dry-mash hopper put some dry bran or crushed oats, depending upon the price; leave this before the birds all the time. In another hopper put beef scrap alone, or 10 per cent. beef scrap mixed with bran. A supply of grit and oyster shell should be available to the birds; also plenty of water, though if water can be obtained give them what they will take of it as well. Should there be plenty of table scraps and milk, the beef scrap could be left out, but give what will take its place to the pullets rather than to the old hens as this is the time of the year.

Feed regularly; not just when you happen to think about it; let some one person be responsible for the work.

If it has not already been done, now is the time to see about a special egg market. It is during the early winter months that consumers find it difficult to get new-laid eggs, so that those who have new-laid eggs, so that those who are willing to pay a good price for, if they can be shipped direct and with an absolute guarantee.

Dust Baths

By C. S. Anderson.

LAYING hens must have their morning dust bath if they are to lay the maximum number of eggs through the winter. It is a necessary luxury for them. By its use they are enabled to rid themselves of mites and to remove all scales and dirt from the skin.

Lice and mites do their greatest injury to the fowls at night while on the roost. Instinctively they look for a place to dust in the morning. Do not force your hens to dust in the droppings or feed litter. During the summer they will usually find their own dusting place such as the road or in the shade of trees and shrubbery, but in the winter, when the weather their box may be placed out in the pen.

To be effective the dusting material must be very light and dry, and fine enough to fill the breathing pores of the mites and lice. The finer the better.

A good dusting material is composed of equal parts of fine sand, road dust, and sifted coal ashes. A cupful of kerosene and a handful of sulphur thoroughly mixed with the dust will make the dust bath still more effective.

"Many of the ills of life originate in the mouth," says Doctor Wiley. Men who have gone to the hospital to have broken noses, black eyes and smashed ribs patched up, will probably agree with him.

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