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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

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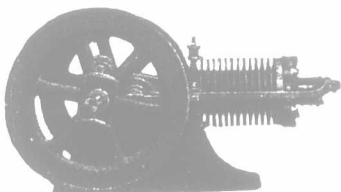
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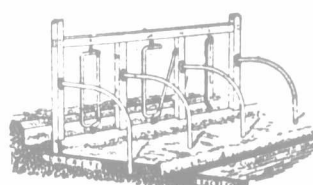
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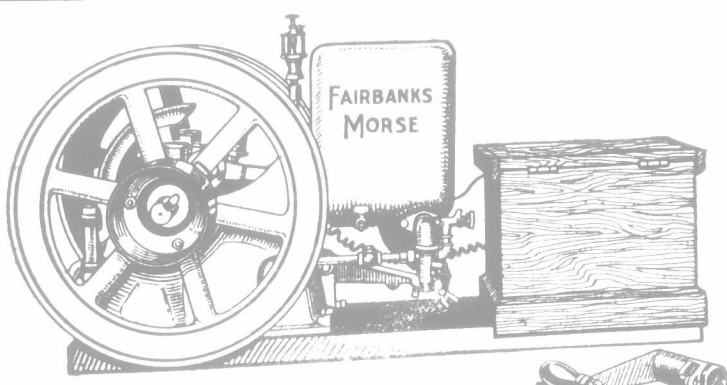
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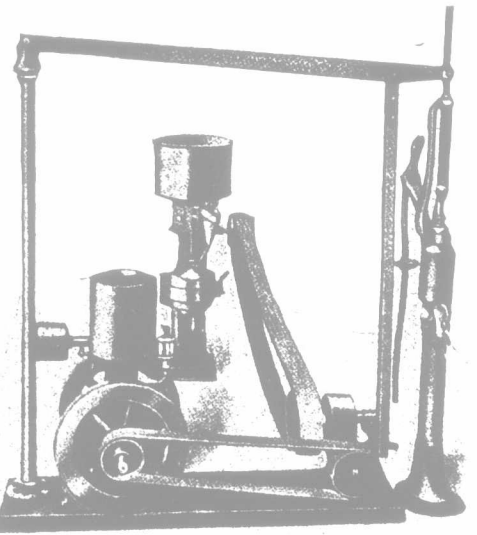
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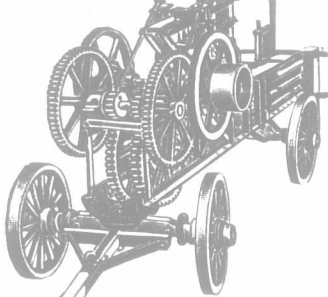


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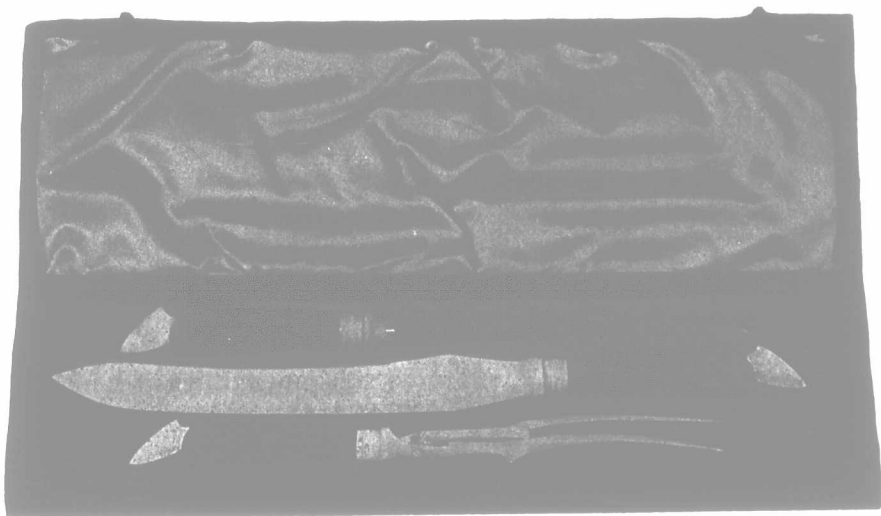
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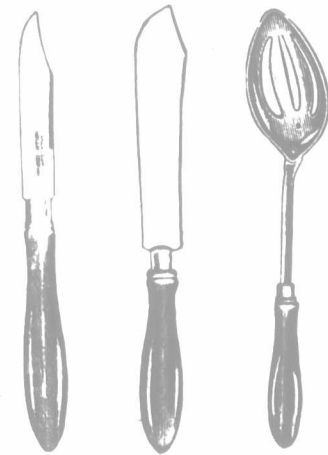
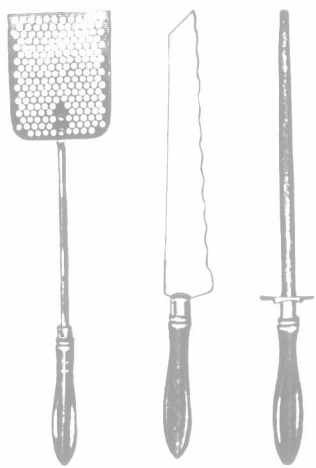
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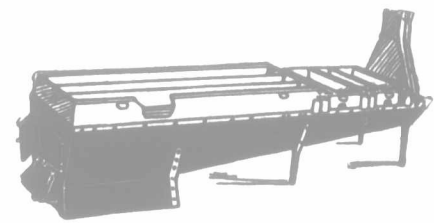
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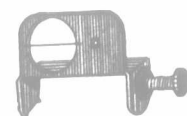


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The Farmer's Advocate

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"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
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Vol. XLIV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1974.
LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1909

No. 890

EDITORIAL.

Judging from observation and report, the present is a record year in silo construction in Ontario.

Living in a good district, why not enhance its value by talking it up at home and abroad, and in correspondence?

The Dereham and West Oxford (Ont.) Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company allow a discount of ten per cent. on all payments for insurance on buildings that are properly equipped with lightning-rods. This is as it ought to be.

If animals could be produced with unflinching regularity and precision, like castings, breeding would lose much of its charm. It is the striving worthily towards an unattainable standard of perfection that gives the art more than half its zest.

The Development Bill recently introduced in the British Parliament disclosed an enlarged conception of the function and work of the Government, far beyond the old idea of national defence and preserving internal order. It embraces forestry, the reclamation of waste lands, the improvement of rural transport, construction of harbors and canals, improvement of fisheries, and the promotion of scientific and economic research and education in agriculture and rural industries—all of which is more wholesome and remunerative, from a national viewpoint, than the spectacular trappings of militarism or the atrocities of war.

Unremitting toil cramps and wears the muscle of a man, indurates the fibre of his being, narrows his outlook, contracts his views, and renders him unresponsive to sublime thoughts and new ideas. Scientists tell us that even metal utensils require rest to insure greatest durability. Much more do muscular fibre and brain cells. We all need to get away from our work occasionally, and the more complete the change, the greater the benefit. Whether one enjoys his visit particularly or not, he comes back invigorated, refreshed, and with a new courage for his work. Those who have been taking a holiday this summer have found that out. The man who gives himself vacation now and then lives longer, lives better, and perceives, as no one else can, the blessings with which he is surrounded. For, the best part of a journey is coming home.

Co-operation is nearly always born of distress. When, for instance, marketing conditions reach the deep mire of despair, those who are producing a certain line of farm products are liable to get their heads together and seek improvement through co-operation. It was conspicuously so with the apple-growers of Southern Ontario, and our latest example is the Scotland Onion-growers' and Farmers' Co-operative Association, of Brant Co. Last year, when, with a bumper crop in this leading onion-producing district, the price was forced down below the cost of production, assisted, possibly, by manipulation of the trade, the producers decided to unite for the disposal of their crop. The result was an organization representing a considerable proportion of the heaviest producers, with business arrangements for the shipping, selling and storing of onions. It is believed by the members that their association has already had the effect of raising net prices to the growers, both in and out of the organization, by ten or fifteen cents a bushel. Success to this latest Canadian line of co-operation.

Judges and Judging.

The fall fairs of the year being nearly all events of the past, and the work of the judges subjected to the usual amount of criticism or commendation, it may be worth while, in the light of the results, to consider the methods of selection of judges with a view to the greatest good to exhibitors, and in the interest of the improvement of the various classes of live stock. The breed societies in Canada have for years submitted to fair boards a list of names of men considered competent to officiate as judges, from which selections are supposed to be made. While this would appear to be a good system, there is reason to doubt whether the breed societies have been sufficiently careful in the filling of their lists with a view to recommendation of capable men, made so by experience, training, or a knowledge of desirable or approved types. On the other hand, fair boards, in some cases, have not confined themselves to the submitted lists for their selections, in some instances, it is intimated, making their appointments on the suggestion or recommendation of prominent prospective exhibitors or their agents; while in other instances judges appointed by the Department of Agriculture have been accepted—some quite capable, others not so.

While by any of these methods of selection the securing of absolute satisfaction to all exhibitors is practically impossible, the wisdom of the observance of care in the winnowing of the lists by breed societies, and of discrimination on the part of fair boards in making appointments to avoid being unduly influenced by interested parties, is obvious.

While it may appear reasonable to claim that when a judge has given general satisfaction at a fair once, it is good policy to continue his services from year to year, on the supposition that he knows the best types, and will educate the people along such lines, it has, we believe, been found in practice that not a few exhibitors have, without impugning the honesty or fairness of the judge, lost confidence in his competency or his theories, and desire a change. So clearly has this been evident that the general opinion is, we believe, that, as a rule, a judge had better not officiate two years in succession at the same fair, since it is almost inevitable that some exhibitors feel that they have not received their due at his hands, and will hesitate or decline to compete, and thus detract from the interest of the show. On the other hand, a sensitive judge will prefer not to appear too often on the same ground, as his personal acquaintance with exhibitors is liable to cause complications and engender jealousies which may lead to uncharitable suggestions.

While we have consistently advocated the one-judge system, where a competent arbiter is chosen, as having fewer disadvantages than a committee of any number, we can appreciate the difficulty when a man not large enough for the place has been appointed, and in such case can sympathize with the unfortunate exhibitor and the fair board as well. But it is questionable wisdom or propriety for an exhibitor, knowing beforehand who is to be the judge, to protest his appointment when he has arrived on the ground for his work, as such action makes things unpleasant for all parties, and especially the judge. Even the appointment of a colleague to operate with him is an acknowledgment of either want or confidence in his character or his efficiency. And a sensitive judge, who has confidence in his own ability, would prefer to retire, rather than be placed in such a position. An invited guest is entitled to the protection of his host. And the exhibitor, coming to a show, knowing who is to be the judge, makes a mistake in protesting either before

or after his work is done, since the exhibitor is quite as liable to be prejudiced in favor of his own animals as the judge is against them, and the complaints of the former are as liable to be regarded as evidences of the weakness of his exhibit as of inefficiency of the judge.

Horticulturists' and Beekeepers' Week at Toronto.

Fruit, flowers, vegetables and honey will be exhibited on a large scale, of a high degree of quality, and most attractively staged, at the sixth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 9th to 13th. Concurrently will be held the annual conventions of four Provincial associations, representing the various classes of exhibitors. The Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario will hold its fiftieth annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 10th and 11th. This is a convention that every fruit-grower in the Province would find it advantageous to attend. The programme is always practical, as reference to the full reports published in "The Farmer's Advocate" in previous years will show. Additional benefits are the privilege of meeting so many other men engaged in the same business, and the power of union in working for legislative enactments and transportation rights. Another thoroughly practical organization is the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, which will hold a one-day meeting on November 11th. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 9th and 10th, the Ontario Horticultural Association, representing the amateur and professional floral interests, and comprising many local bodies in the leading urban centers of the Province, will hold forth with its convention, while the three-day annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in the York County Council Chambers, 57 Adelaide St., East, on November 10th, 11th and 12th. It is thus apparent that a person interested in any of these cognate branches cannot avail himself of the cheap excursion rates to the Queen City, that will doubtless be effective during the second week of November, without much profit and pleasure, unless he wilfully neglects the feast of knowledge and delectation spread for his benefit.

A deficiency of the event in former years has been the comparatively meager attendance from rural districts. A more liberal advertising policy on the part of the directors bids fair to repair that lack this year, and the forthcoming fixture should rank easily as the best yet. Entries for the show close on November 2nd. The prize-list is now out, and fruit-growers, vegetable-growers, florists and apiarists who have creditable specimens to exhibit, who have any idea at all how to prepare them, and who wish to educate themselves in the worthy art of exhibition, should communicate at once with the Secretary, P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. Everything points to a successful issue. Exhibit if possible, attend anyway.

Gold Cheap: Other Products Dear.

Everyone who buys and sells realizes that prices of commodities have for years been steadily advancing. This fact accounts for much of the unrest that exists among wage-earners. Wages have increased, but at a slower rate than the value of necessities for the home. In consequence, they are not so well off as before, though getting more money.

Wallace's Farmer, in an instructive article, discusses this subject, and puts forth what we believe is the true reason for the universal rise in prices. Reference to the record kept by the U. S. Bureau of Labor of the prices of two hundred and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
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fifty principal commodities in the United States, indicates that in 1908 it would have taken \$133.60 to buy products which could have been bought for \$78.30 in 1896. Including all commodities, the low point was reached in 1897, when \$89.70 would have paid for what now costs \$122.80.

Various causes have been assigned by Americans for this advance in prices. The adoption of the gold standard has been given as the reason by those that favored that action. Protectionists have attributed it to the Dingley Bill. Others to the fact that the Republican party was in power. Still others claim that there is a scarcity of farm produce, and, therefore, prices are high.

Our contemporary cited above has never taken stock in any of these theories, for the reason that the conditions exist in America alone, while the advance in prices is general in all civilized countries of the world.

Long ago, Adam Smith, the father of political economy, drew attention to the fact that gold, representing money, was set over against all other commodities. When gold is plentiful, and therefore cheap, other commodities are dear; when gold is scarce, less of it is needed to buy other things, and prices are low. He established his contention by citing numerous known instances of a sudden and general rise in prices following a discovery of very rich gold or silver mines. There is no doubt that he gave the true reason. Keen observers have for years predicted what has come to pass if the world's production of gold kept on increasing, as it promised.

The figures in this regard are rather startling. Prior to 1700, the gold production of the entire world averaged about \$5,000,000 annually. For the next fifty years it averaged about \$10,000,000 annually. After the discovery of gold in California, in 1850, it rose from \$12,000,000 per year to \$100,000,000, in an average of forty years. In 1893 it exceeded \$150,000,000. In 1896 it was \$202,000,000, in 1907, \$110,000,000, and in 1908 it reached \$127,000,000. In the last twenty years, the output of gold in the world totalled the enormous sum of \$5,800,000,000—almost as

much as had been produced before that date since the discovery of America. What with the many sources of gold supply, this increased production is likely to continue for at least a number of years, with high prices accordingly. So far as agricultural products are concerned, a contributory influence in raising prices has probably been a world-wide increase in population and consumptive demand, outstripping production, aided though it is by machinery. The alleged failure of agricultural production to keep pace with consumption has doubtless been the more complete occupation of the best farm land, together with educational systems which have alienated the interest of so many from the land, with the result that fewer acres are producing than might be, and many others producing poorer crops.

A Wild Scramble for Land.

An Alberta correspondent writes us that there has been in several districts there lately a wild scramble for land. The Northwest has passed through a good many of these boom periods, during which many fortunes have been lost. Big wheat crops like that of the present year are alluring to Easterners hoping for a speedier betterment of their conditions, and more particularly to the speculative American who has played the wheat game to a finish in large areas of the Western States, the dwindling yields of exhausted soils sending him on to exploit fresh fields. This inflow, coupled with the Transatlantic stream of population, stimulates rapid settlement and the demand for land. When crops are growing or being harvested, the wide sweep of the comparatively treeless West is fascinating to the eye, and to the mind the accounts of 2,000, 5,000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat in a season, but the prospector is warned that it costs something to secure these crops, and experience is dear to buy. Even where land, remote from railways, seems moderate in first cost, interest on money is high; horses, machinery, labor, insurance, transportation and other charges, ditto; food, clothing, lumber and fuel for the long and trying winter are costly, as the pioneer soon discovers to his cost, and eat into the returns from the wheat crop, after it has run the gauntlet of hail and frost. Failing to reckon properly on these contingencies entails the heavy burden of mortgages, overdue notes, and the like. It is but human nature that less is heard of those who become pinched amid these hazards. Hopeful that another year on "breaking" or a summer-fallow may bring the bumper crop and good prices, he bears with the deprivations of the settler's life and risks of which the Maritime or Ontario man, on his comfortable, twentieth-century farm, knows little or nothing. Enjoying an equable climate, abundance of choice fruits, markets close at hand, with good prices for all the varied products of his farm, good neighbors, schools, and other privileges, he should indeed be thankful. Conditions and opportunities like these have been the result of a lifetime of effort, and yet are sometimes thoughtlessly let slip for a get-rich-quick change that in the end may prove delusive. In the West every man boasts his own district the best of all, and more of the buoyant spirit, with a heartier recognition of farm opportunities unsurpassed elsewhere, is one of the needs of the conservative Easterner, whose tide has evidently turned. Farming is getting on a better plane. The era of good prices is steady. Land values are advancing. One need not look for a "wild scramble," but something healthier. To men, and particularly young men of energy and capacity, there is no more promising proposition to-day than acquiring and properly working farms, the real value and output of which owners have heretofore neglected to make good.

Thrift and industry are indispensable handmaidens of Prosperity in the field of agriculture at least. Business ability and scientific training can not wholly substitute them. Large ideas without thrift have been the ruin of many an ambitious young farmer. Large ideas with thrift are essential to a broad gauge success.

Sandy Fraser Sees Chicago.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will no' hae tauld ye as yet o' the experience I'll be gettin' the past simmer through followin' yer oft-repeated advice tae farmers tae tak' a holiday. I'm no' that crazy after wark but that I could agree wi' a' ye said along this line, an' as there is na muckle use in payin' for guid advice an' no' takin' it, I juist packed ma valise, gave the auld wumman her orders for the next three weeks, an' took the cars for Chicago, where I hae a nephew who has bin invitin' me to drop in an' see him for a couple or three year back.

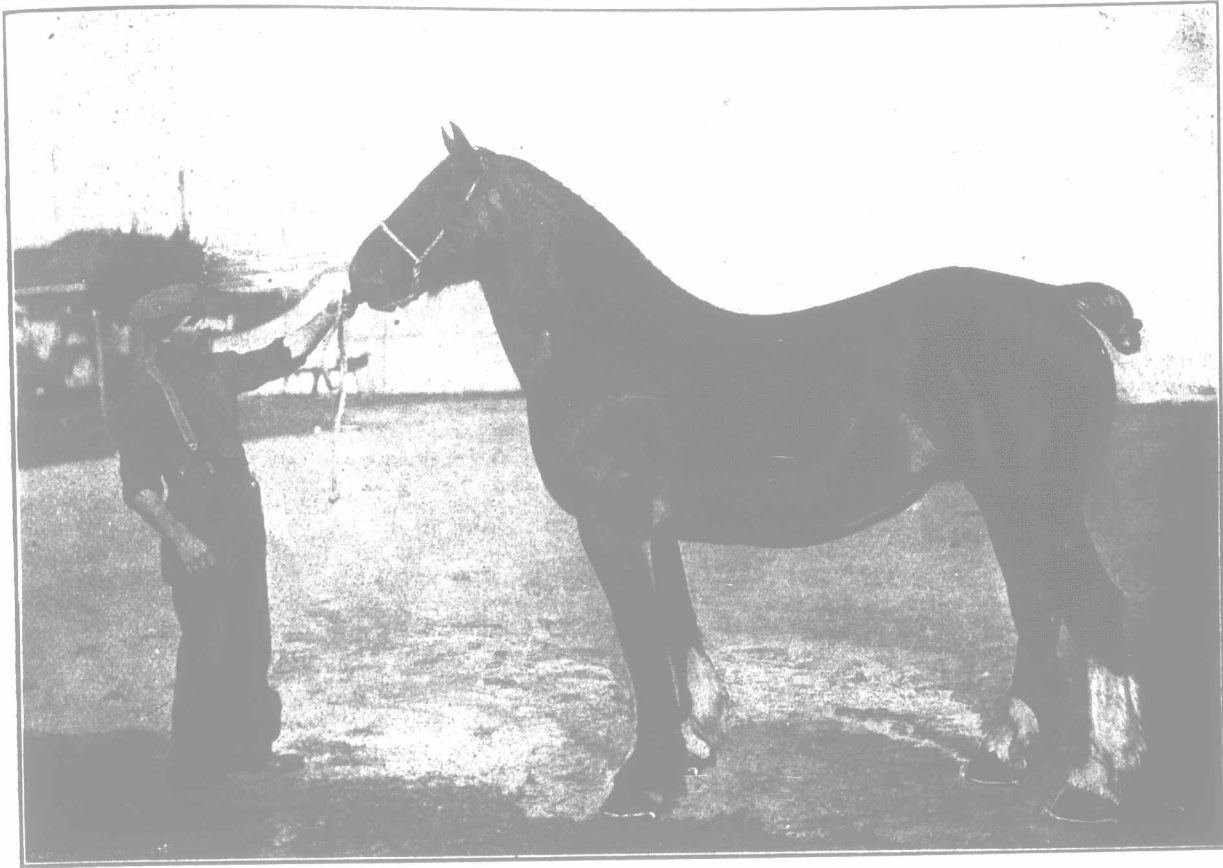
They say a change is aye as guid as a rest, but I canna' be sure that I was muckle rested after twenty-four hours on the train, cooped up in a wee bit o' a seat, an' breathin' coal dust till I was black in the face. Hooever, I was unco' interested in the mony things tae be seen along the way, mair especially the farms an' the farm-houses o' the rural population, baith here an' in the land across the line. I'm no sure whether there are mair guid farmers or bad in the country, but ane thing I ken, an' that is ye can tell them apart wi'oot takin' the second look. A poor farmer is aye consistent, for his crops and his cattle, his home an' his barns, a' tell the same story, an' it's a story wi' a moral for the mon who can read it.

But it was no' to talk o' farms an' farmin' that I started out. Gin it's a change we're gaein' tae hae, let us hae it, says I. Yon Chicago is an unco' gran' city, let me tell ye, gin ye've never been there. Wi' its universities an' museums an' amusement parks an' big hotels an' small whiskey-shops, they can suit the taste o' ane an' all. Gin it's a "life in the crowded city" ye're aifter, ye can get it there, no mistak'. Gae doon toon ony time irae sax in the mornin' till midnight, an' ye'll see things doin'. The streets are na' big enough for a' that want tae travel them, so they have built a road up on posts for the cars tae rin on, an' noo they are thinkin' o' buildin' anither ane underground. It's no' a vera safe place for a mon wi'oot ony insurance on his life tae be. Gin ye try tae dodge a street car, ye're pretty sure tae be rin over by an automobile or some other outlandish contrivance for gettin' aboot, that the streets are filled wi'. They were killin', on an average, three people ilka twa weeks while I was there wi' their automobiles, but I can'oot wi'oot a scratch, na doot because o' my bein' naturally canny an' sober goin'.

Bein' a farmer, an' interested in farm animals o' a' kinds, I took the first opportunity, as ye may guess, tae gang doon tae the stock-yards. Mon' but it's great tae see them thousands o' coos an' pigs an' sheep herded intae their we pens, waitin' for their judgment day. An' it's so lang in comin', I tell ye. The coos an' steers are driven intae a narrow passageway wi' a mon standin' above it wi' a lang-handled hammer in his hand. This hammer is what he will be usin' tae pit the bossies tae sleep wi', an' when he has crackit half a dozen or so atween the eyes, he pulls a lever, an' the floor they were stannin' on turns over an' dumps them intae anither apartment, for the next step in the process of beef-makin'. Frae here they are taken on tae a revolving table or floor wi' aboot twenty men stannin' on it, an' each mon has tae do his wee part on the dressin' o' the carcass as it passes us division. By the time it gets tae the last mon it is ready tae gang tae the cold-storage room, where they pit the beef tae cool aff, aifter bein' sae rushed like.

The process wi' the pigs is a wee bit different. They drive them intae a pen above which is a wheel wi' chains fastened tae it. A mon stans' in the pen an' fastens aye o' these chains tae the hin' leg o' a pig. As the wheel turns aboot, the pig is lifted up, an' the chain slides onto a track and taks' the pig, squealin' an' yellin', tae where a mon stands' wi' a knife, ready to gie him the first taste o' what he must gang through. The next step is the hot-water bath, oot o' which he comes considerable the worse o' wear. Frae this, on he goes, frae bad tae worse, till he is ready for the pork barrel.

Twa things aboot these Chicago packing-houses that mak' an impression on a mon frae the farm is that they dae things nichty quick, an' they're unco' particular tae hae everything clean, an' ye can judge by what they let ye see. I hae aften thoct, in watchin' the operation o' butcherin' that has tae be carried on ilka year on the majority o' our farms, that we should hae some regular ordained butcher, who kened his business, tae dae oor killin' for us, an' no' hae a man that dinna' ken ony mair aboot stiekin' a pig or knockin' doon a coo than they ken o' slaethin' hogs in Africa, tryin' their hand at it. It wad save a lot o' misery for the poor brutes, we hae the life, an' wad help tae keep us farmers frae becomin' sae hard-hearted we canna' feel for onythin' but ourselves. As tae the bein' clean oot o' it, I'm thinkin' the Chicago chaps hae the best o' us. Mon, I saw a wumman in the meat-packing department where girls dae a'



Bloom of Ironside (imp.) [15999].

Clydesdale mare; brown; foaled 1904. First at Western Fair, London, 1909. Owned and exhibited by G. A. Attridge, Clachan, Ont. Sire Holloway, by Prince of Quality.

the wark) that did naethin' but keep these lassies' finger-nails clean. I dinna' think ye'll match that in the meat-handlin' operations on the average farm. Ye may say that that's carryin' things a wee bit too far; but gin it is, it's carryin' them too far in the right direction. I'm no' above takin' a pointer frae these Yankee sausage-makers, onyway.

Another thing in Chicago that was of no sma' interest tae me was what they ca' the "wheat-pit," in the Board o' Trade building. Na doot some o' oor farmers think they get maist o' the hard wark that goes wi' the handlin' o' a bushel o' wheat. I thoct sae mysel' till I saw them buyin' an' sellin' it in the "pit." Gin ye can judge by the looks on the faces o' the men wha hae what they dinna want, or at another time want wheat they canna' get, ye'd say they were warkin' as na' farmer ever did tae grow it. They're yellin' an' shoutin' and wavin' their arms for 'oors at a time, an' a' tae mak' a haul by the rise or fall o' the price o' wheat. They're gamblin', naethin' mair nor less. Juist betting on prices gaein' up or doon. Another grist o' parasites that the farmer has tae feed for naethin'. They wark hard, as I said—no mistak' about that—but with a' their wark, they dinna' produce a dollar's worth o' onything, an' about a' the effect they hae on business is to demoralize the market an' tak' money out o' the laboring man's pocket. Chicago may be a great city, but it is na' to citizens o' this class that she owes ony o' her greatness. The best thing, in my opinion, about the hale place is what maks' it maist like tae the country, an' gies the people a chance tae get a wee bit o' fresh air, an' see the grass an' the trees ance in a while. By this I mean their parks. They hae aboot half a dozen o' them, an' some o' them are miles in extent. They are weel kept, wi' flowers an' trees on every ban', an' no notices up tae "keep aff the grass," either. City life is no sae bad when ye can get as muckle o' the country in it as yon. On the other hand, it's no' ane mon in ten wha can tak' advantage o' these places mair nor one day in seven at the maist. The rest o' the time he's cleanin' the streets or diggin' drains, or pastin' labels on corn-beef cans, or some ither like job that they hae in the city. Ane thing I hae found out, an' that is that the farmer is no' the only mon wha earns his livin' wi' his coat aff, an' his collar an' necktie laid away for the Sawbath. An' it's aboot the best way, aifter a', I ken for mysel' I didna' feel juist right an' self-respectin' walkin' about wi' ma coat on, an' seein' ither men at wark. I dinna' see how some men can look ane anither in the face wha hae naethin' better tae dae than tae hunt up some way tae kill time an' spend their fathers' money. This is ane reason why the country is a better place tae live than the toon. In the country, all hands an' the cook hae tae wark or starve, while in the toon there seems tae be a class wha hae naethin' tae dae, an' they mak' a hale lot o' trouble for the police an' the ministers an' ither guardians o' the peace. I'm thinkin' it speaks weel for ma early trainin' that I was able mysel' tae keep out o' a' ill durin' three weeks o' illness. Wark may be a curse o' the Lord, but gin it is, I'd sae it's rather

He'd curse me wi' it than bless me wi' naethin' to dae.

But the best thing about this takin' a holiday frae yer farm an' yer wife's relations is the gettin' back hame again. Ye've found out that there is a lot o' ither fowk wha are worse aff a great deal than yersel', an' mighty few wha are better, an' ye'll wait a wee langer afore ye sell the auld farm an' move tae the toon. I used tae think that auld phrase, "the independent farmer," was a trifle overwarked, but when I got back hame an' doon tae business, with na' boss on the job but mysel', I began tae see mair in it nor I did a year back. Sae ye'll ken I didna' hae ma trip for naethin', gin it's brocht me tae see that I'm in as guid a line o' wark as there is gaein', an' that the Lord kenned what he was aboot when he made Adam a farmer. It was the only way tae keep the auld chap straight.

SANDY FRASER.

HORSES.

More Important Than Color.

A perfectly-matched team is matched in color, as well as in other respects, but color is far from being the only or even the main consideration in mating a pair of horses. And yet, from remarks passed and emphasis placed upon this particular feature, one would think it were the principal point. It is, of course, a conspicuous one, and it must be admitted that a pair of roadsters or carriage horses, both of the same solid shade, mated even to the stars on their foreheads and the number of black points or white feet possessed by each, present a very attractive appearance. But color in horses is only hair-deep, and there are other things that count for more. Size, conformation, action and temperament are all of greater importance. One sees some queer outfits in country towns on market days, and, while we do

not counsel a farmer in poor circumstances to be too particular about cutting a dash, we do often wonder whether, if some of the drivers saw themselves with their banker's eyes, they would not pay a little more regard to fitness and appearance. A big, hairy, but ragged and ill-conditioned Clyde, with manure-stained fetlocks and untrimmed, unshod hoois, hitched up with a light-legged, clean-lined roadster; a rangy coach type mated with a cob; a gritty bit-tugger worrying along, leading by half its length a slouching, spiritless lazybones—these are a few of the unhorsemanlike spectacles furnished in many districts, and they are not a sight calculated to exalt a city man's conception of the delights of country life. Any of these ill-matings is tenfold worse than difference of color, though we have heard men talk about just such misfits as being matched, because, forsooth, they both happened to be bays! What curious ideas some of us have of the relative proportions of things.

Horsemanship would do much to improve the effect of some of these ill-matched teams. A pair of sleek, well-fed horses, smartly driven, both stepping up to the bit, decently groomed, wearing neat black harness, and drawing a respectable rig, which shows signs of having at least a speaking acquaintance with paint, varnish and wash-water (even though it may since have been spattered with mud), will present a not discreditable aspect, even though one horse is two hundred pounds weightier than the other. Horsemanship counts for a great deal in minimizing deficiencies of mating, but a good horseman will not be content to do this. He will insist upon an approximate match in the salient particulars touched upon above, of which we repeat color is one of the least.

Infectious Abortion in Mares.

Is there a disease known as infectious or contagious abortion in mares? If so, give preventive and curative treatment. HORSEMAN.

Infectious abortion is rarely if ever noticed in mares. Some authorities claim that it is not unknown. The symptoms would be large numbers of mares aborting at various stages of gestation without apparent cause. The same mares would abort time and again. Preventive treatment, of course, consists in keeping pregnant mares where it would not be possible for them to come in contact with the contagion or infection, called the virus of the disease. This virus can be conveyed from diseased to healthy mares by direct contact, by the hands or clothing of attendants, on blankets, pails, brooms, forks, etc., etc., from male to female, or from female to male, by copulation, off stable floors, walls, etc. When the disease is present, all mares thought to be noninfected should be moved to healthy quarters. All aborted fetuses, afterbirths, etc., should be burned. A large quantity of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 45 grains to a gallon of water, should be made. This solution should always be heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. before use. The womb of the aborted mare should be flushed out with a gallon of this once daily until the entrance becomes closed, so that the nozzle of the injection



Duke of Orford [8680].

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1908. First at Western Fair, London, 1909. Bred and exhibited by G. A. Attridge, Clachan, Kent Co., Ont. Sire Harvester (imp.) [5357]; dam Bloom of Ironside (imp.), illustrated on this page.

pump will not enter readily, and after that a little should be injected into the vagina once daily until all discharge ceases. At the same time the tail, hind quarters and legs, and all parts upon which the discharge drops, should be washed daily with the solution, and the mare should be given 40 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, sprinkled on her food or given as a drench three times daily. The administration of the carbolic acid should be kept up for 6 to 8 months, and it is good practice to give it to all breeding mares that have had the slightest opportunity to infection. It is also good practice to wash off the hind quarters of those mares and inject a little of the solution into their vaginas, as with the diseased mares. It must be borne in mind that the same syringes, vessels, etc., must not be used as are used with the diseased, and if the same attendant is looking after all, he must thoroughly wash his hands, etc., and change his clothes before going to the healthy mares after attending to the diseased. After all discharge ceases from an aborted mare, she should be well washed with the solution and removed to healthy quarters, and should not be bred for at least a year after abortion. The stallion that has been bred to a diseased mare must not be bred again for at least six months, and in the meantime his sheath should be flushed twice weekly with the solution, and when bred again the sheath should be flushed both before and after service for a few months longer. When an apparent riddance of the disease has taken place, the infected premises should be thoroughly disinfected. This can be done by thoroughly sweeping and dusting, then giving a thorough washing with a hot five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and after a few days giving a thorough coat of hot-lime wash, with five per cent. carbolic acid. All table utensils, all blankets, forks, brooms, etc., that may have become contaminated should be burned, or in some way thoroughly disinfected. It should then be safe to fetch the stock back to the stable. It usually requires about two years of very careful attention and treatment to stamp the disease out of a herd of cattle, and we are no doubt justified in assuming that while we have had no experience with the disease in mares, that the same remarks apply. We forgot to mention that it is good practice to give carbolic acid to a diseased stallion as well as to the mares. "WHIP."

Stunting impairs type, as well as size.

Not how cheaply, but how well, should be the motto in raising a colt.

There is money in breeding good horses on the farm, especially those of the draft type.

Liberal feeding and liberal exercise in the clear, sunny out-of-doors go to the making of a well-developed, shapely and muscular horse.

Addition of oat straw and oats, with a reduced ration of hay, would improve the wintering ration of farm horses, without necessarily adding to the cost.

Of all our purchased concentrates, oil-cake meal is the cheapest source of protein. While not recommended for extensive feeding to horses, a small quantity, say a handful twice a day, will not only help to balance up a ration of timothy and straw, but will conduce to healthy action of the secretory and excretory organs.

Sell the geldings, but not the choice mares. Keep them to do the work, and raise one or two foals a year by sires of the breed to which they may be most advantageously mated. There is money in it, formidable estimates to the contrary notwithstanding. Horseflesh is a valuable product, with no early prospect of permanent abatement in demand or price.

One of the commonest mistakes in feeding farm horses is keeping their mangers stuffed with hay. The better the hay, the greater the mistake, on account of the greater temptation to overeat. Overeating is liable to induce indigestion and heaves, besides making the animal pot-bellied. Allow only a moderate quantity of hay, and if the horse really wants more filling, satisfy him with clean oat straw.

The 25th annual exhibition of the National Horse Show of America, slated this year for the dates Nov. 8th to 13th, at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, promises to eclipse all former events of its kind in the history of the Association, both in the number of entries, and the superior character of the exhibits competing for the generous premiums scheduled in the tastefully printed prize list, amounting in all to \$40,000.

LIVE STOCK.

Victoria Exhibition and Horse Show.

For forty-nine years, Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, has held its annual exhibition. For two years it has held an annual horse show. This year the two were combined, and held on the same dates, Sept. 20th to 25th. Ever since the inauguration of the Agricultural Society at Victoria, there has been held an exhibition, each successive year culminating in some greater achievement. From many a standpoint, the Fair this year was a marked success. Perhaps there were no outstanding features in any of the classes, but a wholesome uniformity and a strong exhibit in all made this annual event well up to previous standards.

British Columbia is surely an agricultural country, possessing climatic conditions peculiarly adapted for the promotion and practice of the many phases of farming. Its fruits and garden products, both alike, are famous, and the judicious display of the many varieties at the Fair was truly an exhibition in itself.

However, Victoria Exhibition is known as a stock fair. As long as the Western horsemen bring out their stock, it will be ever known as such. All classes of the equine family were strongly contested, and the visitors and citizens of Victoria paid tribute to the efforts of the horsemen by a good attendance at the horse show every afternoon and evening.

The list of prizewinners among the heavy-harness horses and the high-steppers and jumpers is a long one. Suffice it to say there were many notable competitors, animals that would hold forth in the best of competition. A number of the Vancouver light-horse men were there, among them being D. C. McGregor and T. J. Smith, both

that Crusoe, the winner in the aged class, should have had the champion ticket. The latter excelled in quality of bone and pastern. Garty Guarantee, a good colt, stood second in the three-year-old class.

In the two-year-old class, the Guichon Estate, of Port Guichon, won with the bay colt, Rex. Citizens' Best, owned by the Inverholme Stock Farm, was second. Only three entries came out in the yearling class. F. H. Maitland-Dougall owned the winner, while the Pemberton Stock Farm owned the second and third-prize animals.

The entries in the female Clydesdale classes were not large. Only two brood mares came to contest for the money in the brood-mare class. Isis, owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, won the blue ticket, while Geo. Sangster, of Sidney, was awarded the second prize. There were four entries in the yeld-mare class. Nellie Carrick proved the winner, and afterwards the champion Clydesdale female of the show. She was a mare of rather fine quality, but heavily fleshed. She was exhibited by the Pemberton Stock Farm. Geo. Sangster won second place with Snipe, a bay mare sired by Buckler. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, won third, with Lady Richardson. Boghead Emma, owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, won first as three-year-old. O'Neil & Co. came second with Flower of Floss. The Guichon Estate owned the only entries in the two-year-old and one-year-old classes. The Pemberton Stock Company won first on foal, while Geo. Sangster won second.

There was a good showing of draft horses. Macdonald, Marpole Co., won first on pair of draft horses, while P. Burns & Co., of Vancouver, won second. The former team excelled somewhat in weight and condition, and they are famous winners in the East, as well as in the West.

There was a strong exhibit of light horses. Especially in the Hackney classes was this the case. J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C., exhibited a long

line of Standard-breds, and secured practically all the prizes. In the Hackney classes there was, however, more competition. O'Neil & Co. again had the champion in the stallion classes; their chestnut, Forest Fire, proved the favorite. He held his own against six entries in the aged class. He is a horse possessing quality, but his superior action gave him the ticket. It was hard for Silpho Sensation to take second money, as he has previously held the top notch. Despite his defeat, he is a good horse and a smooth goer. He was shown by C. Moses, of North Saanich, B. C. C. Hutcheson, of Chilliwack, owned the third horse, named Sealand Sensation. Kingmaker, owned by G. Hadwen, of Duncan, was fourth. D. C. McGregor, of Vancouver, had the winner in the brood-mare class. This animal was a brown, and also had a record as a winner. However, in the championship class she dropped below Spice Box, a chestnut shown by O'Neil & Co. Spice Box was the winner in the yeld-mare class, being only a three-year-old, yet a great favorite with the judge. O'Neil & Co. won all the championship prizes in the Hackney classes.

The pony classes were well contested. R. Thornburn, of Vancouver, and F. A. Thompson, of Victoria, had both a good entry of Shetlands.

CATTLE.

The beef breeds of cattle were poorly represented at Victoria this year. A few years ago the dairy cattle were in the minority, but now times have changed. Of the former breeds, the Reds, Whites and Roans were the only ones that were in evidence. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, B. C., was practically the only exhibitor. However, he had Shorthorns that would stand to win in good company.

Of the dairy breeds, the Holsteins and the Jerseys were the representatives. Honors in the Holsteins were divided between H. Bonsall, of Chemainus, B. C.; Haine & Rounsefell, of Dewdney, and Bishop & Clark, of Victoria. H. Bonsall carried off the championship prizes.

Bishop & Clark came to the front when the Jerseys were shown. The Jersey is a favorite cow in British Columbia, and well she should be, for they have the right sort here. In the bull



Hampshire Yearling Sow.

Gold Medal Queen caring for her family at Western Fair, London, 1909, where she won first prize in her class. Owned and exhibited by A. O'Neil & Son, Burr, Ont.

the owners of many prizewinners. The Maplewood Farm, of Renton, Washington, came forth and claimed a number of the ribbons.

BREEDING CLASSES.

The Clydesdale horse is a favorite at the Coast, and so long as they produce the kind that carried away the championship prizes, he is apt to hold the preference. There were some inferior animals, but more mighty good ones. The female classes, however, were not strong, either in numbers or quality. The stallion classes were strongly contested. O'Neil & Co., of New Westminster, arrived from Scotland a few weeks ago with an importation, and from this consignment the judge spotted a number of the winners. Crusoe, a brown five-year-old, the winner in the aged stallion class, came from this lot. Six entries lined up before the judge, and it took some time to decide on the winner. Crusoe lacked somewhat in condition after his journey from the Old Land, but his superior quality in feet and ankles made him a sure winner. Satrap, owned by F. H. Maitland-Dougall, of Koksilah, stood second. He was a weighty horse, and a fair mover. Royal citizen, another bay, with sufficient size, stood third. He was exhibited by the Inverholme stock farm, of Ladner. Dean Swift, a horse owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, of Port Guichon, stood fourth.

The three-year-old class owned the champion horse of the show. O'Neil & Co. had the only two entries, and the winner was Marellus Junior. He is a bay, with plenty of substance, a good goer, and possessing strong bone. While he is a good colt, and a general favorite, a few claim-

classes, Quick Bros., of Royal Oak, won the championship prizes, while Bishop & Clark had everything their own way when it came to females. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, also took some of the tickets in the Jersey classes.

J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, B. C., exhibited Red Polled cattle. He had twenty-five head entered, with no competition. His animals would hold their own in strong competition.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Victoria had a sheep exhibit that might easily rival the one at Toronto. A strong entry came forth in all the classes, and the animals shown were a credit to the breeds they represented. John Richardson, of Port Guichon, was one of the largest exhibitors. He was there with Cotswolds, Oxford Downs and Hampshires. A. T. Watt, of Victoria, had a long entry of Southdowns. He had a number of the winners, but he was followed hard by H. D. Evans, of Somenos, B. C., who had some really good representatives of this mutton breed. Horatio Webb, of Sardis; Max Enke, of Galiano, and G. H. Hadwen fought for honors in the Shropshires. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was a lone exhibitor of Dorsets. Washington Grimmer, of North Pender Island, B. C., contested the Hampshire classes; while T. Davies, of Ladner, exhibited some pens of fine Oxford Downs. It is predicted that British Columbia will become one of the greatest sheep-raising countries in the world.

There was a good swine exhibit in quality, but the numbers were not large. W. M. Bamford, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor of Tamworths; while J. T. Maynard stood alone in the Essex classes. Horatio Webb, of Sardis, and Max Enke, of Galiano, divided honors in the Yorkshire and Berkshire classes. The Portage Inlet Ranch, of Strawberry Vale, B. C., exhibited and won some prizes in the Yorkshire classes.

The men who made the awards were judges of known repute. Geo. Gray, of Newcastle, Ontario, judged the horses. He was supported by Wm. Elliott, of Galt, Ontario. Professor Grisdale, of Ottawa, made the awards in dairy cattle, sheep and swine, while Mr. Elliott judged the beef cattle.

Western Grain for Eastern Feeders.

Many people are undoubtedly under the impression that growing wheat is Western Canada's forte. Certainly wheat is the principal grain raised, but that is because the price has been low for other grain. A few years ago oats would sell for from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. Indeed, I was told that only six years ago they sold at one place for 10 cents per bushel. Barley generally brings 5 cents per bushel more than oats. At these prices it would take a load of oats to bring as much as a load of hay or wood. As better prices are now being paid for barley and oats, the tendency is to increase the acreage. It is recognized that these grains are much less risky in certain districts in regard to frost. Oats will stand several degrees of frost more than wheat without serious injury, and barley matures much more quickly than wheat. I noticed one of the friends I visited had more oats and barley than wheat, and I asked him his reason for growing these grains. He said he had his wheat frosted two years, and that sickened him of growing it. But another friend, in a district where they had no injury from frost for 15 years, was inclined to increase his acreage of barley, as it gave the land a change, and wheat did better after barley. The only fear he had was that if they grew too much barley the price would drop away down again.

Very large yields are claimed for barley and oats—50 to 60 bushels per acre for barley, and 60 to 80 of oats. This seems to smack of the prairie—rather wide. I rubbed out one head of barley, pulled at random from a sheaf in a 60-acre field, and found I had 53 kernels from the one head. In another place, on the edge of a field, where it was thin, I selected two of the largest heads, and found there were 76 kernels in one head and 79 in the other, from which it seems that the claim for large yields is not a "stretcher."

As about three times as many bushels of barley and three to four times of oats can be figured to grow on the same land as wheat, and as these crops are much less risk, it would be wisdom on their part to grow more of these grains, providing the price was adequate. Not all the land sown to these grains yields so large, for the very good reason they do not get as good a chance as the wheat.

In many districts it is considered risky to sow wheat after the 20th of May, whilst these other grains are sown up to a month later, and some, indeed, is sown in July, and there was some good grain sown that late in districts where they got sufficient rain, but in other places, where the rain did not come at the right time, the late-sown grain ripened up with the early-sown, and was not good at all. But given nearly as good a chance as the wheat, from three to four times the yield may be looked for. From this it would be clear

that grain to feed and fatten stock can be grown to good advantage.

These Western farmers are grain-growers rather than stockmen, and for several reasons they are likely to remain so for many years. They do not have to manure the land to secure good crops, which is what Eastern Canada has to do. No use telling them that the soil will soon run out. I was shown fields that had been cropped 25 and 30 years, and they were as well covered as any; in fact, the best I saw.

Fortunately, or the reverse, as we may look at it, the Western grain-grower has to contend with a great many weeds (of which wild oats are the worst), so that to keep these down he summer-fallows every three or four years, and as this land is not plowed until after seeding, the last of July or August, by that time there is a great crop of weeds to turn under, and this green manure is really the easiest way to fertilize this land, considering the cheapness of the land and the dearth of labor. Then, again, there is not much encouragement from the price the farmer received for stock. I asked a man what he could get for a good fat cow he had for beef. He said 2 cents per pound, live weight. Even good steers can be purchased for 2½ cents per pound in the fall, and as these steers, or most of them, are still raised by sucking their dams all summer, it will be seen there could not be much in them at that price. It would seem as if money could be made by feeding them, but here again the farmer is imposed upon. Owing to so few being fed, there is no competition for the fat animals. One of my relatives does feed a lot of steers each winter. He built a fine stable for the purpose, but found on coming to sell his steers he was unable to get the price he thought they should bring, and so shipped them through on his own account to England, and after paying all commissions and expenses, realized \$300 more for his steers than he was offered at Winnipeg. In other words, a dealer wanted as much profit to handle his steers, having his money in them for a few weeks, as the farmer would make on them in as many years. Small feeders could not ship their cattle or sell so well, and would be at the mercy of the buyer. The Canadian farmer, either west or east, is not like the Russian serf, to be imposed upon. He is a man of intelligence, and has a pretty good idea whether he is getting what should be coming to him. In fact, the Western men seem to be decreasing their number of stock instead of increasing. An Alberta packer claims stock is so scarce that they will soon not have enough to furnish meat for local consumption, and I have no doubt, with the increased price for grain, less stock will be kept, as selling grain is the quickest and easiest way of getting the money, which the whole world is after. The Westerner does not consider loss of fertility; the Eastern farmer has got to consider it, and here is where the Eastern farmer and Western can work together to their mutual advantage. The Western grower would like to grow more barley and oats, and the Eastern stockman has got to have such feed at a reasonable price, if he is to feed more stock. There is no use telling farmers to feed more hogs and cattle under present conditions. Of course, the price for meat is high, and likely to remain so for some time, for reasons we cannot go into now; but then the price for feed required to finish hogs is scarce and high. If as many hogs were being fed in Ontario to-day as were, say, three years ago, what would the price

of their grain ration be, or by spring? The point, then, is to secure an adequate supply of feed. The Western men can grow it; the next thing is to get it to the Eastern feeder's hands without undue cost. There must not be three or four middlemen and elevator charges to come in between and take an unholy profit out of the deal. The Western farmers now have a good organization to dispose of their grain; and our farmers can, through this company, get what barley they want at a small commission, and it seems to me anyone who can handle a carload, or several farmers joining together could secure feed at a cheaper rate from the West, and better feed than the refuse of the mills that is now being fed. It would pay the Western farmers to have their organization do a little advertising in the East at this time, and an increasing trade could be built up yearly. If our feeders know they can secure this feed each year, they can plan accordingly, and if the Western men know there is a demand in the East for this grain they will assuredly grow more, and it is to show the Eastern man how it is to the advantage for the Western man to grow barley and oats rather than wheat, and thus give him confidence as to the future supply, that I have dilated at this length. There are many things grown in the East—fruit, etc.—that the Western man would gladly like to have, providing they can be secured at a reasonable price, and this part will call for further space. The present methods of doing business give altogether too much to the middlemen, enhance the price to the purchaser, and greatly restrict the amount sold to him. GEO. RICE.

Silage Good to Feed Now.

From a number of quarters the question is asked whether silage may safely be fed as soon as the silo has been filled. It may. We have repeatedly stated that fact in these columns, but many readers seem either to overlook or forget this, as well as other information. More careful reading would spare us the necessity of much tedious repetition.

Silage is at its best the first week after it has been put into the silo. At this stage the fermentation process has only begun. A trace of alcohol has developed, giving the material a pleasant aroma, similar to that of fresh cider. There is no difficulty whatever in getting any animal to eat freely of this freshly-ensiled material, and a cow may be safely fed all she will consume.

"But will the silage keep as well?" the novice anxiously inquires. And the answer is "Yes, better—providing."

The proviso is that a reasonable quantity, say 1½ or 2 inches in depth, be removed each day; that it be taken up carefully with a square-mouthed shovel, and that the layer beneath the one removed be left level and compact each time. These precautions observed, there need be no loss whatever by spoiling, except, possibly, a very little around the edges near the top. Bear in mind that special care is required in removing the silage, particularly if a small quantity is used per day. The corn at the top, prior to settling, is not so compact as it will be later, and if loosened needlessly will be more liable to mold.

We are aware that various authorities have stated that silage needs to cure six weeks or so before it is ready for feeding, but the assertion must have been made on speculation, or on the



Prince Imperial -72511-

First-prize 2-year-old, and senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull, at Canadian National Exhibition, 1909. Owned and exhibited by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Sire Prince Gloster -40988-

assurance of someone who did not give a fair trial to the plan of immediate feeding. A common mistake is to use a fork and carelessly dig into the mass, loosening much more than is required, and leaving a roughened, uneven surface. Under these circumstances, results will not be satisfactory; but where care is exercised, the results of commencing to feed from the silo as soon as filled cannot be other than satisfactory, providing the feed is required then, and that there is sufficient to last until grass comes the next spring. We know this by our own experience.

THE FARM.

Peep Sights for a Drainage Level.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some considerable time ago I contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate" a series of articles on "Farm Drainage Operations," in which I described a homemade drainage level suitable for farmers' use in determining the rise or fall of the ground along the proposed course of a ditch, and for finding the grade of the ditch, and also for digging to that grade.

We now have a valuable improvement to that instrument in the form of peep-sights, that make it much more speedy and accurate. To best explain them, and their use, it will be necessary to revert to the use of the instrument itself.

Figure I. will recall the design of the homemade drainage level, and figure II. will show its use. If the fall between two points, say stake 0 and stake 100, is to be determined, the upright is sunk firmly into the ground as nearly perpendicular as possible about half-way between the two stakes, and in line with them, and the cross-piece made horizontal by means of the spirit level and thumbscrews. Two men are required to do the "levelling," A to sight, and B to hold the staff (or measuring pole), and place a target (pencil, or something similar) across the staff, where directed. The staff is first placed on the ground at stake 0, and A sights backward along the top of level, and directs B to place the target across the staff, and raise or lower it until it is in line with the level; and when correct, B makes a note of the number of feet and inches the target is from the ground. When this is done, B moves forward to stake 100, and stands the staff on the ground there, and A, without moving the level, turns round and sights forward to the staff, directing B as before. When the target is just level with the instrument, B again notes the reading. In figure II. the back reading was 4 feet 10 inches, and the foresight 4 feet 1 inch. In both cases the target was level with the instrument, consequently the difference in reading must be due to the rise in the ground, and, therefore, the amount of rise must be nine inches. The height of the instrument is immaterial; the difference between the two readings will be the same, no matter whether it is on high or on low ground. When the rise or fall from stake 0 to stake 100 has been determined, the level is next placed about half way between stakes 100 and 200, and the rise or fall between them determined in the same way. The level is next set between stakes 200 and 300, and the same operation repeated, and so on over the whole course of the ditch. When this is completed, all the rises or falls, as the case may be, may be added together, giving the total rise or fall. If there are both rises and falls along the same ditch, as frequently occurs where a knoll or a hollow has to be crossed, the difference between the sum of the rises and the sum of the falls will give the net rise or fall. And when the net rise or fall is known, and also the length of the drain, it is an easy matter to find the rise or fall per rod or per 100 feet.

This is a simple instrument and a simple method, and yet we find that many have difficulty in using it, because: (1) They are not trained in sighting, and it is difficult to sight accurately along a straightedge; (2) on a warm day, the sun beating down on the spirit level heats it, and it in turn heats the air, which is thus made less dense, "thinner," we would say, using a colloquial term, than the air beyond the ends of the level, so that the rays of light coming from the target to the eye are bent—refracted, to use the technical term—in passing from the dense air at the end to the "thin" air over the level, and consequently we see the target higher up than it really is, and thus get a false reading. We are all familiar with refraction; even the youngest schoolboy has put a stick in a pail of water, or maybe a pond, and wondered why the stick was "bent." The rays of light coming from the submerged part of the stick are refracted or bent in passing from the dense water to the less dense air, making the stick appear too high in the water. Similarly, the light from the target, in passing from the dense to the less dense air, is refracted, giving a false reading. The trouble may be overcome in a measure by sighting along the corner of the level, instead of over the top, but even then it is very difficult to eliminate the error entirely, and very hard on the eyes, both of which facts those who have tried to sight over a

spirit level on a hot day know full well. Since the homemade drainage level was first described, we have been striving to devise a simple set of sights that would overcome the difficulty, and we have now succeeded. Figure III. shows a pair of them. The chief point to note is that each has a peep-hole and a cross-wire. When in use, they are clamped on a spirit-level, so that the peep-hole of one is opposite the cross-wire of the other. With these the line of sight is raised sufficiently above the level to avoid the error of refraction, and the most inexperienced can sight accurately with them, as, looking through the peep-hole, it is very easy to tell when the target is in line with the wire.

At this point it might be well to remark that a dark lead pencil, or anything dark, makes a poor target for use either with or without the sights. Something pure white is much better, and for a simple reason: Both the level and the wire are dark in color, and the white target gives more contrast, and is, therefore, more easily seen, more

distances, we know that they cannot be relied on for more than 50 feet each way, and consequently we advise against using the homemade level over greater distances than 50 feet.

The body of the sight is made out of one piece of sheet brass, bent into the shape shown in Figure III. It is punched and drilled as required, the wire soldered in, and a nut soldered on one end for the set-screw. At first we hoped they were so simple that farmers might have their tin-smiths make them up. Every set we made was correct on first trial, but, after testing with our surveyor's level several sets made by tin-smiths, we found that it was a pretty difficult thing for them, not understanding the value of absolute accuracy, to get the two peep-holes and the two cross-wires all exactly the same height, and that a small variation made a considerable error in the readings, and that, therefore, it was necessary to have every set tested, and corrected, if in error, before they could be relied on. Convinced, however, that the sights would be of great practical value to those wishing to do drainage work, I submitted the idea to a firm which has facilities for making the sights accurately and testing them, and they consented to make a small trial lot, and, if the demand is sufficient, to make more and keep them in stock for sale. Elsewhere they may be found advertised in this issue.

As these sights must often be carried about in the pocket when not in use, and as the cross-wires are very fine, and, therefore, somewhat frail, it was necessary to devise some simple means by which the latter might be protected. When not in use, the two sights should be clamped face to face by a small brass keeper. In this position the wires are absolutely protected, and the sights may be conveniently carried in the pocket.

I am hoping that these sights, in actual practice, will prove as helpful as they promise.

WM. H. DAY.

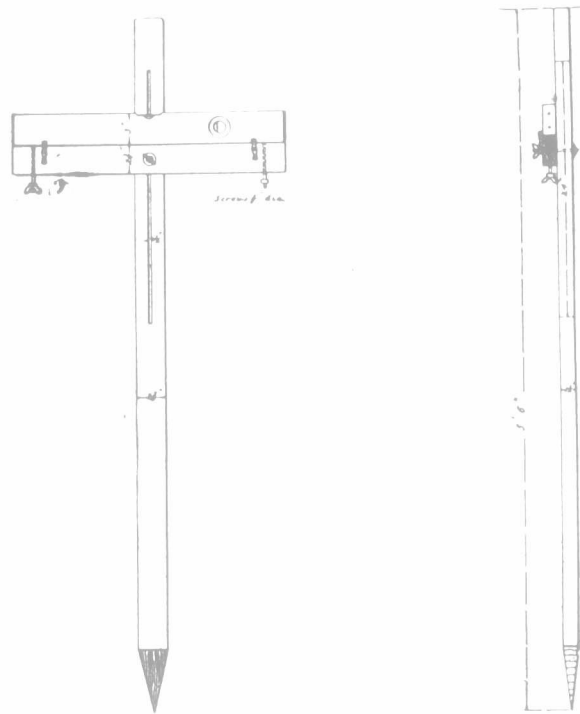


Fig. 1.—Homemade Drainage Level

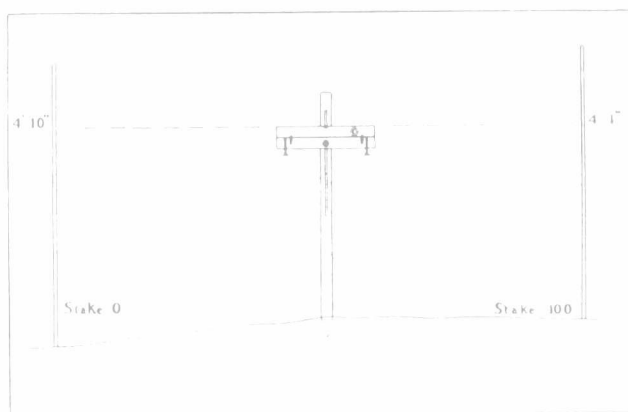


Fig. 2.

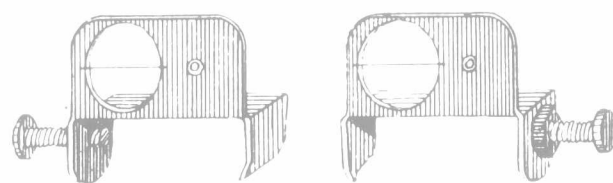


Fig. 3.—Peep Sights.

accurate, and easier on the eyes as well. A little strip of wood painted white, and which may be carried in the vest pocket, makes a splendid target. We make ours about six inches long, and one-half inch wide for half its length, and an inch wide for the remainder. The narrow end is used when sighting short distances, up to 50 feet, and the wide end for longer distances. We also cut a slot up the center of the target for use with the sights, and note the reading through this slot. This is more correct than reading the top or bottom of the target. Distances of 150 feet on either side of the level can be read accurately, and if a wider target were used, greater distances still might be read, but here comes in another difficulty. One cannot be certain when the spirit level is absolutely level, for it has no graduations on the glass by which one can tell when the bubble is exactly centered. By frequently testing spirit levels with a surveyor's instrument over various

A Five-year Rotation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is with interest I have read the discussion on after-harvest cultivation in your columns, describing methods which, undoubtedly, have given satisfaction in a great many cases, starting the stubble and grass to rot, and encouraging the germination of seeds. As a rule, we have practiced it very little. By following a short rotation we find it unnecessary.

Besides some alfalfa and permanent pasture, we have about 100 acres which we try as near as possible to keep in rotation, described in the following sketch, and up to date have found it easy to keep the weeds in check. It has been stated by good authority that short rotation will destroy sow thistle, which has got such a strong foothold practically all over Ontario and in parts of the West. We will not vouch for the truth of this, as we have never been troubled with this pest, but firmly believe that the lack of this is the reason, as there is abundance of it in South Grey.

By following this practice our crop is always on sod and root and rape land. As a rule, there is not much corn grown here, there being practically no silos as yet, but we expect there will be in the near future. There is considerable rape grown for fall feed. The field for roots and rape is plowed after harvest. Manure is applied in winter for roots, viz., potatoes, turnips, mangels and corn (if any), then a lighter coat for rape, which is best sown in drills and cultivated with the scuffle, which leaves the land clean and in an ideal condition for crop and clover, and practically always we get a good stand of clover.

- 1909—Roots and rape.
- 1910—Grain, seeded with clover.
- 1911—Clover hay.
- 1912—Pasture.
- 1913—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1912.

- 1909—Grain, seeded with clover.
- 1910—Clover hay.
- 1911—Pasture.
- 1912—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1911.
- 1913—Roots and rape.

- 1909—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1908.
- 1910—Roots and rape.
- 1911—Grain, seeded with clover.
- 1912—Clover hay.
- 1913—Pasture.

- 1909—Clover hay.
- 1910—Pasture.
- 1911—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1910.
- 1912—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1911.
- 1913—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1912.

- 1909—Pasture.
- 1910—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1909.
- 1911—Roots and rape.
- 1912—Grain on sod, plowed in fall of 1911.
- 1913—Clover hay.

If this land is not cultivated and clean of weeds, it is necessary to plow for the

following crop (at least in this district). Of course this rotation cannot always be kept strictly in line, as a miss catch of clover or the breaking a field of alfalfa or permanent pasture would throw it out for perhaps a year, but we stay as near as possible to it. A couple of strands of barb wire will divide the rape from the roots for fall feeding successfully. The schedule represents five 20-acre fields.
JNO. R. PHILP.
Grey Co., Ont.

Re Sugar Cane.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your correspondent's request for further information re culture of sugar cane for feed purposes, to the extent of my experience I gladly answer for your readers in general. It will shorten the article to state that it is grown in the same manner as corn, with a few variations, which I will note. I used to plant between the middle and end of May, but I now plant between the first and middle of June, with better results. Sugar-cane seed is very slow to germinate, especially before the ground is warmed up; and, if planted early, the weeds get a head start, thus increasing greatly the demand for the hoe. Besides frequent cultivation, like corn, it requires, even more than corn, one hoeing to give it a start, and then it will fight out any kind of weed. I have had, at different times, peculiar experiences with testing the vitality of sugar-cane seed. Last winter I tested it in the same way and at the same time as I did my corn, and, while every kernel of the corn grew, not one seed of the sorghum showed life, and I know its vitality was perfect. The test was made in the furnace-room in the cellar. Sugar cane seems to be a plant of the sunlight. I drilled it at three different dates this year, and the last, about the 10th of June, is the best. The first, about the middle of May, is the poorest.

I have also been increasing the quantity I sow from 5 to 10 pounds per acre. I drill it in rows 40 inches apart. When sown late and thick, it stools out less, and by that means gains time, both on the weeds and on the season.

It should be cut before much frost, regardless of its stage of maturity, as freezing when standing destroys its keeping qualities and dries it out. Drying out is one of the things to guard against. When cut before frost, put up in large shocks, drawn together with a long strap or rope, and tied with two bands of binder twine, it will keep in field, as succulent as the best of silage, all winter, and can be drawn to barn and stood up, enough for four or five weeks at a time. If kept longer in barn, it dries out too much. It should not be siloed, as then it would become too sour, the sugar turning into acid. I used to think it could not get too ripe in this climate, but experience in two different years showed me that it may.

One of your correspondents would like me to explain how I figure sugar cane ahead of silage. I do not approve of any silo farmers abandoning or utilizing their silos for sugar cane, but I do recommend strongly its use for any person not having a silo, and keeping cattle or horses, however few or many, believing that it is the best substitute for silage that can be obtained, if not, as in my opinion, superior to it.

I have been feeding it sparingly, and have never detected any evil results, and think I can safely increase the quantity. I feed it whole as an entire meal once a day, and the stock do not leave, ordinarily, a basketful a week. For those who have the machinery and time, and help, it might be cut up and mixed with dry feeds into an admirable and very palatable ration; but, taking into consideration machinery, time and labor problem, I do not think it pays. I have all my straw cut at threshing time, and make it relished, and supply the cattle with salt, by brining it.

Sorghum will grow any place where corn will grow, and will do best where corn does best, preferring a rich, humid, gravelly loam, with naturally-drained subsoil.

I might give a few points where I think its claim to superiority over corn is obvious. It will yield a half more tons per acre than corn. It can be used by small farmers, where a silo is impracticable. It saves the cost of a silo. It dispenses with the machinery, labor and time of cutting.

Whether it is a better feed than silage or not, I am not prepared with tests and facts to determine. That will be a problem for our scientific experts, and a longer period of practical tests, to prove.

I have now, to the best of my ability and limited time, answered the questions of your correspondents. I think sugar cane is especially adapted for a winter feed, but as one of my correspondents, Frank Seibert, of Perth Co., Ont., gives his opinion of it as used as a soiling crop during this exceptionally dry summer and fall, I presume he will not object to having his letter subjoined, in further consideration of the subject in hand.

"The sugar-cane seed I got from you last spring turned out fine. We never had such a crop of green feed off an acre of land before. We have

been feeding twenty-five cows and four horses since the middle of July, and the half of it is there yet, and our pasture is very short, as it is dry. The cows have hardly failed any in milk, and what is best about it they always eat it up clean. We also feed our calves, and they are doing well on it. And all this with 20 pounds of seed. We had ten pounds left of what we got from you. We sowed it every second hoe of the seed drill. I saw your article in "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding seed corn and sugar cane, and am very much interested in what you said about the sugar cane, and would like to hear your way of cultivating the land, sowing and curing of the sugar cane for feed; and I am sure if you would let us know more about it, we would be very much indebted to you."

I trust the foregoing information will be of service to your readers.
EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Corn Crop in Essex and Kent.

The season of 1909 has been in many respects a poor one for the production of corn. The greater portion of last year's crop was in the ground by May 24th, and in many instances planting was commenced as early as May 15th. This year, however, a very small percentage was planted by May 24th; a spell of very cold, wet weather about this time prevented further planting until about the first week in June, when the great bulk of the crop was planted. The growing season throughout has not been specially good for corn, cold nights and low temperatures during the daytime helping greatly to retard the development and maturing of the crop. This is particularly true of the ripening season, when favorable weather was most needed.

The result of this late planting and unfavorable weather was that the middle of September found much of the corn in an immature condition. No killing frosts have, however, occurred, except in

Seed-corn Growing in Western Ontario.

By L. H. Newman, Secretary Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The writer has recently completed a tour of Western Ontario, undertaken with a view to inspecting the seed plots of members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and to securing as much information as possible regarding the quality and type of the seed that is being used to produce crops on the average Ontario farm. Through an arrangement with the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, I also agreed to judge the five-acre fields of seed corn entered in the competitions held by four different Agricultural Societies in Essex and Kent Counties. In all, 73 fields were judged, and much information of value was secured.

In discussing the standing of the above fields, it is only fair to state in the beginning that the wet spring operated seriously, in many cases delaying planting from two weeks to a month. The result has been that a good deal of corn will not mature, while the proportion of small ears and nubbins is, as a whole, unusually large. While corn grown on tile-drained land suffered much less, as a rule, than did that on land not enjoying this protection, yet it is safe to say that even here the crop was, in many cases, not up to what it would have been in a normal year. These, however, are conditions and factors over which the grower has comparatively little control.

Other defects were found which the grower has it in his power to correct, and of which I wish to speak more particularly. I refer to the impurity of variety and lack of uniformity in type.

Regarding purity of variety, it is presumably safe to say that the majority of the growers visited are aware of the fact that corn cannot, as a rule, be grown safely within 80 rods of fields of other varieties and remain pure, unless the dates of planting, or of maturity, in the kinds concerned differ by at least two weeks. Many

instances were noted where every precaution was taken to have the fields isolated, although oftentimes these efforts were frustrated by the growing of different varieties in adjoining fields by neighbors. This, of course, is no fault of the grower, who is unable to direct his neighbor's work.

On the other hand, it is perhaps equally safe to say that, in many cases, impurity of variety is not regarded as a serious menace to the profitable growing of corn. In fact, several instances were found where varieties had been mixed intentionally, with the idea that the desirable characters of each kind would blend and produce a crop of enhanced value. This is a precarious practice. It may sometimes happen that a better yield is secured in this way, but it is much safer to use a pure variety of the type desired. In

the latter case there is a much greater likelihood of the crop maturing uniformly, and of producing a more uniform growth throughout, with the ears borne at a more uniform distance from the ground, thus conducing to ease in harvesting where the machine is used. Furthermore, it is a very uncertain and unsafe practice to use seed from a crop of mixed corn where the parentage is so obscure and variable.

Regarding uniformity of type, it was found that, in the majority of fields there was a great multiplicity of types, thus indicating that the matter of "choice of seed" has not always received the attention that it deserves. As an instance of this, examination of a field of Yellow Dent revealed a large proportion of ears to be of the late Leaming type, while a very considerable proportion closely approached the earlier Pride of the North type. As would naturally be expected, there was a very conspicuous lack of uniformity in maturity throughout the whole field. In the many fields of White-cap Yellow Dent examined, a great diversity of types was also found. Ears varying from the long thin to the short thick type; dent varying in character from the strongly-pinched to the more smoothly-dimpled. Since character of dent, depth of kernel and length of time it requires for corn to reach maturity are closely co-related, the uniformity of maturity of the ears was here also found wanting.

Occasionally, a field of remarkable purity and uniformity of type was to be found, showing that



Canadian-grown Seed Corn.

Exhibit of the Ontario Corn-growers' Association at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.

a few low-lying sections, and October 1st saw the major portion of the corn in the stook in fairly good condition.

The acreage is somewhat greater, but the average yield will be smaller this year than in 1908. This decrease in yield is due almost entirely to lack of proper drainage to carry off the heavy rains which occurred in May and June. Many excellent examples of the value of under-drainage are to be found throughout the Counties of Essex and Kent. Farmers having their land properly tile-drained were enabled to get their corn in much earlier, and it suffered no injury from the heavy summer rains. The result is that the early-planted corn has been cut for some time, and the husking, in many cases, is well under way.

As to the outlook for seed corn, though not as bright as in 1908, there will be a great deal of first-class seed corn in these counties, providing the farmers are willing to take a few extra precautions in the selecting and caring of the ears which they intend for seed.

Good seed corn of the early and medium-early varieties, such as the flints, White-cap Yellow Dent, Barley Butter, Howey, Early Leaming, etc., will be plentiful, but seed of the later varieties, such as Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver Mine, Mammoth Southern Sweet, etc., will be more difficult to obtain, except in cases where they were planted early, under favorable conditions.

A. McKENNEY.

these things are quite obtainable, even in ordinary field practice.

In this variety (White Cap) there were found many ears with white cobs, and many with red, although the majority of the fields bore white cobs almost exclusively. Regarding the proper color of cob for this variety, it seems to be the opinion of most authorities that the true White Cap should have a white cob. Some growers are of the opinion that the red cob produces a larger yield, and have selected for seed only ears with a cob of this color, until they have developed what might be termed "red-cob" strains. The important consideration here is that selection should be made either for one or for the other, so as to provide against a mixture of types and its attendant evils.

The percentage of barren plants was not found to be large, although, as has already been pointed out, the proportion of nubbin-producing stalks was unusually high this season.

The tendency to select very large ears for seed happily does not obtain to a great extent, judging from the character of ears produced this year. Fields in which the average length of ear did not exceed 9½ inches, with a circumference of about 7 inches, were found to produce a larger proportion of good ears, with a larger estimated yield per acre.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity to make a close study of the quality and quantity of the fodder produced by the different types, and considerable data was secured. The yellow dent varieties examined proved to have the larger number of leaves, the internodes being shorter, with leaves borne closer to the tassel. The stalk was also considered to be of a rather better quality for fodder than is that of the White Cap. The latter variety, however, is very popular, on account of its earliness and its usually large proportion of good ears; and, when improved along certain lines, notably in uniformity of type, will occupy a high place among the best varieties, especially for northern districts.

Everywhere was to be found the direct effects of the corn-growers' meeting, held at Essex last February, and loud were the praises offered in behalf of the renewed interest which had been created in this great cereal. While greater care had been exercised in selecting this year's seed than had formerly been practiced, there is yet room for improvement, and many growers are looking for a supply of a purer stock for next year's crop.

The advantages of the special seed-corn plot as a medium through which a high-class type may be built up and maintained in purity have been repeatedly demonstrated, with the result that a very considerable number of growers have signified their intention of operating such a plot in future, while others have applied for membership in the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, with a view to carrying on this work systematically under expert direction.

These competitions have proven themselves to be of great educational value, and it is to be hoped that they will be given every encouragement for the next three or four years, at least.

United States Crops.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the average condition of corn on October 1st was 73.8, as compared with 74.6 last month; 77.8 on October 1st, 1908; 78.0 on October 1st, 1907, and 79.2, the ten-year average on October 1st.

The indicated total production of spring and winter wheat combined is about 724,768,000 bushels, compared with 664,602,000 finally estimated last year. The average quality of all wheat is 90.4, compared with 89.4 last year.

An average yield per acre of oats of about 30.3 bushels is indicated, as compared with 25.0 bushels finally estimated in 1908, and 29.4, the average of the past ten years. The indicated total yield is about 983,618,000 bushels, against 807,156,000 finally estimated in 1908.

The indicated average yield per acre of barley is about 23.9 bushels, as compared with 25.1 bushels finally estimated in 1908, and 25.8, the average of the past ten years. The indicated total yield is about 164,636,000 bushels, against 166,756,000 finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 83.5, against 89.3 last year, and 87.4 the ten-year average.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1st was 78.8, against 80.9 last month; 68.7 on October 1st, 1908, and 75.9, the ten-year average condition on October 1st.

During the summer of 1908, a bulletin on the subject of "Modern Silo Construction" was published by the Agricultural Engineering section of the Iowa Experiment Station. The demand for this bulletin was so great that the supply was exhausted within three months after it was received from the printer. The corn-belt farmer seems to be awakening to the wisdom of preserving at least a portion of his crop by ensilage.

For the Weather Feels Like Fall.

Composed for "The Farmer's Advocate" by William Johnston, author of Poems by a Pioneer.

There's a cold fog in the morning,
But it's good and warm by noon;
There's a haze around the sunset
And a ring around the moon.
The plowing's mostly over,
And the colts are in the stall,
All the neeps are under cover,
For the weather feels like fall.

The stock are hunting shelter
Around the big straw stack,
The ducks their wings are flapping
To one eternal quack.
The fly that bites your nasal,
Next 'round your ears will crawl,
And nip you where it's tickley,
For the weather feels like fall.

Young roosters are a-crowing
And a-fighting in the yard,
While his highness 'mid his harem
Struts around like some big lord.
The choruses of pig squeal
Beethoven would appall,
When they follow up the swill-pail,
For the weather feels like fall.

The hens are out of business,
For not an egg they lay;
It seems so hanged provoking
For now's the time hens pay.
In spring they did not do so bad,
But then the price was small;
Now eggs are dear, they sit and cluck,
For the weather feels like fall.

Now mother hunts up facings
To fix last winter's mitts,
And a-darning and a-stitching
For hours and hours she sits.
She scurries 'round the attic,
Rag-bags to overhaul,
A-clipping patches for old smocks,
For the weather feels like fall.

Stowed way down in the cellar
She has sealers everywhere,
And cream and crocks of butter,
And big pork hams to spare.
Then Governments may come or go,
Stockbrokers shout and bawl,
Poke up the fire, for doll may care,
Though the weather feels like fall.

Thank God, we've always plenty
To spare the needy some;
There's times when honest poverty
Dreads cruel want may come.
Who would not be a farmer,
To stand above it all;
His barns all full, his cup o'erflows,
Though the weather feels like fall.

Pasteurization of Whey in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture has been conducting some experiments in the pasteurization of whey, which seem to agree quite well in their conclusions with the data obtained by the dairy instruction staff of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In order to prove that the work could be accomplished at a very moderate expense, arrangements were made with two factories to carry out, at the Government's expense, pasteurization of whey at one factory, and of skim milk at another. Arrangements were made with the Hawera Dairy Company for the whey to be pasteurized with direct steam for several days.

From a paper by Dairy Commissioner D. Cud-die, who, by the way, visited Canada a year or so ago, we abstract the following report of results in pasteurizing whey:

Our experimental work was carried on from the 18th to 24th February. The entire portion of the whey was treated each day (Sunday excepted) of our experiment, and the amount of coal consumed, and the cost of the same, has been computed as per 1,000 pounds of milk received. The cost of the coal has been taken at £1 18s. 10d. per ton at the factory. The coal was that ordinarily used, and contained the usual quota of screenings, etc.

The following figures indicate the cost of heating the whey from 1,000 pounds of milk to the following temperatures:

Temp., degrees F.	Lbs. coal per 1,000 lbs. milk	Cost of heating whey from 1,000 lbs. milk
150	6.08	1.26d.
160	7.51	1.51d.
170	8.91	1.86d.
180	10.73	1.23d.

These figures were obtained on one day's working, and are as nearly correct, proportionately, as could be desired. These figures were confirmed by the general results. The figures obtained from the first day's and even the second and third days' heating were rather high. The temperature was 160 degrees F., and the figures are:

Temp., degrees F.	Lbs. coal per 1,000 lbs. milk	Cost of heating whey from 1,000 lbs. milk
160	10.55	2.2d.
160	9.92	2.06d.
160	9.92	2.06d.

After these three days' working, a change was made in the pipe connections, and the next two days gave results as follows:

Temp., degrees F.	Lbs. coal per 1,000 lbs. milk	Cost of heating whey from 1,000 lbs. milk
160	7.80	1.62d.
160	7.71	1.61d.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Regarding temperatures: (a) It is obvious that the lower the temperature, the cheaper will be the heating. A temperature of 160 degrees F. will cost about 12d. per 1,000 milk. (b) A temperature of 170 degrees F., or more, thickens the whey, and causes this to separate from the whey. It is impossible, then, to insure each man getting his complement of the whey solids. Even did the supplier get his quota, the animals consuming the whey would not have the solids evenly distributed amongst them. From the feeding point of view, it is imperative that the albumen should not be coagulated. (c) With the temperature of 160 degrees F., the whey will (in an underground tank) be at a temperature of about 120 degrees F. next morning. This protracted length of time at the high temperature should cause this heating to be quite effective.

2. The fat of the whey does not rise, as does that of ordinary whey. This causes the whey to be more homogeneous, and of greater feeding value.

3. The whey is as sweet when returned to the suppliers (patrons) as when taken from the vats. With exceptionally clean whey tanks, unheated whey would test from .4 to .5 per cent. acidity when the supplier received it. The heated whey tests less than .2 per cent. acidity. Much of the whey returned to suppliers of the ordinary cheese factory tests up to 1 per cent. and over.

Joseph A. Arnold, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for statement that about one-sixth of the total food of the average family is furnished by milk and its products. As a source of protein, the most expensive of the nutritive ingredients, it is especially economical. Skim milk, which is whole milk, minus part of its fat, and which costs only half as much as whole milk, furnishes protein about four times as cheaply as beef. Foods prepared with either skim or whole milk are much more nutritious than those prepared with water.

THE DAIRY.

Condensed-milk Problem in England.

(Our English correspondence.)

The British Dairy Farmers' Association has been investigating condensed milk from various makers—all foreign—and their chemist, Mr. Lloyd, has issued an interesting report. Twenty samples were tested, of which five were of whole milk, and the balance of separated milk. Practically one-half of the nutrient consisted of added sugar, which works out at a cost of five cents per pound to the consumer—a very high price in England. In the separated-milk samples, only small percentages of albumen and fat were found, and this lack of nutrient, combined with the excess of sugar, renders such milk quite unfit for infants. So far as condensed skim milk is concerned, the industry would seem to be a means of enabling foreign countries to dump or get rid of their waste product in our markets, and at our own expense. This state of things would not be possible were it not for the ignorance of the people who use the material, and the failure of the press to instruct and warn women against the evil effects which must arise from feeding children on this semi-nutritious substance. The claim is frequently made that condensed milks are pure, and free from bacteria. Such was not found to be the case. A number of samples showed the presence of bacteria, and this is another serious aspect of the matter.

Mr. Lloyd concludes the report: "The more I study condensed machine-skimmed milk, the more convinced I am that the Legislature ought to insist on every tin being marked in large letters, 'Unfit for Infants.' It is only fair to add that some brands are so marked, but the stringent regulations imposed on home milk producers ought in common fairness to be made applicable to foreign condensed milks."

Dairy Buttermaking.

Notes on lecture given in Dairy Building at the Western Fair, London, at each buttermaking competition, by F. Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor, Western Ontario.

RIPENING THE CREAM.

By ripening is meant that a small amount of lactic acid is allowed to develop in the cream, or the cream is allowed to sour slightly. Too many home-dairy buttermakers are inclined to allow the cream to become too sour, or too ripe. This will usually produce a butter that will go off-flavor rapidly. Sufficient souring or ripening to produce a fairly high-flavored butter for home trade is all that is required, or an acidity of from .5 to .6 per cent., depending on the percentage of fat in the cream.

TEMPERATURE OF THE CREAM.

A thermometer must be used, as it is impossible to secure the proper temperature otherwise. The churning temperature will be controlled almost entirely by the per cent. of fat in the cream or the richness of the cream. Feed, breed, length of time the cows are in milk, the amount of cream in the churn, etc., have their effect on the length of time required to churn, but the greatest factor controlling the churning temperature is the richness or thinness of the cream—its percentage of butter-fat. The richer the cream (say 30 to 35 per cent.), the lower the temperature at which it may be churned in a reasonable length of time, the more exhaustive the churning, the better body the butter, with less chance of containing too much moisture. The thinner the cream (say 20 to 25 per cent.), the higher the temperature at which it will have to be churned, results usually being opposite to those obtained from rich cream. The cream here contains 30 per cent. of fat, and the churning temperature is 52 to 54 degrees. The temperature should be that which will bring butter in from 25 to 30 minutes. The churn should not be filled more than one-third or one-half full; if too full, there is lack of concussion of the cream and it will take longer to churn.

STRAINING THE CREAM.

The cream is strained into the churn with a fine-wire strainer, in order to avoid possible casein spots in the butter, as well as to prevent small particles of dried cream from entering, which might cause mottles. When thin cream has been ripened at too high a temperature, it may contain particles of coagulated skim milk, which, if not strained out, would show as white spots in the butter. Cream, however, should be rich enough, and ripened at a temperature which will not cause hard coagulation of the casein.

PREPARING THE CHURN.

The churn should be scalded with hot water, to which a little salt has been added, then cooled with cold water. The cooling closes the pores of the wood, and prevents the absorption of cream. The salt helps to sweeten the wood. It is also a good plan to wash out the churn occasionally with a hot solution of lime-water.

SPEED OF CHURN.

The speed should be that which will give the greatest concussion. Churning is simply the bringing together of the fat globules by agitation. If the churn is run too fast, the cream will not have time to drop from one end of the churn to the other. On the other hand, the speed should not be too slow.

TIME TO STOP THE CHURN.

The churn should be stopped when the granules of butter are about the size of wheat. On no account should the butter be churned into large lumps before drawing off the buttermilk. The reason is that quantities of buttermilk will be incorporated in the lumps of butter, and cannot be properly worked out. The butter will rapidly go off-flavor, and will likely contain too much moisture. The law does not allow more than 16 per cent. of moisture in either dairy or creamery butter. If the cream has been churned at too high a temperature for its percentage of fat, it will be difficult to get the proper-sized granules, and the butter will be soft, with greasy texture; or, if churned at too low a temperature, the granules will likely be small, round and hard, instead of angular, and will be difficult to gather.

WASHING THE BUTTER.

The granules of butter may be sprayed with cold water, then washed with water about two degrees colder than the cream, if in summer (if in winter, the water may be two degrees warmer), by running into the churn about as much water as there was cream, revolving the churn two or three times, then drawing off. If the previous operations have been properly performed, the butter will now be in granules of an angular form, about the size of split peas, of good firm body, free from buttermilk, and ready for the salt.

SALTING.

Too much of our dairy butter lacks uniformity in salt. Too much of it is oversalted. From three-quarters of an ounce to one

ounce per pound of butter is sufficient. The salt should be weighed out, not guessed at, in order that each lot of butter may contain a uniform quantity of salt. The butter may be salted on the worker or in the churn. If salted in the churn, the weight of butter may be estimated; or, if the per cent. of fat in cream is known, then the pounds of cream, multiplied by the per cent. of fat, divided by 100, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ for overrun, will give a fairly accurate estimate of the pounds of butter. If salted on the worker, the butter may be weighed, and the right quantity of salt also weighed. In any case, the butter should be salted in the granular form, by sifting on the salt. It is only by strict attention to details that the finest quality of butter can be made.

OVERRUN.

The overrun consists of the pounds of butter made over the pounds of butter-fat in the cream, and is made up of water, salt and casein. Eighty-five pounds of butter-fat will make about 100 pounds of butter. The average overrun is about 15 per cent.

WORKING THE BUTTER.

The V-shaped butter-worker has taken the place of the old-style bowl. It allows the butter to be worked without injuring the grain, provided the body of the butter is firm, as it should be. The worker is scalded with boiling water, as well as wooden spades, printer, and so on. Cooled down with cold water, scoured with salt to prevent the butter sticking to the wood. The lever should be pressed on the butter, not drawn across it. The butter is worked sufficiently when a piece, being cut, and pressed between the spade and the worker, the beads or drops of moisture come out very fine, not coarse or running away from the butter in streams. Good judgment will need to be used here in order not to overwork the butter, thus spoiling the grain, yet, on the other hand, it must be worked sufficiently to get rid of surplus moisture, and to properly incorporate the salt, thus avoiding streaks or mottles.



Mon Plaisir's Fanny (imp.).

Grand champion Jersey female, Canadian National Exhibition, 1909. Owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

SALT.

Only fine dairy salt should be used, as coarse, hard salt is difficult to dissolve, and will show gritty.

PACKAGE.

Too much dairy butter shows lack of uniformity in package. We suggest the one-pound print for immediate use, which should contain 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces when first made, in order that when it reaches the consumer it will contain 16 ounces, as there is a slight evaporation of moisture. These pound prints should be wrapped neatly in parchment paper. For larger packages, we would suggest the 30-pound tub, which should always be lined with two thicknesses of parchment paper before the butter is packed.

THE CARE OF MILK FOR CHEESEMAKING.

A small tank was shown which would hold two 10-gallon milk cans. This tank was made of wood, lined with galvanized iron. It was explained that this tank could also be made of cement; in any case, not costing more than five or six dollars; the milk to be strained into the can as fast as milked, and the cans then surrounded with cold water, and milk allowed to cool below 70 degrees. Emphasis was placed on the point that milk does not require dipping or aeration of any kind; simply allow to cool as quickly as possible after being milked. A thermometer

should always be used in the home dairy, and also by patrons who send milk to cheese factories. Cream for creameries may be run from the separator into narrow shot-gun cans, and cooled in a small tank of cold water similar to the method advocated for cooling milk to be sent to cheese factories.

Ten Years Late.

The experience of one member of a cow-testing association is worth recording, as showing the necessity of testing, as well as weighing, milk. His principal income is from selling cream, so that his astonishment may be guessed when he finds, this year, that the milk from a twelve-year-old cow, that he raised on his farm, and fondly imagined one of his best cows, has never tested more than 2.9 per cent of fat. The discovery comes somewhat late to a man who has been harboring a cow that for a productive period of ten long years has been masquerading as an animal producing fairly rich milk. The cow never gives this information concerning herself voluntarily; it has to be sought and ascertained by definite and regular sampling. All real improvement of dairy herds includes systematic weighing and sampling of the milk from each cow in the herd. All the herd tests—simply average results—that a man likes to have made will never detect the poorest cow or give due credit to the best cow. There must be testing of individual samples. C. F. W.

Pasteurize in the Lower Tank.

Of the various systems which may be adopted for the pasteurization of whey, the best, the one likely to give the greatest satisfaction in general use, is pasteurizing in the lower tank. Where the whey is heated by ejecting it from the lower to the upper tank, the wood or other material in the lower tank does not receive any benefit from the heat, so that bacteria and yeasts may develop here to a slight extent. Then, too, in the

flush of the season's flow, some factories whose upper tanks are not large enough to contain all the day's whey, depend upon the lower tank to hold the balance. Besides this, many run in drippings from the sinks and presses, and also wash water, after they are through ejecting. Now, any excess whey, drippings or wash water there may be if left in the lower tank without heating till the next morning, sours overnight, and also propagates any yeast or other injurious organisms. If the upper tank is large enough to hold all the day's whey, and if everything run into the lower tank be ejected the same day, then the only objection to this plan is, as noted above, that the material of the lower tank itself receives no benefit from the heat. If, again, what remains in the lower tank is pasteurized, and no wash water subsequently run in, this objection to the ejector system is largely overcome, while it has the undoubted advantage of being economical of steam. However, any system which is not so handled as to thoroughly pasteurize everything that goes into the tank should not be permitted, even although it may effect a saving in fuel. It is possible to pasteurize whey properly in several ways, but human nature being what it is, and makers being, like other people, inclined in some cases to slide over little details, the best method for general adoption is pasteurizing in the lower tank.

Getting Ready for Cool-curing.

The cool-curing idea is progressing. The Lossee factory, in Oxford Co., has insulated its curing-room after the pattern of the factory at Burgessville, and can now build an insulated ice-house at any time. John Herron, proprietor of the Norwich Junction factory, is insulating his curing-room, and at the same time providing for an ice-chamber. Mr. Herron purchased this factory several years ago, and has made radical improvements since. The make-room floor has been dropped and cemented. An 8 x 10 cold-storage compartment is being built into the ice-chamber.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Stimulus in Fruit-growing.

"Twenty years in Hell with the Beef Trust," by Roger R. Shiel, is a curio in its way, notably in the gratuitous information furnished on other topics throughout the book. Among the letters collected and published in the volume by Mr. Shiel for the Roosevelt Commission on the Improvement of Rural Life Conditions, we find several that illustrate the splendid enterprise of United States citizens in promoting industries which appeal jointly to their pockets and their patriotism. To cite an example: The soil and climate of Indiana are naturally well adapted in many sections to the production of apples of fine quality, but somehow orcharding lagged, and the markets were being supplied with the showy and finely packed though inferior-flavored Pacific Coast fruits. E. R. Smith, of Indianapolis, finally made up his mind to try apple-growing, and picked out a 750-acre farm in Franklin Co., of fine rolling, well-matured bluegrass land. He had it thoroughly examined by horticultural experts from Ohio and Indiana, and after consultation with these and reliable nurserymen, planted 4,000 apple trees—Jonathans, Grimes Golden, Winesaps and Roman Beauties—and next spring will add 6,000 more; in all about 300 acres, all to be cultured in the best possible way. Ten years hence, Mr. Smith figures that a half crop will give him a return of \$150,000 annually. Over the hills he will graze a big flock of Hampshire Down sheep for the spring lamb trade. Another man who became jealous of the good name and capabilities of Indiana in fruit production was J. M. Zion, who picked out 320 acres of good land in Tippecanoe County in 1889. He drained 50 acres and set out apples, to the surprise of nearly every land-owner in that part of the State, who said he might as well plant oranges. In fact, the ignorance and opposition were such that he set apart 10 acres especially for experimental fruit purposes, and the remaining 40 as a commercial orchard, at an expense of some \$15,000. Now he says he is receiving almost every day letters of enquiry, congratulation and thanks, to say nothing of his success at exhibitions, winning almost enough first prizes on his apples to make a circus tent. Many of his friends are planting large orchards, and with up-to-date legislation, which is being sought at the next session of the State Legislature, the apple-growing industry of the State, it is confidently anticipated, will be placed upon a sure and successful basis.

When one sees the really magnificent displays of apples and other fruits shown year after year at our leading exhibitions in Eastern Canada, drawn from the plantations of a comparatively limited number of growers, the question naturally suggests itself: Is there not a profitable field to be more generally exploited, particularly in growing apples of fine quality, for which the demand is all but universal, and which may be stored with so much less hazard than the more perishable fruits?

Fruit-growing in Ontario.

[Abstract of paper by Linus Woolverton, prepared for the meeting of the American Pomological Society, St. Catharines, Ont., Sept., 1909.]

The first fruit trees in Ontario were those planted by the early French colonists about three hundred years ago. Some old pear trees of these old plantations still remain along the Detroit river. But it was not until U. E. Loyalists and other English-speaking settlers began to come in, about the end of the eighteenth century, that any considerable progress in the planting of fruit trees was made. It is perhaps needless to say that all of the apple trees of that date were seedlings. Some of these were passable, but the most were of very poor quality, and some were frightfully sour, but they were apples, and, being scarce, were prized. Many of these trees were afterwards top-grafted, and being of hardy stock, continued to bear good fruit for many years. A few peach and pear trees were also grown by most settlers, and peach trees for a time did well, even in districts where the climate became too severe for them after the forests were cleared off. Some lingering single specimens of the old pear trees are still to be seen in the fields where they now serve the purpose of shade trees.

Orchards for the production of fruit for shipment were in those days not dreamed of. The local market demanded some, but the supply for the home was about all that was expected.

Much of the extraordinary progress in fruit culture that has taken place in the last fifty years

has been due to the good work done by the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, which was formed on January 9th, 1859, in the City of Hamilton, with a membership of eighteen. In 1868, the Department of Agriculture, recognizing the good work done by this Association, voted a grant of \$350 per year to it, an amount afterwards increased to \$1,800. This enabled the Association to have a paid secretary to give his time to the work. Directors were appointed to represent the various sections of the Province, who became active workers for the encouragement of fruit-growing. Meetings of the whole body were held in various parts of the Province to discuss methods and varieties, and an interest in fruit-growing was thereby created, which, helped as it was by the display of fruit at the old Provincial Exhibitions, spread to all classes of farmers.

As the fruit industry developed, markets had to be sought for the product, and an export trade sprang up which has grown to large proportions. Apples in boxes or barrels are now sent to Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, and to our own Northwest. Irregular grading, and sometimes dishonest packing, led to the passing of the Fruit Marks Act by the Dominion Government, and to the appointment of a small army of inspectors to see that the provisions of the Act were carried out.

In 1896, the Department of Agriculture of Ontario established about a dozen fruit-testing stations, and, later, a Central Experimental Fruit Farm at Jordan Harbor. The work of these stations was to find out varieties suited to the different sections of the Province, and to assist in the solution of other problems in horticulture.

The starting and rapid increase in number of co-operative associations for the packing and marketing of fruit is the latest and probably the most important move that has been made towards making the fruit business a paying one. To the farmer with only a small orchard they are a great boon, as he is relieved from all the worry of making sales, and his returns are vastly increased. In another way, besides merely packing and selling, these co-operatives have done great things; that is, in making obligatory on members better methods of handling orchards. In the one matter of compulsory spraying, the grade of fruit has, as a result, been very much improved. The work of these associations is not confined to handling apples, but all kinds of tender fruits are now by their means sent to market, and a tidy addition to income is in this way received by many from stuff that formerly went to waste.

The following table, taken from the last Dominion census, shows the extent of the fruit interest in Ontario in 1901, and, of course, there has been vast increase since that date:

	Not bearing	Bearing	Total trees	Bushels	Value	Acres	Capital value.
Apple trees	1,980,983	7,551,036	9,532,019	13,631,204	\$3,407,815	228,013	\$84,201,950
Peach trees	170,772	811,725	982,497	539,182	539,182		
Pear trees	280,175	564,798	844,973	187,759	365,819		
Prune trees	628	100,001	100,629	337,108	232,831	38,002	11,400,000
Cherry trees	237,792	110,550	348,342	192,177	297,398		
Total	3,065,350	10,573,806	13,639,156	15,127,790	\$4,803,315	266,015	\$15,002,550

How to Make Cider Vinegar.

Directions for making cider vinegar are given by Professor Van Slyke, of the Cornell, New York, Experiment Station:

Only ripe apples should be used, possessing a sugar content of not less than 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. Most varieties of apples commonly available possess the requisite amount of sugar when ripe, but not when green. The apples should not be decayed or overripe, because the amount of sugar is lessened in such apples. The apples should be clean when gathered, and if not, they should be made so by washing. The objection to dirt in the apple juice is the danger of introducing forms of fermentation that will interfere with the normal alcoholic and acetic fermentations which are desired. One objection raised to washing apples is the liability to remove the germs that cause the desired forms of fermentation. While in our own practice we have not met with such difficulty, it is preferable that the apples shall, if possible, be clean when gathered.

In the grinding and pressing of the apples, care should be taken to observe ordinary precautions of cleanliness. In many cases it is the practice to add water to the apple pomace after pressing, let it stand awhile and press again. This treatment yields an additional amount of juice, which, however, does not usually contain the requisite amount of sugar to make good vinegar, provided the first pressing has been efficient. Avoid the use of juice made from second pressing if you wish to make only high-grade vinegars.

When practicable, it is a good plan to store the freshly-pressed apple juice in some large covered receptacle and allow it to stand a few days before putting it into barrels. In this way considerable solid matter held in suspension will settle before the liquid is placed in casks. The casks used should be well cleaned, thoroughly treated with live steam or boiling water, and should not be over two-thirds or three-fourths filled with apple juice. The bungs should be left out, but a loose plug of cotton may be placed in the hole to decrease evaporation and prevent dirt and flies getting in. The bung should be left out until the vinegar-making is completed.

When the freshly-pressed apple juice is at once placed in ordinary cellars, where the temperature during the winter does not go below 44 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the alcoholic fermentation is complete in about six months, assuming that the work is begun in October or November; though 80 to 90 per cent. of the alcohol is formed in half this time or less. By having the fermentation take place at a temperature of 65 to 76 F., the time can be considerably reduced; however, it is not desirable to have the alcoholic fermentation take place much above 76 F., since the loss of alcohol by evaporation is increased. By the addition of yeast to the fresh apple juice the fermentation can be completed in three months or less, especially if the temperature is 65 to 75 F. It is suggested that one ordinary compressed yeast cake, or an equivalent, be used for each five gallons of apple juice, if one desires to use yeast. The yeast cake is stirred in a cup of water, and after complete disintegration is mixed with the juice. Whatever form of yeast is used, it should be fresh. Vinegar or "mother" should never be added to fresh apple juice or before the alcoholic fermentation is practically completed.

When the alcoholic fermentation is completed, it is well to draw off the clear portion of liquid, rinse out the cask, replace the clear liquid, filling barrel half full, and then adding one-fourth volume of old vinegar. On the surface of this is carefully placed some "mother," prepared as follows: Expose in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider at 80 F. In three or four days the surface should be covered with a gelatinous coating, which is "mother" of vinegar. A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or flat stick should be laid gently on the surface of the mixture of cider and vinegar prepared as described above. Do not stir it in, because the acetic ferment grows only on the surface where it can have an abundant air supply. In three or four days the coating should spread itself over the entire surface. The coating should not be broken or disturbed as long as the acetic fermentation is going along satisfactorily.

The acetic fermentation occupies from three to eighteen months or more, according to the conditions under which the fermentation is carried on. When the apple juice is stored in cool cellars and left there until it becomes vinegar of legal standard, it requires from twenty-one to twenty-four months, or even more. When the alcoholic fermentation is allowed to take place in a cool cellar, and the casks then removed to a warmer place, the time of vinegar formation may be reduced from that given above to fifteen to eighteen months. Where the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the use of yeast and the acetic fermentation favored by the proper temperature and addition of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good merchantable vinegar in casks in six to twelve months.

When the acetic fermentation has gone far enough to produce 4.5 to 5 per cent. of acetic

acid, then the barrels should be made as full as possible with vinegar and tightly corked, in order to prevent destructive fermentation of acetic acid, and consequent deterioration of the vinegar.

Fruit-crop Report.

The Government Fruit-crop Report for September has been received. There has been little change in the apple prospects since last month. Continued dry weather has hindered apples from making normal growth, and from almost every section they are reported as being undersized, though of good quality and fairly free from spot. A medium crop, or rather below medium, describes the September condition.

The English apple crop is reported short. Only a medium crop is looked for in Germany. Belgium, Holland and France all report a crop below medium.

In the United States the prospects have declined during the month, and less than an average crop is expected.

In Canada, pears turned out better than was expected. The sample, generally, is not large, but the quality is excellent.

Plums were plentiful, and of good quality.

A medium to a full crop of peaches were harvested. The size was good, and the quality excellent.

Grapes, very heavy; prices low.

Tomatoes were a medium to full crop, of good quality.

A very large proportion of the Canadian apple crop is already in the hands of dealers. Shipments from Montreal and Halifax in September were not heavy.

Local prices have advanced materially during the past month. A very large portion of the fruit suitable for export left the growers at prices running from \$1 per barrel to \$1.50 per barrel on the tree. A few who have sold f.o.b. at cars, report having received \$1.75 to \$2.50 for winter varieties. Where orchards are small, the price is low. Seventy-five cents per barrel on the tree have been accepted in some cases for good winter fruit. Prices range higher where orchards are large. They are much better also in the neighborhood of co-operative associations than elsewhere, even to those who are not members of the association.

Dealers who have stipulated for certain varieties have agreed to pay from \$2.75 to \$3.25 for No. 1 apples.

Evaporator men pay 30 cents per hundred for everything below No. 2.

A few large orchards in Western Ontario were bought on the tree at 45 cents per hundred for everything.

An Onion-growers' Co-operative Association.

In the last days of September, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to the Village of Scotland and the country surrounding it to inquire into the onion-growing business, for which that district is famous, and particularly to get facts about the co-operative association of the growers which had been organized. Ultra patriotic Scotchmen may think that it is almost sacrilege for a Canadian village to appropriate the name of the land they hold so dear, but whatever may be thought about it, such is the fact.

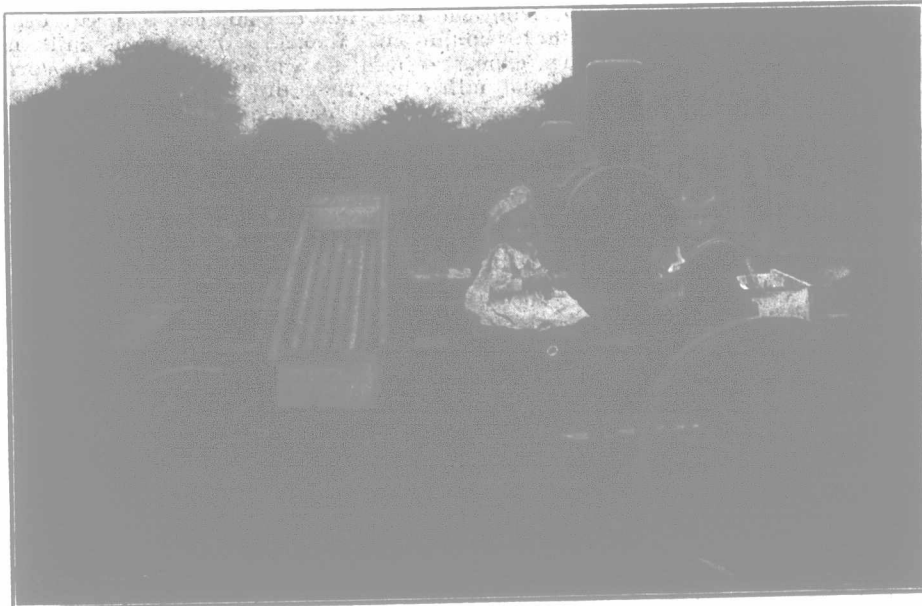
The village lies south-west of the City of Brantford, Ont., about 11 miles by rail. The soil does not at first sight strike the visitor as being in any way more suitable for the growing of onions than that of other districts which might be named. The country is not all on the same level; there is an extensive tract of low-lying land, but the bulk, probably, of the onion fields are on the upland, quite elevated, and somewhat rolling. In the low-ground section, spring-water streams flow through every culvert, and hazel and thimbleberry bushes fill many of the fence-corners. The trees that have sprung up of themselves are, many of them, tamarack, poplar and oak. The upland is dry-drier-looking, if anything, than an average Ontario farming district. The soil, however, is everywhere much alike, being a rather fine sandy loam, underlaid at a depth of one to two feet with hard clay. The growing of onions as a field crop commenced about twenty-five years ago, and has increased steadily ever since, the yearly increase probably being greater now than ever. There are no farms wholly devoted to onion-growing, as is not uncommon in some sections of the United States, the largest field that was heard of on one farm being six acres. But when it is considered that five acres per farm is a quite common area devoted to this crop, and that the onion-growing district extends for miles in all directions from Scotland—in one direction ten miles, at least—it will be realized that the total acreage is quite large. Last year, when they had a bumper crop, there were shipped from Scotland station 91 carloads of 600 bushels each, a total of 54,600 bushels. The price was but 40 cents

per bushel, but even at that low figure amounted to over \$22,500.

For some years there has been dissatisfaction with commission men and buyers. The onion-growers, not being able to know the condition of the market, were often suspicious that they were not getting full price for their goods. Sometimes, no doubt, their suspicions were groundless. In addition, they had scarcely any convenience for storing onions for the winter, and, being forced to sell in the fall, were, for that reason, more at the mercy of the buyers. The climax came last year, when it was felt, rather than positively known, perhaps, that one firm had the

and the United States, and knows exactly what onions are worth. He is also in constant communication with the Leamington Association, and they act in concert.

Nothing is sent to commission men. All, so far, have been sold f. o. b. The secretary states to the broker the price wanted f. o. b. at Scotland. The buyer, if satisfied, sends his order, and is allowed 3 per cent. commission on the transaction. When a carload is ordered, the members are notified, and onions are brought in. The produce of a dozen or more may go into one car, all stock to be inspected and graded. The money is paid to each as soon as loading is finished, each getting full price received, less 3 per cent. commission to broker, cost of sacks, and any other incidental expenses. No onions are bought, unless, as sometimes happens, there is a shortage in the amount brought forward to fill a car. In that case, the secretary will buy the quantity needed, paying the net price the others receive. The association does not exist for the purpose of making money, or losing it, either, but solely to help its members get market price for their stuff. "The Farmer's Advocate" representative was present at an interview between the secretary and a widow woman who had five acres of onions she wished to sell. She was not a poor, helpless widow, by any means, but with all her sharpness, she could not get the secretary to offer a price for her onions. He told her what growers netted on the last carload, and that probably the next would be about the same, but would guarantee nothing until a sale was made. Besides the great advantage the Association insures to its members of getting market price for good grade stock, there is this other that no culls will be left on their hands. A good offer has been accepted for all undersized onions and thick-necks or scallions. Most of the shipments are sent to Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., though sales are made in all large Canadian cities. To meet the demand among the French-Canadians in Montreal and Ottawa, about 20 per cent. of the crop are reds, the remainder being globe yellows.



Onion Topper.

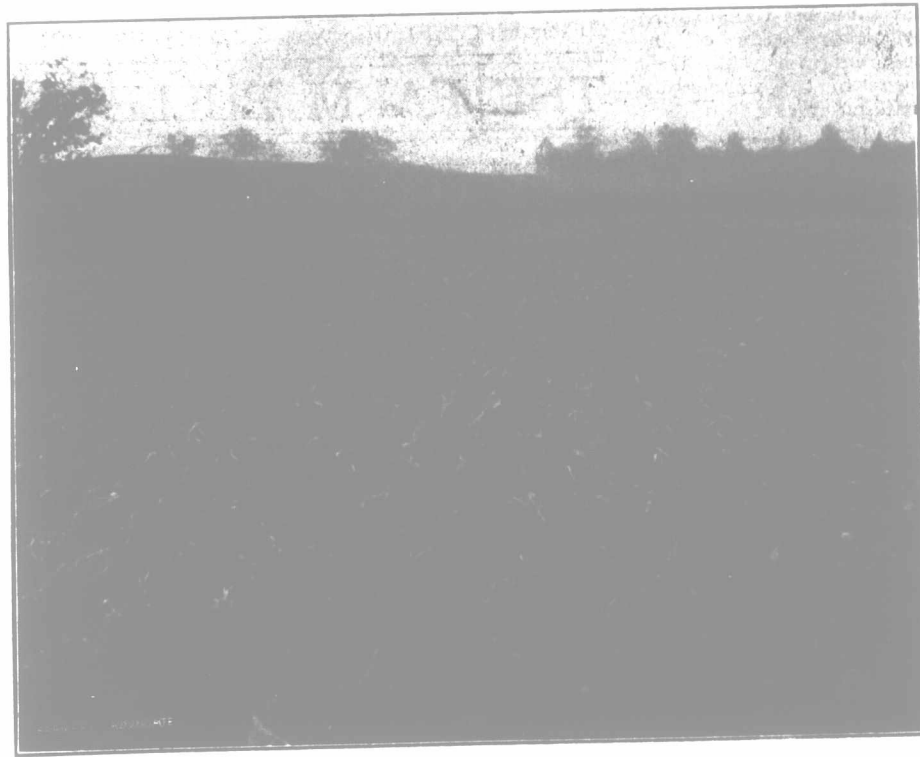
A homemade affair, scarcely perfected. The steel rollers driven by gasoline engine, rolling two and two together, pull off the tops as onions roll down the incline. A bag is hung under unseen opening at the lower end. The whole rig is drawn between onion winrows in the field.

monopoly of buying in the district, and that they were being held up by its buyers. The formation of a co-operative association was the result.

The organization is known as the Scotland Onion-growers' and Farmers' Co-operative Association. By the terms of the charter of incorporation, they are authorized:

- (1) To carry on a co-operative association for inspecting, branding, handling, marketing and otherwise disposing of onions, vegetables, fruit, cereals, and all other products of the farm.
- (2) To purchase and distribute machines, implements, and all other articles used on the farm.

sharpness, she could not get the secretary to offer a price for her onions. He told her what growers netted on the last carload, and that probably the next would be about the same, but would guarantee nothing until a sale was made. Besides the great advantage the Association insures to its members of getting market price for good grade stock, there is this other that no culls will be left on their hands. A good offer has been accepted for all undersized onions and thick-necks or scallions. Most of the shipments are sent to Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., though sales are made in all large Canadian cities.



Scotland Onion Field.

On farm of Fred. Smith. Good-sized onions, but much thinned by maggots.

- (3) To erect and operate cold-storage, frost-proof and refrigerator warehouses for packing, preserving, storing, manufacturing and otherwise dealing with farm produce.

The membership fee is \$1.00 per annum. There are no salaried officers as yet, though that cannot long continue. The secretary-treasurer, who has a great deal of work to do, will have to be paid in another year, probably. The president and secretary-treasurer are salesmen, but act under the advice of the executive committee. The secretary is in touch with markets both in Canada

have to be enlarged, for which provision is made. This, in the words of one enthusiastic stock-holder, is the backbone of the whole business. If they cannot sell their onions, they can hold them. To get the necessary money, a stock company has been formed, with a capital of \$5,000 in 1,000 shares of \$5.00 each. Stock-holders will have the preference in storage facilities, but the intention is to accommodate all wishing for space, and all, whether stock-holders or not, will pay alike for storage, profits, of course, being divided among the stock-holders. The stor-

The Association began shipping onions about the 8th or 10th of September, and expects to continue shipping until the end of February. There are about forty-five paid-up members in the Association, and more dropping in all the time. A. M. Malcolm is president, and H. Foster, secretary-treasurer, both of Scotland.

A frost-proof storehouse, 40 x 70 feet, with 12-foot walls, is in course of erection. The walls are of concrete, 16 inches total thickness, with two dead-air spaces of two inches each. The building will have storage capacity for twenty cars, and is built with the expectation that it will

age fee has not yet been decided on, but will be made as low as is reasonable, probably 3 or 4 cents per sack of 75 pounds for the season.

"Farmer's Advocate" readers will join in wishing success to this latest agricultural co-operative concern.

Ventilation of Apple Barrels.

With the shipping season upon us, it will be well to draw pointed attention to an article that appeared in these columns on June 24th, summarizing some recent experience with ventilation of apple barrels. Such a barrel is already in use in many fruit-growing sections of the United States, and is of special advantage in the shipment of early apples, but apparently beneficial in the case of any apples subjected to transportation in the hold of a vessel. The best way to accomplish it with barrels as ordinarily made is to make an opening about an inch deep and several inches long, cut out of each of four staves at the bilge of the barrel. It may be done at small cost, and the benefit reported has been in some cases very marked.

POULTRY.

"Do Ducks Eat Their Heads Off?"

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Little Davey is forever asking questions. "You had better keep still, or something will happen to you," said his mother; "curiosity once killed a cat, you know." Davey was so impressed with this that he kept quiet for three minutes, then, "Say, mother, what was it the cat wanted to know?" We are born questioners. To a child the world seems full of secrets, and he considers it his business to learn all he can. How can he gain the information he wants? There are two methods open to every child: First, as Davey did, ask questions; second, keep quiet, and investigate. Personally, I usually adopted the latter, because, like the Irishman, I never liked to display my ignorance.

A boy is bound to hear some expressions that puzzle him. On one occasion I heard a man say that "Ducks will eat their heads off." Now, that was something I couldn't understand. How could a couple of ducks eat one another's heads off? I tried to imagine some at that work, and could picture to myself two ducks with necks erect, minus their heads. But then, if both heads were off, what was it ate them off. Never had I seen live ducks thus mutilated, and, to convince myself of the verity of the man's statement, I bought nine duck eggs, and 27 days later had seven ducks, which I raised to maturity without one losing its head. However, I found that they ate a great deal of food, and then it dawned upon me that the gentleman's language was not intended to be taken literally, and that by eating their heads off he simply meant that they would eat more than they were worth. However, I was of the impression that there was a profit in raising ducks; but as I had not kept account of the food consumed, my experiment could prove nothing.

Having a liking for poultry, and no aversion to money, and thinking there was some to be made from ducks, I determined last spring to raise a flock, and, by keeping an account of the cost, determine whether or not "Ducks eat their heads off."

There was no place around where they could swim. For this reason, many thought they would not do well, but my previous experience had convinced me that growing ducks do not require water for that purpose. Indeed, large duck-growers claim that they do better without it. All they need is plenty to drink.

Well, I had no old ducks, so could not get duck eggs at home; neither had I any sitting hens at that time, but I gathered up four cluckers and forty-six duck eggs from the neighborhood on a Saturday. A couple of the hens were not very much disposed to sit; in fact, one of them laid an egg the day after I brought them home, but I was very patient with them, and the following day, Monday, gave them the eggs. The two largest I gave twelve each, and the other two eleven apiece.

During incubation I dipped the eggs three times in warm water (about 103 degrees F.), the first time after they had been set two weeks, again at the end of the third week, and the last time just as they were pipped, which was the 25th day. At the end of the second day I tested them, and threw out five eggs, four non-fertile ones and one bad one, leaving forty-one.

They commenced hatching the 25th day. The next morning one hen had all hers hatched, and by the following morning, the 27th day, there were thirty-nine lively little fellows out. One egg had got so badly cracked that the germ died; the other one had nearly a fully-developed duckling in it, dead.

For several days I kept these in the barn. Young ducks cannot stand rains or dew. The first few feeds were of breadcrumbs and bread and

milk. They must have plenty of water to drink. A very good water fountain can be made with an old salmon can and a saucer. Take a can with the top cut out; with a nail or punch make a small hole in the side of the can, about a quarter or half an inch from the top. Fill the can with water. Now put the saucer over the top, face downward. Put your thumbs on the bottom of the can, and with your fingers hold the saucer tight to the can. Now quickly invert the can and saucer. The water will rise in the saucer to the level of the hole in the side of the can. This fountain does not let the birds get into the saucer; besides, it is not easily upset.

Well, to come back to the ducks: They drank a lot from the first, but did not eat a great deal the first couple of weeks. Bread and milk is rather expensive feed, so we soon changed to corn meal and milk, but they did not like that very well; they preferred oatmeal. After the first week, we made a kind of bread for them of chop (oat, wheat and corn), with a little white flour stirred in. This we soaked in skim milk. They did well on it, but the older they got, the more they ate, so we gradually stopped the ration. We were feeding them five times per day at the end of four weeks; we changed to four feeds per day, and then they were getting a mash made from oat, wheat and corn chop. At first we mixed this in cold water or milk, but they did not care much for it. We soon found, however, that, by scalding it with boiling water and letting it steam, afterward stirring in sufficient cold water or milk to make it thin enough to feed, that they ate it very greedily, as ducks should. So we continued that practice. It is not much more bother, as you can scald enough in the morning to last all day.

We raised the 39 ducks until seven weeks old. Then, one night, one got its wings fast in a slat coop, and could not get loose. A storm came up that night, and it drowned. The remaining 38 were raised to maturity, at least till we sold them, which was when they were a few days over eight weeks old. A couple of the largest then weighed six pounds each. We shipped them alive to Hamilton, and received \$1.00 per pair, net. Their food had cost \$8.00, and the eggs \$1.55, so that had we marketed the 38 there would have been a profit of \$9.45. We kept three for home consumption.

So I am convinced there is money to be made in ducks. The important thing is to keep them growing, and get them on the market as soon as possible. When they are about ten weeks old, they start to moult; then you cannot sell them till they get their new feathers. To keep them that long, they might "eat their heads off."

To anyone intending to start duck-raising, my advice is get them hatched and on the market as soon as possible. Mine were sold 1st of August. Had they been ready a couple of weeks sooner, I would have got a much higher price.

Lincoln Co., Ont. FARMER'S SON.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

What was Missed at the Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Western Fair of 1909 has passed into history, duly accredited with being "greater and grander than ever," but before these echoing peans of praise have all died away, it might be well to enquire, as a reminder, if we did not have just as well attended and creditable exhibitions years ago, on the old Richmond Street grounds? I believe many of your readers will bear me out in the affirmative, for there were magnificent displays of agricultural machinery, live stock and the products of field, garden and orchard in those days. That there are many fine features in the show now is true, but the impression, unfortunately, gains ground that the management steadily drifts in the direction of a money-making entertainment, detracting just so much energy and effort from the development of what we may style legitimate exhibits, and diverting the attention of visitors proportionately from the latter to the detriment of the exhibitors. It means outlay and work, but I am sure the public would appreciate more such splendid displays as that made in the main building of the confectionery and other products of the McCormick Manufacturing Co., which would have done credit to any world's fair.

The association, in order to safeguard the public from jostling each other in obtaining any long-distance free glimpse of the grand-stand performances, have erected a close board fence, so that all will find their way into the proper place, at 25 cents per head, or 50 cents for a special seat, which, with the original gate fee, makes up a total of 75c. Not much, perhaps, for a single individual, but it counts up when the family group is on the rounds of the show. The heavy horses are judged on an open area west of the Midway, where the public can witness the placing of the awards, but when we come to the lighter horse classes, in which London and Western Ontario have so much at stake, the judging is done within the

race ring, and if one desires to study the types under review by the judges, the action, handling, etc., he must invest \$1.00 for the privilege of a ring badge. Now, surely, a state-aided fair for educational purposes can do better than this? Why not clear out some of the side-shows and peanut vendors, and provide westward from the grand-stand a decent ring, with comfortable seats, where the classes in question can be adjudged for the interest and instruction of the people? I fully endorse the suggestion of "The Farmer's Advocate" in favor of a complete live-stock catalogue, and trust the directors will give it effect.

More and more the public are complaining, and justly so, of the absence of any adequate display of agricultural machinery, even fencing and wind-mills dwindling down to one or two exhibits. The reasons for the withdrawal of the leading implement firms from the shows need not be repeated, but it ought not to be beyond the resources of exhibition management and public-spirited manufacturers to affect an arrangement by which representative exhibits of the most modern lines of machinery for use in farm operations will again be on view at the Western Fair. In its allotment of prize moneys for improved live stock, the board is on the right track. They will do well to initiate a vigorous reform in the directions above indicated if the character of the fair is to be preserved and its real purposes achieved.

VISITOR.

A Farmer's Holiday.

Dwellers in town and city are sometimes inclined to lay the charge against rural communities, that life in the country must be very monotonous. I resent the imputation. Of course, I will admit that, for such sordid souls as can find no interest in anything more elevating than the din and roar of a city's streets, or can find no instruction in anything more profound than the common, vulgar gossip of a city street corner, the life of the farm will be very monotonous. But for the finer, sensitive souls, with hearts attuned to catch the music and read the message of the gods, there is no place so crowded with excitement, so full of interest, so fraught with messages of instruction and inspiration, as the farm.

A short time ago I was feeling somewhat down-hearted and perplexed with various cares. Having a little spare time, I thought I would take a holiday. Oh! no, I didn't go away to the Toronto Exhibition, or to Muskoka, or the Thousand Islands, but as has often happened before in similar circumstances, my steps tended in the direction of the bush, where I wandered around for some time, enjoying fellowship with the wild things of nature, in all their native innocence; listening to the song of the bird, the hum of the bee, the chatter of the squirrel, the sighing of the trees overhead.

On my way home again, I came to the stream that bears the water from our lake to the river. Methinks I will sit me down on this bank, one of my favorite retreats when I want to think, when perplexed with various cares, when somewhat down-hearted, perhaps, the perl of the stream, as it meanders its way onward to the sea; the murmur of the breeze, as it sifts its way through among those innumerable pine-needles overhead; the song of the bird; the hum of the bee, all tend to produce an exhilarating, yet soothing effect on the wearied muscles and jaded nerves, until one is led to thank God he was born a farmer, and has his lot cast amid such influences as these.

I no sooner got seated than a red squirrel dashes out on a limb of that tree over there, and peremptorily orders me off. When I decline to obey his summons, he proceeds to heap abuse on my head, in a way that only a red squirrel can. He sputters and swears. He stamps his feet; he switches his tail; he makes a dash down the limb towards me, and suddenly stops, as though it is with the greatest difficulty he restrains himself from jumping right onto me. He appears the very embodiment of concentrated energy and bottled fury. After, possibly, five or ten minutes of this performance, he suddenly turns and makes a dash away back the limb, when remembering that there is still a piece of his mind that he has forgotten to give me, he returns to finish his lecture, until finally growing disgusted with that obstinate "animal" down there, with one last vociferous exclamation, he turns and "hikes" him off through the bush, performing acrobatic "stunts" that would make any human acrobat appear tame in comparison.

Never mind, little fellow, you didn't disturb me in the least. I rather enjoyed your swearing, which was not profane, and I highly respect anyone who will give me his honest opinion of myself in plain, unvarnished language.

After again imbibing the quiet, serene influences of the woods for some little time, I proceeded homewards. I have had a good holiday; the blues have been dispelled as a fog before the morning sun. The antics of that squirrel provided me entertainment. My physical and mental and nervous energies have been reinvigorated, and I am again prepared to take up the stern realities of living.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

Demonstration Flocks Located.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of eight illustration sheep flocks at representative points in Ontario by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association. The location and particulars of the flocks selected for the purpose are as follows: At Brown's Corners, near Agincourt, York Co., a flock maintained by Wm. Little will be mated with a Southdown ram, with a view to marketing of early lambs. At Windermere, Muskoka, a mixed flock of Shropshires and Oxford Downs, on the farm of Wm. Aiken, will be bred to a Dorset ram. John Pritchard, of Redgrave, on the line between Huron and Wellington, has a flock of grade Leicesters that will be bred to an Oxford Down. Edward Johns, Fairfield East, Leeds Co., will cross a Cotswold ram on Leicester ewes. Donald Ross, of Woodville, Victoria Co., will breed a flock of grade Leicesters to a male of that breed. At Duntroon, in Simcoe Co., John McKee will mate a Shropshire ram with grade Leicesters. A Hampshire ram will be used by Wm. Crichton, of Paris, Brant Co.; while Marshall Dickie, of Hyde Park, Middlesex Co., will mate a Lincoln sire with grade ewes of that breed.

Account will be kept of the proceeds from these flocks and the results published, while farmers living in the respective neighborhoods of these illustration stations are cordially invited to visit them, note the progress of the experiment, and ask questions. Besides demonstrating the profits of sheep husbandry, it is hoped to impress a number of specific points, such as the importance of farmers crossing their ewes with pure-bred rams, the advantage of docking the lambs and castrating male ones intended for market, then keeping these lambs (except in those special instances where catering to an early or summer lamb trade) until, say, March, instead of crowding the lamb crop on the market in the fall. With a little more care expended on the lambs and flock generally, it is believed, with the best of reason, that very profitable returns may be realized from Canadian flock husbandry, with marked advantage in the way of money profits and cleaner farms. Watch the results.

Cold Storage of Fruit.

The possibility of lengthening the season for Iowa fruit, by using cold storage, led the authorities of the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College at Ames to conduct a series of experiments in the cold storage of apples. It was clearly demonstrated that it was possible to keep many varieties of fall apples till late winter or early spring if handled carefully and stored quickly. Two conclusions arrived at are worthy of note by fruit-growers everywhere. First, that immature and partly-colored fruit did not have as good keeping qualities as hard, ripe, highly-colored fruit; second, that the sooner fruit is put in storage after it has been picked, the better its condition will be when opened up, and the longer it will last after removal. This effect was more noticeable when the weather was warm during the delay between picking and storing than later when it was cooler.

South Perth.

The season from June to the end of September was almost ideal for getting work done. The heavy rains of the spring were succeeded by rather dry weather, resulting in the drying up of the pastures, and, in some cases, the water supply. It seems also to have had a bad effect on the corn crop, especially where it wasn't well scuffled and hoed; yet there is a great deal in different varieties. Anyway it is a crop which is growing in favor in this locality, where dairying is so largely practiced. Silos are becoming more numerous as the dairyman sees that they are necessary for taking care of large quantities of bulky, succulent fodder, although it is not much in favor as a milk producer, especially if the corn is not well eared and thoroughly matured. Protein is necessary to produce milk, but the high price of cereals and hay in winter, and scarcity of grass in summer, have the effect of reducing the milk yield. The dry weather has also affected the oat crop, it being light in yield of grain and straw and low in test. Hay was also rather light; peas and barley fair; wheat good; though there is a comparatively small acreage of these grown now, especially peas. The drouth is affecting all kinds of crops, excepting, perhaps, potatoes and tomatoes. Alfalfa is being grown experimentally, and while it is not difficult to start, it seems to be a hard crop to winter.

The rural-mail delivery is in operation on some of the mail routes, and while it was eagerly adopted by those fortunate enough to be favored with it, it is something like what the country boy thought of the city butter—very good, what there was of it. And the benefit is rather grudgingly bestowed. The carrier is paid by the box, and it seems not only must every family own a box, but also every property owner, though he may board with a family who have a box. The boxes cost the patrons \$3 per box, and appear to be the peculiar prey of mischief-makers, several having been put out of commission for awhile.

J. H. BURNS.

Poultry Specials.

The success of the poultry department of the Winter Fair has, no doubt, been due considerably to the large list of special prizes that is each year arranged to supplement the regular prize-list. Last year the special prizes consisted of cash, silver cups, medals and goods, with a value of over \$1,500.00. The specials are distributed so that all varieties have an opportunity of competing, but competition is open only to those exhibitors who make a donation to the special prize fund. It is optional for each exhibitor to give whatever amount he wishes, if his contribution is received by the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, before October 15th. After that date the amount must be at least \$2 in cash. All intending exhibitors should arrange for their contribution before the 15th inst., so that it can be included in the list for the coming show, which will be published and ready for distribution about the 10th of November.

Chinese Pork Diseased.

A large number of carcasses of Chinese hogs recently imported into England, inspected up to date, October 7th, were by the sanitary commission of the City of London found to be infected with tuberculosis. This remarkable outcome of the inspection has occurred in spite of the fact that the carcasses were labeled at the port of shipment in China, "medically examined and certified to be free from disease." The first shipment of 5,000 hogs was brought from China in a refrigerating ship. They arrived on August 7th, and sold well in the wholesale market. Although they were offered by the retail butchers at 25 per cent. below the prices charged for other imported hogs, they did not find favor with the public, who displayed great prejudice against them. The butchers were then obliged to raise the prices of American and European pork in order to dispose of their pork. The packers of pork were of the opinion that it was of no use to try the cheaper pork from China.

Healthy Immigration.

During the twelve fiscal years, since 1906, the total immigration to Canada has been 1,366,650, of whom 540,621 came from the United Kingdom, 425,412 from the United States, and 400,617 from other countries. The amended regulations, restricting the immigration to Canada last year of persons assisted by charitable organizations, and encouraging the immigration of agriculturists, have greatly reduced the undesirable elements. Nearly half the total male immigration last year was classed as farmers and farm laborers. The 60,000 Americans who came during the twelve months of the last fiscal year, brought with them, according to the report of inspector White, an average capital of \$1,000 in cash, stock, or effects.

The Michaelmas term of the Ontario Veterinary College has opened with bright prospects of success.

The United States Department of Agriculture's crop report gives the average condition of apples on October 1st as 43.9%, against 44.5 on September 1st; 48.4 on October 1st, 1908, and 54.1, the ten-year average condition on October 1st.

Death of Hon. W. T. Pipes.

Hon. William T. Pipes, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, died in Boston on October 7th from apoplexy. About six weeks ago Mr. Pipes left Halifax for Regina, to attend the Dominion Forestry Association, of which he was one of the Vice-Presidents. He was then appointed a member of the committee for the conservation of natural resources of the Dominion. During the last year or so Mr. Pipes has given much time and thought to the reforesting of the barren lands of Nova Scotia, and early in June he had visited Toronto and engaged the services of Dr. Fernow and other experts to make a survey in the Province of its forest lands.

The same disease of oats that prevailed in Ontario and westward two years ago was quite serious in the Maritime Provinces this season. John Dearness, who spent his holidays there, saw several specimens submitted, with request for information. He says that the sickly reddish leaf observed is not due to any fungous disease, though a species of fungus establishes itself on the diseased leaf surface. The trouble is caused by climatic conditions, a period of rapid growth, followed by cold, backward weather, being sufficient to bring it about.

put in bags, to pick not over two-pound pickers, the price would be \$1.70. Owing to the large increase in the population of Canada, and the bean becoming so popular a food, it will take nearly all of our beans to supply seeding and the demand in Canada. Price here would not permit exporting beans to the United States and paying 45c. per bushel duty, as it makes them too high for the American market. If foreign beans are as plentiful as they were last year, likely some will be shipped into this country. In this case, the price will be lower."

J. B. Stringer & Co., Chatham, write under date Oct. 9th: "In the last week or ten days we have had some lots of beans delivered us from this section of the county, and find them very nice, about 1-pound pickers. These we find are yielding about 18 bushels to the acre, and are paying the farmer \$1.60 for that quality, which is one grade below hand-picked. We think, with liberal receipts, the price will drop fully 10c. per bushel before the month is out. Indeed, now, we hear of \$1.50 being the going price for same quality of beans at points east of Ridgeway, where we learn the quality is very similar, and where there has been a more liberal delivery by the farmers. As we have only our home market, expect the outlet will not be sufficient to prevent accumulation. This course of things usually brings lower

prices. Beans in the U. S. market for cash hand-picked, in cotton bags, are about \$2, and a duty of 45c. a bushel is levied when entering the United States, so there is no outlet into that country. There have been large sales of beans recently for October and November shipment from Halifax to Calgary, and it looks as if most of the jobbers have secured their first supplies at very reasonable prices, and are now holding off to buy for less money."

GOSSIP.

RAM SALES.

Failing, after repeated efforts, to secure from the authorities at Washington an assurance that the quarantine restrictions on Canadian sheep would at an early date be withdrawn, the Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, with commendable enterprise, is undertaking to develop the home trade for good rams. To this end arrangements are under way for the holding of a number of sales of pure-bred rams in mutton-raising districts in which the grade ram has been the chief sire used. Owners of good flocks are co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in this work by contributing the stock to be disposed of, the Department, through the Live-stock Branch, advertising and conducting

the sales and paying the freight charges on the sheep to the points at which the auctions are to take place.

Sales are to be held in Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. The Ontario points selected are Renfrew, Eganville and Killaloe, all in the County of Renfrew. Then three sales will take place on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, viz., at Shawville, Campbell's Bay, and Chapeau. At these points only rams will be distributed, but farther east, in Quebec, both rams and ewes will be sold. These points are St. Hyacinthe, Lennoxville, St. Gregoire, L'Assomption, Berthierville, Howick Junction, and Lacolle.

The Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa has full information concerning these offerings, which should be taken advantage of by every sheep-raiser within reasonable reach. See advertisement on another page.

TRADE TOPIC.

CHILDREN'S READY-MADE DRESSES.—Ready-made dresses for children are a boon to the mother of a large family. "Duchess" clothing for the little ones is inexpensive and stylish. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue, or write for details to Dunlap Manufacturing Co., Montreal, P. Q.

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.

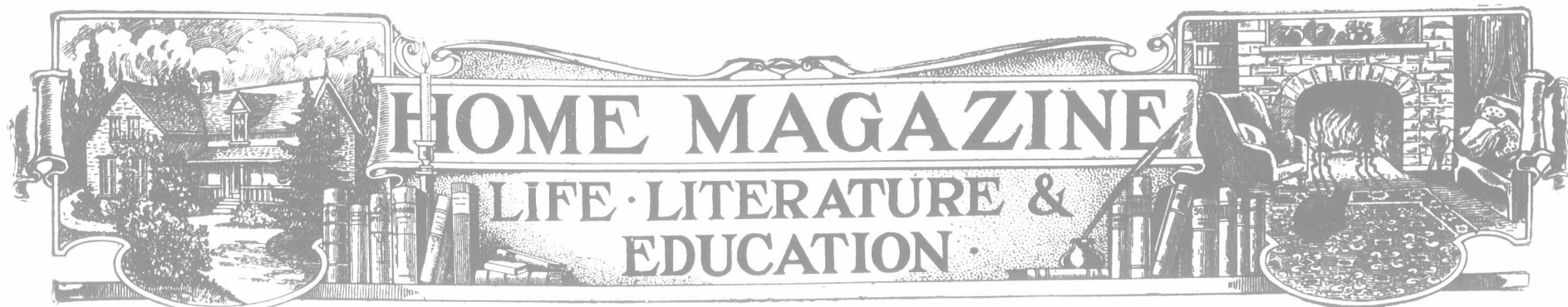
Miscellaneous.

BEAN CROP AND PRICES.

How is the bean crop this year in the Chatham district? What is the market price per bushel likely to be this fall?

A. E. P.

Ans.—The Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Chatham, advise us that the bean crop of Ontario this year is estimated 20 per cent. more than last year. "Harvest" weather was very favorable, and beans were saved in excellent condition. They will likely thresh and clean up so as not to pick over 1 to 2 pounds to the bushel, three-pound beans will be very scarce. The price today, October 8th, to farmers, for about one- or two-pound pickers, as they bring them in, is \$1.50 to \$1.60, and when cleaned and



There may still be wrongs enough in the world to keep the pessimist alive and kicking, but there are also hopeful indications that speak well for the future, none more strongly than that growth of a sense of justice and right which is everywhere visible. This is seen in the great struggle for justice in England, which has ranged such men as Lloyd-George and Asquith and Grey and Churchill with the masses in that supreme contest of caste which is bound to end in "the greatest good to the greatest number" in Britain. It is seen in the revolt against Trusts in the United States, and in the spirit made manifest in Canada to dig up graft, and trickery, and corruption. The revelation of irregularities at Quebec and St. John and Montreal, the present agitation for the suppression of race-track gambling, and reform of the criminal law—these things tell of the existence of lamentable conditions, but also of a disposition which, in popular parlance, "will not stand for them."

The modern world may appear to be material to excess; unquestionably it is grasping to excess, yet more and more its popular sentiment calls for honor and magnanimity. . . . The most astounding discovery of modern times is made, but the discovery is cheapened by a dispute as vulgar as lamentable; public sympathy soon enough sways to the side of the contestant who most displays the attitude of the fair-minded gentleman. As New York Independent remarks, "It is of no great importance to the world which of two men was the first to reach the Pole, nor is it of vital importance to either of the claimants that his claim be accepted. But it is of vital importance that they should show themselves generous and manly."

And what the world demands of these eminent men, it demands also of less illustrious men in the less illustrious walks of life. However the citizen of questionable methods may appear to flourish, winning out in the end almost invariably comes to the generous and manly one.

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, which was recently organized in Toronto as part of a movement which, it is hoped, will be world-wide, is distributing literature deprecating the military and naval expenditure of the present age, and setting forth strongly the necessity of not only talking about peace, but of working for it. We quote a few paragraphs:

"These vast preparations for war tend to make war. They create a profession in which the only chance of glory and promotion is war; while millions of citizens are reduced to mechanical automatons, whose only business is to be manipulated as a part of a colossal machine, scientifically designed for destruction of property and slaughter of men."

"The rest of the common people are crushed with ever-increasing burdens of taxation—robbed of the result of their toil—for immense and ever-growing armaments of destruction to slaughter their brother-workers who have done them no harm, with whom they have no sort of a quarrel."

"But worse still, such a vast—and ever vaster—proportion of the income of nations is spent on war, even in times of peace, that there are no funds to carry out reforms and steps of progress in industrial, sanitary, educational and other phases of civil-

ization, now called for by the advance of knowledge and scientific possibilities. One shot from one of a thousand guns costs more than the salary of a skilled teacher for one year! What if the amounts spent in war—and preparation for war—were turned into avenues that would benefit the people?"

The possibilities suggested by the

latter statement may be more evident, perhaps, on a glance at the accompanying illustrations from "Illustrated London News," which represent the appropriations of the great powers for military and naval purposes during the present year. The gross expenditure of the eight Powers, Britain, Germany, the United States, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary,

Italy and Japan, aggregate, it may be noted, for army and navy alone, the staggering total of about one and a half billion dollars per year.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking in New York, not long ago, declared that if all the English-speaking countries in the world were to unite to prevent war, they would be successful. He pointed out that the English-speaking countries are of necessity trade countries, and that they must realize themselves best along commercial lines.

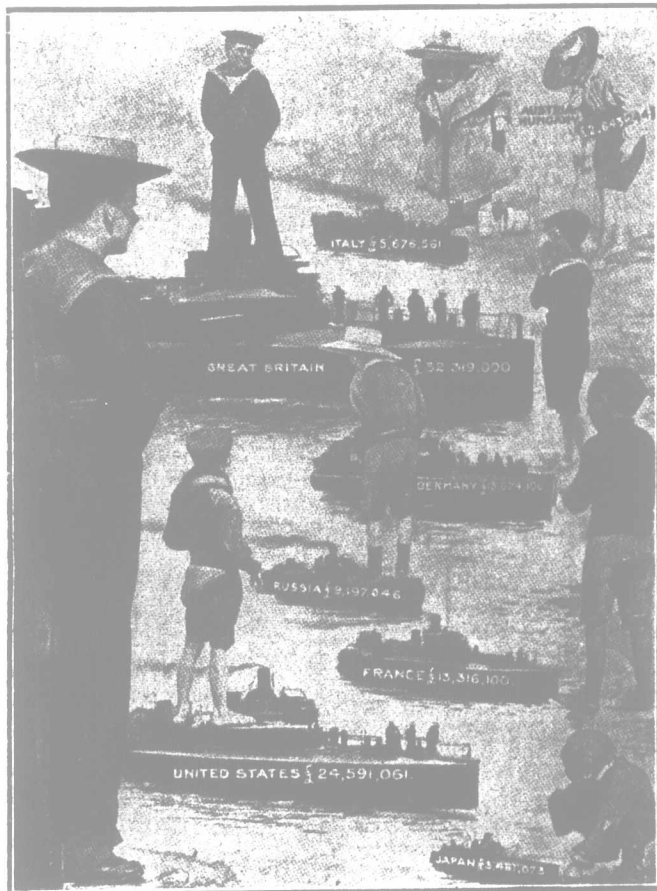
Such expression of opinion from such a quarter indicates that popular hatred of war has penetrated even the ranks of the privileged classes, the beneficiaries of the war system. The day of glory in war has passed, and the peace movement may find ready ground.

The President of the Canadian Society is Sir William Mulock, and the Secretary, Rev. C. S. Eby, to whom communications asking for literature, etc., may be addressed at the headquarters, Zion Church Parlors, Cor. College and Elizabeth Sts., Toronto, Ont.

A very successful school Fair was held in the West River School, two miles below Galt, Ont., on October 1st. Grain, vegetables and flowers, grown by the children at their homes, formed an interesting feature of the exhibit, illustrating well what boys and girls can do when thoroughly interested; while collections of weeds, weed seeds, wild flowers, insects, diseased plants, etc., all correctly mounted and labelled, spoke eloquently of the work of the teachers, Miss Freeborn, Miss Ford, and Miss Struthers, to whose energy and enthusiasm, joined with the co-operation of the trustees, much of the success of the fair was due. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Hart, of the Department of Agriculture; Prof. Hutt, of the O. A. C., who acted as judge, spoke some words of congratulation to the little exhibitors, and the remainder of the afternoon was given over to examining the exhibits, and to sports, in which not only the children, but also the farmers and their wives took part. An excellent luncheon, served by the ladies of the district, was by no means the least popular feature of the day.

It is to be hoped that this necessarily meagre account of the West River School Fair may yet suffice to inspire many rural teachers throughout the Dominion to "do likewise" next year. The value of such fairs cannot be easily estimated. It is no small thing for a child to learn on his own small plot, some of the great secrets of nature, and of the effects of tillage which makes man master of the soil. It is no small thing that he should thus early become interested in the world about him, and in love with the rural life. It is no small thing that a new avenue of common interest between child and parent, and parent and teacher, should be opened up; nor is it even a trifling thing that a new opportunity for neighborhood sociability be afforded. People need to mingle together frequently to avoid the "queerness" that sometimes comes of too much isolation.

Unquestionably, whether looked at from an educational, moral or social standpoint, the school Fair deserves every encouragement. Trustees and teachers will do well to give it a trial.



This picture, based upon the appropriations of the respective Powers this year, does not indicate rank as a naval Power, but the size of the budget.



The name of each Power is followed by the amount in cash appropriated for the army this year. The relative rank as a military Power is not, of course, indicated, except inferentially by the annual expenditure.

Mr. Arnold Haultain, in Canadian Magazine for October, severely criticizes the new Ontario Public-school Readers. In point of selection, arrangement and illustration, he finds fault with them, concluding thus:

"But, after all, is it absolutely necessary that a set of Public-school Readers should be wholly and purely 'literary'? Are the claims of literature so paramount, and the claims of agriculture so subsidiary, that the rural youth of this Province shall, in its authorized textbooks, have its attention turned solely to the former? The sons and daughters of the farmers of Ontario are forsaking the farm; the farms of Ontario are clamoring for help; acres upon acres of the farm land of Ontario lie untilled, or but partly tilled, for want of willing hands and interested brains. And yet one would imagine, from a perusal of these Readers, that Ontario was a sort of Academe, where no plow, nor harrow nor binder were known. True, there is in the First Book a selection called 'How the Pony was Shod'; in the Second, selections called 'How I Turned the Grindstone,' and 'The Man Who Did Not Like Work'; in the Third, selections called 'An Apple Orchard in the Spring,' 'Corn-fields,' 'Work or Play'; and in the Fourth, selections called 'Work and Wages,' 'The First Plowing,' 'Country Life in Canada in the Thirties,' and 'Honorable Toil'—all combined, surely, a very meagre tribute to the claims of rural labor. However, this is a broad subject, and an intricate. All we ask is that the youth of Ontario should not, by means of its authorized Readers, be led to think that literature is a higher thing than labor, whether rural or urban. It is not. And, for ourselves, we can, in imagination, picture to ourselves a set of Readers which could insensibly inculcate that indubitable fact."

The Windrow.

Statistics issued from London show that one person in every thirty-seven in England and Wales is a pauper.

A movement is afoot in Canada and the United States to celebrate in some way during 1912-15 the century of peace which has followed the war of 1812-'13-'14.

"The Grange," the beautiful residence of Dr. Goldwin Smith, in Toronto, is to be given over to the city, on the venerable Professor's death, as the site for a Provincial Art Gallery. It is intended by the trustees that the house itself will be preserved, in honor of the donor, and as an example of fine colonial architecture, and that the Gallery be erected elsewhere in the grounds.

The monoplane with which M. Santos-Dumont has been achieving such remarkable success weighs only 260 pounds with the pilot, and has only 9 square yards of supporting surface, as compared with the 22 yards in the Curtiss, 26 in the Bleriot, and 53 in the Wright aeroplanes. The Santos-Dumont is, therefore, the smallest aeroplane in existence. It is driven by a two-cylinder motor of 30 horsepower, and makes over 50 miles an hour. He declares that he has no desire to make money out of his invention, but will place his patents and designs at the disposal of all who wish to use them. M. Santos-Dumont is a Brazilian, but has carried on his experiments chiefly in France.

When former Governor McBride, of Oregon, went as United States Minister to the Court of King Kamehameha, at Honolulu, he found no outward insignia designating the American consulate. He therefore had a national coat-of-arms cut from wood, gilded, and placed conspicuously over the door. An English man-of-war came into the harbor one day. Among a party of midshipmen who

came ashore for a lark were Lord Gordon and the present Admiral Lord Beresford. They saw the gilded eagle, and decided to add it to their collection of bric-a-brac. The story of what followed is told in an article in the New York Evening Post. We read:

"They selected a time when the minister was away and the office closed, presumably at night, and took down the coat-of-arms, hired a native vehicle to carry it down to the dock, and actually succeeded in getting it aboard without any of the ranking officers knowing anything about it.

The next morning when the minister came down to the office, his assistant said:

"Mr. Minister, your bird's taken flight."

"What do you mean?" asked his excellency.

"Your coat-of-arms is gone," replied the aide.

"Gone where? Flown off?"

"Not exactly," said the other.

"It's just disappeared."

The minister walked out into the street and looked up. The coat-of-arms, which was five or six feet across, was "noticeable by its absence"; it had taken wings and flown away. Exactly what the minister said has not been chronicled.

It so happened that Beresford had given the carriage-driver an extra fare for his trouble. Someone quickly reported to the minister, who at once made a demand upon the captain of the frigate for its return. The captain, who was innocent, denied that the thing was aboardship. The minister sent his evidence to the captain, reiterating his demand, and demanding an apology for the insult.

The captain now began an investigation, and the culprits owned up and took the coat-of-arms on deck, when it was promptly sent ashore and returned to the office of the minister. McBride, who was there, refused to receive it.

"Tell the captain of your frigate that I desire that the men who took it down bring it back, place it where they found it, and apologize."

Back to the ship went the men with the coat-of-arms and reported. The captain ordered the young men to go ashore, take the coat-of-arms to the consulate, replace it as they found it, and apologize to the minister.

It was doubtless a bitter pill, and the young midshipmen had to stand the badinage of their comrades. The two went ashore, ready to comply, and took the coat-of-arms to the consulate. The American minister had not put himself out to keep the matter quiet, and, as a fact, the public was well posted, and the consulate was surrounded by a crowd of Americans, natives and others, all laughing at the predicament of the young midshipmen.

The minister had a strong sense of humor, and determined to get all there was in it. He preserved his dignity as best he could as he received the young men and listened to their apologies. The midshipmen then took the coat-of-arms from the back, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, climbed to the front of the building and placed it in position; then hurried down, followed by laughter and cheers.

Links with the Past.

III.

It is amongst the early notes of his "Recollections" that Mr. Russell introduces to his readers, in fuller detail than our limited space permits us to offer in the pages of our Home Magazine, some three or four of the remarkable people with whom, he says, "I had more than a cursory acquaintance, and who allowed me for many years the privilege of drawing without restriction on the rich stores of their political and social recollections. First among these, in point of date, if of nothing else, I must place John, Earl Russell, the only person I have ever known who knew Napoleon the Great. A quarter of a century ago it was a curious and interesting privilege for a young man

to sit in the trellised dining-room of Pembroke Lodge (the beautiful residence in Richmond Park offered by Queen Victoria to her Prime Minister, Lord John Russell), or to pace its terrace-walk looking down upon the Thames, in intimate converse with a statesman who had enjoyed the genial society of Charles Fox, and had been the travelling companion of Lord Holland; had corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticised the acting of Mrs. Siddons; conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras." In alluding to the well-known pictures by John Leech, in the "Punch" of his day, which emphasized the exceptionally small stature, surmounted by the massive head and broad shoulders, of England's really great Prime Minister, we are told that, "Never was so robust a spirit enshrined in so fragile a form." It had been thought impossible for him to live through his first session of Parliament, and when he was fighting the Reform Bill through the House of Commons, his digestion being a very weak point, a sympathetic old lady saw to it that a constant supply of arrowroot was on hand to nourish him. Sydney Smith declared that when Lord John first contested Devonshire, the burly electors were sorely disappointed in the outward aspect of their candidate, but were satisfied when it was explained to them "that he had once been much larger, but was worn away by the anxieties and struggles of the Reform Bill of 1832." Very few understood that the frugidity of his manner was due to an innate and incurable shyness, and made him very deficient in the small social arts which as a rule are part of the stock-in-trade of political leaders the whole world over. Thus he constantly lost opportunities for the harmless little compliments that a less artless politician might have used without scruple. "Once, at a concert at Buckingham Palace, he was seen to get up suddenly, turn his back upon the Duchess of Sutherland, by whom he had been sitting, walk to the remotest part of the room, and sit down by the Duchess of Inverness. When questioned afterwards as to the cause of his unceremonious move, he said: 'I could not have sat any longer by that great fire; I should have fainted.' 'Oh, that was a very good reason for moving, but I hope you told the Duchess of Sutherland why you left her.' 'Well—no. I don't think I did that. But I told the Duchess of Inverness why I came and sat by her!' In spite of the aloofness and shyness of which Lord John Russell was accused, he was a splendid host, and his interesting copiousness of anecdote was inexhaustible. The following favorite story of his would be brought out whenever he heard that any public reform was regarded with misgiving by sensible men: Luttrell and Samuel Rogers were passing in a wherry under old London Bridge when its destruction was contemplated. Rogers said: 'Some very sensible men think that if these works are carried into effect, the tide will flow so rapidly under the bridge that dangerous consequences will follow.' 'My dear Rogers,' answered Luttrell, 'if some very sensible men had been attended to, we might still be eating acorns.'

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

"I must always," says our author, "regard the privilege of the friendship of this truly great man as among the highest honors of my life. Anthony Ashley, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, born in 1801, might be said to have led from boyhood to old age a life consecrated to the social service of humanity. From his father he had inherited his keenness of intellect, his habits of laborious industry, and his iron tenacity of purpose; from his mother, a dignity of demeanor which made his presence and address so impressive as to be almost alarming; but as one got

to know him better, one began to realize his intense tenderness towards all weakness and suffering; his overflowing affection for those who stood nearest to him; his almost morbid sensitiveness, and his passionate indignation against cruelty and oppression. In his conversation were only very occasional gleams of humor. He had seen too much of human misery for it to be otherwise." Lord Shaftesbury's early years had been years of stern repression, his parents being disciplinarians of the antique type, therefore it need not surprise us that "the marble of manhood retained the impression stamped upon the wax of childhood." The brightest memory of his early days was that of his old nurse, who comforted him in his childish sorrows and taught him the rudiments of Christian faith. In all the struggles and distresses of his boyhood and manhood he used the words of prayer which he had learned from this good woman before he was seven years old; and of a keepsake which she left him, the gold watch which he wore to the last day of his life, he used to say, "that was given me by the best friend I ever had in the world." It was, however, as a schoolboy at Harrow that he consciously and definitely gave his life to the service of his fellow men, the outcome of a fiery indignation at what he witnessed at a pauper's burial. "Good heavens!" he cried, "can this be permitted because the man was poor and friendless?"

Of what this incident was the seed corn, history tells us, bringing about reform in the Lunacy Law, and the amelioration of conditions which had been simply appalling, until Lord Shaftesbury brought his patient investigation and characteristic thoroughness to bear upon them.

Mr. Russell gives instances to prove that, through the deeply religious and emotional side of the character of Lord Shaftesbury there ran a practical vein, which set the seal of completeness to his every effort for the betterment of humanity.

"Poor dear children!" he exclaimed to the superintendent of a Ragged School, after hearing from some of the children their tale of cold and hunger. "What can we do for them?" "My God shall supply all their need," replied the superintendent, with easy faith. "Yes," said Lord Shaftesbury, "but they must have some food directly." He drove home, and instantly sent two churns of soup, enough to feed four hundred. That winter, ten thousand basins of soup, made in Grosvenor Square, were distributed amongst the "dear little hearts" of Whitechapel. We need not be surprised that our author should consider the friendship of a man so good as the Earl of Shaftesbury to be one of the highest honors of his life.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

"Where is MY Guest-chamber?"

And He sendeth two of His disciples, and saith unto them, Go into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water: follow him; and whosoever he shall enter in, say to the goodman of the house, The Master saith, Where is My guest-chamber, where I shall eat the passover with My disciples? And he will himself show you a large upper room furnished and ready: and there make ready for us.—St. Mark, xiv: 13-15. (R. V.)

Sometimes the revised version makes a familiar story sparkle with new vividness of light and color, by the change of a word or two. If you compare the words of our text with the same passage in their more familiar translation, you will notice that "the guest-chamber" is changed to "My guest-chamber." And the story is made more vivid by the introduction of the word "himself" in verse 15. The goodman of the house accepts the message of the Master, he is not only willing to acknowledge that the best room

in the house belongs by absolute right to Christ, but he "himself"—not leaving the task to the servant who carried the water—eagerly shows it to the disciples, and places it at their disposal. It is already "furnished and ready," as far as he could prepare it, waiting for the Royal Guest to glorify it by His Presence. What a beautiful story it is, and how it strikes home to our hearts. He is our lawful Master and King, saying to each of us by messenger after messenger: "Where is My Guest-chamber? Is it ready for Me at any moment? Or is it so occupied by a rush of cares and pleasures, thronging in and out all day and far into the night, that I am forgotten, and My claims treated as of no importance?"

Are we, like "the goodman of the house," eager to place ourselves and all that we possess, unreservedly ready for the Master's use? Or are we disappointed when He comes to us as a stranger, asking for a kindness which calls for some sacrifice of time or money or inclination? Do we consider it a glorious privilege to be permitted to welcome our King with the best that we have? Or is He only admitted grudgingly to one of the lower rooms in our heart, while the "large upper room"—His rightful Guest-chamber—is reserved for Self or the World, or even opened recklessly to Satan by the admission of such guests as Hate, Envy, or Malice?

Are we willing to admit that the best place in our hearts and lives belongs to the Master by right? Surely we are! I take it for granted that all my friends who care to read this "Quiet Hour" are willing to acknowledge that Christ is their lawful King. But that is not enough—the best place must be kept "furnished and ready" for His occupation, not only in quiet Sunday hours, not only when we are on our knees, but when work or care or pleasure try to fill every corner of our thoughts.

The King is constantly coming to us—coming in disguise—are we too hurried or too selfish to welcome Him? He gives us rich blessings of love, of health, of prosperity—do we grasp all we can get, thinking it belongs entirely to ourselves; or do we feel ourselves to be only stewards of our Master's wealth, holding all we are and have in trust for Him, to be given out according as He shall direct? The Norwegian legend of the Gertrude bird is full of solemn warning to our selfish hearts. Here is the story as told by George Litting:

"This bird was once a woman. One day she was kneading dough in her trough when our Lord went by leaning on St. Peter. They looked to her like two poor men. 'Give us of your dough for the love of God,' said the Lord Christ; 'we have come far across the field, and have fasted long.' She pinched off a small piece for them; but, on rolling it in her trough to get it into shape, it grew and grew, and filled the trough completely. She looked at it with wonder.

"No," said she, "that is more than you want."

"She pinched off a smaller piece, and rolled it out as before; but that grew in like manner.

"She tried a third time, with a like result.

"That is to say, her heart was hardening.

At length she said, 'I cannot give you any to-day,' for the greed of her heart was to divide all the dough into little bits, and roll it into loaves. 'Go on your journey, and the Lord prosper you.'

"Then Christ, in grief, replied, 'I gave thee plenty, but that plenty hardened thy heart, so that plenty was not a blessing. I will try thee with the blessing of poverty. Henceforth seek thy living from day to day between the wood and the bark.'

How terrible a calamity it is when a generous nature, giving freely in time of poverty, grows hard and selfish in time of prosperity. People who make the large upper guest-chamber a storeroom to be filled with their own possessions, devoting all their ambition to the desire for earthly advantage, are perilously like that woman who could give away part of her bread while she had little, but could not bear to part with it when she saw it growing larger under her hand.

Litting also tells of a lady in New York who always gave a tenth of her income to God. Once she received suddenly a very large addition to her possessions—about \$5,000. "Quick, quick," she said

let me lay aside the tenth before my heart grows hard."

Prosperity need not crowd Christ out—though it often does. Let us be on our guard, lest our best selves be terribly injured by God's good gifts.

"Where is My Guest-chamber?" says our dear Master. He wants to keep the great Feast in our hearts. He wants us to take time to be glad and rejoice with Him. Every day must be a feast day, when we are not only "entertaining angels," but also the Lord of the angels, not only "unawares," but consciously.

In a beautiful Canadian story—"St. Cuthbert's"—the author, R. E. Knowles, puts this sentiment into the mouth of one of the characters:

"I do not know that I was ever more glad with the thought of a sleeping stranger than with the knowledge that this homeless lad was beneath our roof that night. For he who homes the honest poor has borrowed the guests of God, and a mother's wandering son is His peculiar care. I know that the great Executor of all praying mothers leaves them not long indebted to any man; He Himself shall speak with their creditors in the gate."

What a privilege it is to be allowed to entertain "the guests of God," to minister to them in our homes and among our neighbors. When these "guests" have gone out of our sight—returned to the God who lent them to us for a time—we understand the sweetness and privilege of waiting on them. How gladly then we would—if we could—treat them with unflinching courtesy and kindness.

"We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And we think ourselves sincere;
But what of the friends who about us stand,
And the touch of the hand that's here?"

We can only prove the sincerity of our wish to minister to those who are out of sight by gladly helping to lift burdens here and there, as we get the chance.

Do we keep the Guest-chamber, which belongs to the King, only for visitors? Are we always ready to be obliging and kind to strangers, while the "guests of God" who live with us have to put up with our very worst tempers?

"Do we answer back in a fretful tone,
When life's duties press us sore?
Is our praise as full as if they were gone,
And could hear our praise no more?
As the days go by are our hands more swift
For a trifle beyond their share,
Than to grasp—for a kindly, helpful life—
The burden some one must bear?"

And one thought more. The King does not forget to invite you into His guest-chamber. You are one of His friends, He wants you to keep the Feast there with Him. He will not be pleased if, like Martha, you are always working for Him and never taking time to rest at His feet. You, like another beloved disciple, are permitted to lean back on the holy Master in sweetest peace. Perhaps you are making home unhappy with your irritable temper, just because you are neglecting the important duty of taking needful rest. One who is weary and nervous is very apt to be cross—and a short rest, in the quiet of the guest-chamber, can often work wonders in the cure of nervous irritability. A friend of mine once wrote: "Your body must lie back on God and be pressed into His life before your reserve force will be ready for hard service"—rest for body as well as soul is our duty, and also our privilege.

Unless we are drinking in God's great gifts of Love, Joy and Peace, we cannot be in good condition to do Him service in the world. He calls us to be His friends and guests—not hard-driven slaves. We have need of Him, and He—what a wonderful thought—heartily desires our company at the Feast. (See marginal reading of S. Matt. xxii. 15.)

"And He hath need of thee, thy love is dear—
Thine uttered love, laid waiting at His feet;
And hurry not to service till prepared
By quiet waiting in His presence sweet."

DORA FARNCOMB

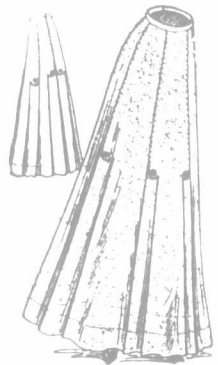
"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb, postpaid, \$1.00—224 pages; cloth. The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, writes of this book: "Its simplicity, its unstudied devoutness, its buoyancy—it is as though beaded bubbles winked at its brim"—commend the book to me. Sincerity kindles belief, and I am sure your vision will help others to see, especially those who have allowed their eyesight to become dimmed through lack of use."

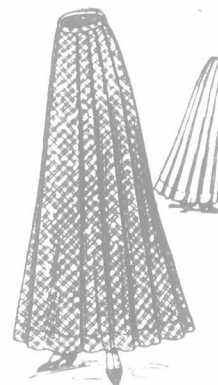
"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6244 Dressing Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.



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6434 Misses' Seven Gored Platted Skirt, 14 and 16 years.



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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may

be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Current Events.

Count Leo Tolstoi is ill.

The corner-stone of a new technical school, to cost nearly \$1,000,000, has been laid in Montreal.

The Toronto Press Club has endorsed the proposal to erect a statue of Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, the well-known missionary, lecturer and author, died at Bradford, Ont., last week.

It has been announced by the Department of Mines that gold is being found in paying quantities in the Township of Whitney, New Ontario.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, the noted playwright and author, has applied for divorce from his wife, an actress who appeared in his first play, produced seventeen years ago.

The Finnish Senate has refused to contribute the \$4,000,000 demanded by the Russian Government as Finland's share of taxation for the defence of the empire; \$2,000,000 is claimed as the rightful amount.

The Government steamer "Arctic," Captain Bernier, arrived at Quebec from the Polar Regions on October 5th. Captain Bernier reports having planted the Canadian flag on a large number of islands in the vicinity of Melville.

A novel flight was made by M. Latham at an aviation meet at Berlin, recently. He flew a distance of 12 miles, attaining an average elevation of 400 feet, and a speed of 74 miles an hour. The long-distance prize of \$10,000 was won by M. Rougier for a flight of 74 miles, also the prize for altitude, with a record of 560 feet.

With the Flowers.

Seasonable Notes.

Save time by doing all the work you possibly can in the garden now. Dig up beds and fertilize them so that the frosts and thaws of winter may help to make the ground mellow; burn up any stray stalks which may harbor weed seeds or insect cocoons; and divide perennials that require separating.

Plants still in flower in the garden, salvia, cosmos, etc., may be kept blooming their natural time in the house if taken up carefully, with plenty of earth round the roots, and planted in boxes.

Hardy bulbs may be planted outdoors in October, e. g., tulips, snowdrops, crocuses, scillas and daffodils.

Just before the excessively hard frosts of winter set in, cover plants that may be injured by them with rough, strawy manure, or autumn leaves.

When repotting plants that have been set out in the garden for the summer, do not forget to put some drainage material, such as broken crockery, in the bottom of the pots. The soil scraped from about the roots of grass in old sod makes an excellent potting material.

Those who have been following the wonderful developments in the gladiolus, brought about by Mr. Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., will be interested to hear that "Groff's Gladioli" have been especially noted at the Royal Botanic Gardens at



All flour is made from wheat. But there are different kinds of wheat and several ways of milling.

Royal Household Flour

is made of the best hard wheat in its finest and purest form. It always produces uniformly light, wholesome bread or pastry because its quality never varies. If your grocer does not carry Royal Household Flour, he will get it for you.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal. 11

Lay it over old shingles

Patching the "leaky" spots on an old shingled roof is only a waste of time and money. The better way is to cover it with Brantford Asphalt roofing and make a permanent job of it—make the roof watertight for many years. If the shingles are off in patches fill in with old shingles and you can easily lay

Brantford Roofing

over them. Just be careful to watch where the nailing will come and lay the roofing accordingly, using a one and one-half inch nail.

If you have a shingled roof that leaks, write us for further information and samples. We will also send you a big roofing book explaining the superior excellence of Brantford Roofing and giving other valuable information. Just you write us now.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, CANADA.



From Factory to Home. Easy Payments.

50 C. A WEEK will pay for the guaranteed Rochdale Machine, fitted with full ball bearings, new self threading automatic vibrating shuttle, automatic front and back tension, automatic bobbin winder, positive self-winding take-up, and other features not found in higher priced machines. All machines finished in finest quarter-cut oak. None better made. Prices, \$19.50 and \$29.00. Agents charge \$35.00 and \$55.00. Ten days' free trial to honest people anywhere in Canada. Send post card for circular "A." ROCHDALE MANUFACTURING CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Kew, England. Writing to Mr. Groff recently, the Curator of that institution says: "Your gladioli have been and are still very much admired here. The yellows and blues are exceptionally good, and the named varieties, Blue Jay, Dawn, La Luna, and Peace, are superb."

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.]

"It makes you look small," said the saleslady to the elephantine woman who was trying on a hat.

Sold!

"It makes you look plump," she said to the cold, attenuated damsel.

Sold!

"It makes you look young," she said to the fair, fat and forty female.

Sold!

"It makes you look older," she said to the slate-and-sums miss.

Sold!

"It brings out your color," she said to the feminine ghost.

Sold!

And, of course, all the hats were exactly alike.—Sketch.

I thought of the above the other day while sitting in a millinery store, listening to a salesgirl selling a cerise hat to a young woman upon whom it looked simply abominable, so abominable that I could scarcely keep from going over and saying, "Young woman, I don't know you, but I know that hat makes you look like a fright, and I implore of you, do not buy it." Of course, the affair was none of my business, so I said nothing.

Thank goodness there are some milliners who are conscientious. I know one proprietor who always tells her salesgirls never to sell anything that is not becoming, but to try and try on shapes until they find the very right thing. She says she finds that it helps her business to be particular about this, and she is right. A clerk should not aim simply to "make a sale"; she should try to suit.

There is one thing sure, if a hat does not suit you at first, it is not likely to later. You may be persuaded into buying it, but it will be a source of sorrow ever after. I have realized this on more than one occasion. Find a reliable milliner, if you can, and go to her again and again. She will appreciate your appreciation, and the benefit will be mutual. D. D.

Stencilling — Tomato Pickle, etc.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come into your circle? I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook chats for a number of years. I think the "Home Magazine" part of "The Farmer's Advocate" is a boon to the farmer's wife and daughters.

Would you advise anyone who is fond of fancywork, and who has a talent for drawing, to get a stencilling outfit? If so, where could one purchase an outfit, and what would it cost?

Would also be pleased to get the address of a reliable florist or seed merchant from whom I could obtain bulbs.

Here is a recipe for sweet tomato pickle which we think very good: 12 pounds green tomatoes, 2½ pounds sugar, 1½ pints vinegar, 1 ounce ginger, 1 ounce cloves, 1 ounce cinnamon. Put spices in a bag and boil in the vinegar before adding the tomatoes. Sprinkle tomatoes with salt after slicing at night. Wash off with clear water in the morning, and cook in vinegar.

Hoping I may come again some time.—
ONE OF THE BRUCE GIRLS
Bruce Co., Ont.

A stencilling outfit really costs very little, consisting, as it does, of nothing more than a few stubby brushes, some sheets of blotting-paper, and some sheets of stencil-paper, which may be procured, I am told, from the T. Eaton Co., Toronto. Instead of the stencil-paper, some simply use heavy brown paper and shellac it on both sides, but this is not

likely, without much care, to leave the edge of the design as clear-cut as when the regular stencil-paper is used. I am presuming, of course, that you wish to draw and cut out your own designs. If you do not wish to do this you can buy the designs. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Montreal, issue a catalogue of their designs, but, no doubt, you could also get designs from the T. Eaton Co., or from any art store. You will find that you will need some practice on odd bits of material before being able to stencil nicely. For coloring matter, use Diamond Dye or tube paint, dissolved in naphtha or turpentine, and put on with a rather dry brush.

I should think you would enjoy stencilling very much. Some very pretty things are made by means of it, e. g., curtains, cushion-tops, dresser-covers, tablecloths, book-covers, etc. Try very simple designs at first, and proceed to more difficult ones as you grow more sure of yourself. Stencilling is very easy, but it must be learned, just as other things must be learned.

The cost, material for stencilling upon omitted, is but trifling; probably a dollar or a dollar and a half will provide you with all the outfit necessary.

The seedsmen who advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate" are all reliable. John A. Bruce, Hamilton; Wm. Rennie, Toronto; Keith Bros., Toronto, and others.

We shall be pleased to hear from you again. If you do any stencilling, write us about it, won't you, please?

Curling Tongues.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written before, but have always read your Nook with the greatest pleasure. I enjoy the letters from the members very much, and find many helpful suggestions in the scrap bag.

Will curling tongues, if properly used, injure the hair?

Thanking you for previous help, and in advance for this.

"ARRAH WANNAH,"
Northumberland Co., Ont.

Unquestionably, the use of curling tongues does, in time, injure the hair, although, if made as "cool" as possible, the danger of injury is much lessened. Kid curlers are safer, and quite as effective.

Tomatoes Spoiling in Cans.

I canned some ripe tomatoes in good glass cans. They were well cooked, but nothing put in them, then put in cans boiling hot and sealed up tight. About a week after, they began to work and sour, and some of my neighbors had the same trouble, and had to throw them out.

Can you tell me the cause of it, and the remedy, through your valuable paper?
Welland Co., Ont. G. N.

Probably your sealers, tops, rings and all were not thoroughly sterilized before putting in the tomatoes, or possibly a very small air-space was left at the top. I canned a number of sealers of tomatoes last fall, and all of them kept splendidly. The following was the method: I washed the sealers thoroughly, then placed them in a kettle of cold water, with the tops and tin rims, let the water come to a boil and boiled for 15 or 20 minutes. I now took out the sealers, adjusted the rubber rings, which were dipped in the boiling water before placing on sealers, and filled the sealers to overflowing with the hot tomato, placing the tops on and screwing down immediately. By placing the sealers before filling on cloths dipped in hot water, the danger of breaking was averted.

Success may also be attained by cooking the tomatoes in the sealers in a boiler, or by baking them in the oven. In either case, care must be taken to fill the jars to the top before sealing, and to have tops and rings thoroughly sterilized. The jars themselves, by this method, are likely to be sterilized during the cooking process, although the prudent will give them a previous boiling, to be sure that no bacterium remains.

Sauerkraut.

A correspondent wishes to know how to make sauerkraut. Trim the heads of cabbage nicely, wash, drain thoroughly and dry, and take out cores. If the heads are small, halve them; if large, cut in quarters, then shred very fine. Scald

the barrel or crock into which the kraut is to be placed, place a thin layer of salt in the bottom of it, then a layer of cabbage about five inches deep, then a sprinkling of salt. Continue in this way, pounding down each layer until firm and solid, until the vessel is full. Finally spread a double layer of whole cabbage leaves on top, then a wooden or earthen cover that will fit inside the vessel. Put a weight on, and tie a cloth over the whole to keep out dust. Keep in a rather warm place to induce the kraut to ferment or sour, then put in a cool place, where there will be no danger of it freezing.

Wonderberry Pie.

Dear Dame Durden,—An old subscriber thought possibly it might be appreciated to send a recipe for a most delicious pie. This makes two. Wonderberry pie: Take a sufficient quantity of berries, cover with cold water, and add one-half teaspoon of soda. Place on stove and allow to come to scalding point, but not to boiling, then drain the water off. This removes a flavor that some do not like. Line the pie tins with a good rich paste; place the berries, then add two large tablespoons of white-wine vinegar. Squeeze in a little lemon juice or lemon essence. Sweeten with two-thirds of a cup of granulated sugar to each pie. Add a little flour to take up the extra juice, and cover with the piecrust.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Bothwell Co., Ont.

This is very interesting. Do you know if the wonderberry is also known as garden huckleberry? I think this altogether probable.

Recipes.

Apple Jelly.—Use juicy apples of high flavor. Wash and wipe them, then quarter without removing skins or cores, and place in an enamelled kettle, adding just enough water to cook them, and keeping the kettle closely covered. When done, remove from the fire, mash while hot, and drain into an earthenware or granite dish, never into tin. For every pint of juice, allow one rounded half-pint of sugar that has been heated in the oven. Boil the juice a little, then add sugar. Flavor as preferred. Some add grape juice to apple jelly to make a nice variety.

Apple Compote.—Place 1 cupful each of water and sugar in a granite pan. Add 6 cloves, and let boil for 15 minutes where it cannot scorch. Pare and core eight large apples of equal size, or ten smaller ones, and cook in the syrup until tender. Lift the apples out and arrange them, open end upward, on a large, flat dish, then fill "holes" with jelly or marmalade. Boil the syrup down until thick and pour over apples, then, just before serving, place spoonfuls of whipped cream on top.

French Marmalade.—Take equal quantities of pears and grapes. Stem grapes, and cook until soft in just enough water to prevent their sticking to the kettle. Press through a colander and add the pears, peeled, cored, and sliced. Simmer, stirring often, until of the thickness desired. Sweeten to taste, simmer again, and put in jars. When somewhat cool, pour melted paraffine over the top.

Canned Grapes.—Cut the grapes from the stem. Make a syrup, using 1 quart water to each pound sugar. Put the fruit in sterilized jars, and the jars in a larger vessel of cold water. Allow to heat gradually. Fill nearly full of the cooked syrup, and cook ten minutes, then add more syrup and seal at once.

Pumpkin Preserves.—Peel the pumpkin and cut into bits about 1/4-inch square. Put into a stewpan, 1 lb. pumpkin to 1 lb. sugar, a bit of ginger root, and some lemon peel. Cook slowly until done.

A Good Meat Relish.—2 quarts green tomatoes, 1 cup chopped onions, 1 cup chopped celery, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1 green pepper, salt and cayenne pepper to taste, 1 pint vinegar. Measure tomatoes after putting through the chopper, then put 1 teaspoon soda in them. Put on stove and heat, then rinse once in cold water; this keeps the tomatoes a nice green. Add all the ingredients and boil one hour.

Cauliflower.—Trim the head and soak 1 hour. Take out of the cold water and plunge up and down in scalding water, then drop into briskly boiling water and

keep it boiling hard for 20 minutes. Take out the cauliflower, cut the heads into quarters or eighths, arrange the pieces neatly in a very hot, deep dish, then pour over them 1 cup rich sauce, made thus: Work a scant spoonful of sifted flour into a heaping spoonful of good butter; add a dust of cayenne, a good sprinkle of black pepper, 1/4 cup of the water the cauliflower was boiled in. Stir smooth and dip by spoonfuls over the cauliflower. Place the dish in a hot oven for about 2 minutes, then take out, sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, and serve at once. If preferred, line the dish with toast, and brown the grated cheese slightly before taking out of the oven.

Another Way: Boil a large head for 27 minutes. Take out, let cool, leaving whole, and set on ice. Make a salad dressing, using lemon juice instead of vinegar, and flavoring liberally with cayenne. Set the cauliflower, stem downward, in a bowl, scoop a deep bit from the middle of it, and pour the dressing in the hole. Let stand for ten minutes before serving. To make the dish ornamental, use a clear glass bowl lined with lettuce, and lay small, bright red tomatoes around the head.

Welsh Cake.—1/2 cup butter and lard mixed, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 4 cups flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup currants, 1 cup sweet milk, nutmeg and vanilla to taste. Rub shortening (more may be used if liked) into the flour in which baking powder has been sifted. Add other ingredients and mix to a soft dough. Roll quickly into a thick sheet, bake, and eat with butter.

Peeling Onions.—To peel onions without bringing tears to your eyes, put them in a pan and pour boiling water over them as for skinning tomatoes. By the time you can bear your hands in the water, the skins are loosened enough to be easily slipped off. If any are not loose enough, keep well under the water while peeling.

Bread Sauce.—Put 1 pint rich milk, 1/2 cup grated breadcrumbs, 1 onion into which 5 or 6 cloves have been pressed, salt and pepper (or paprika), in a double boiler over the fire. Let cook about an hour. When ready to serve remove the onion, and beat in thoroughly 2 tablespoons butter. Serve with meat or fowl, and vegetables.

Green Mayonnaise.—The attractive appearance of vegetable salad, cold-boiled fish salad, etc., is greatly enhanced by the use of green mayonnaise. This is made by mixing a generous quantity of previously-scalded chopped parsley with a thick mayonnaise sauce.

Re Mrs. Anna Robinson.

The Toronto Women's Christian Temperance Union has instituted a post-card petition in behalf of Mrs. Anna Robinson, sentenced to be hanged at Sudbury early in November. The details of this most unhappy case are sufficiently known, and the sympathy of every woman must be enlisted in behalf of this unfortunate victim of a brutal husband's misdeeds. The request of the Union is as follows:

Write a postal card as follows: "I respectfully beg of you to recommend that the death sentence passed on Anna Robinson be commuted."

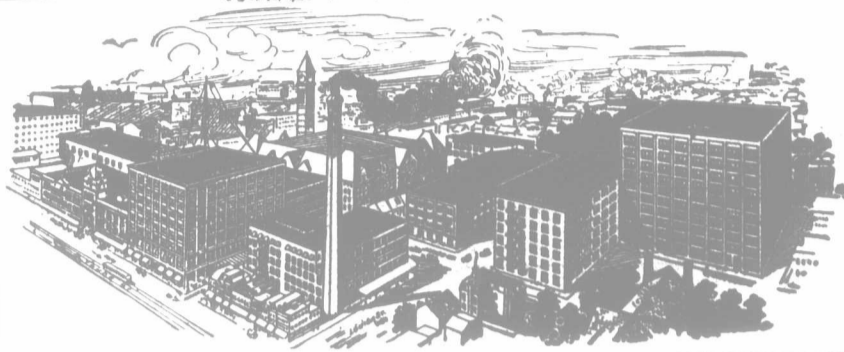
Sign your name and place of residence; address it to the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Ottawa, Canada. DO IT NOW. We recommend the above to the consideration of our readers.

TRADE TOPIC.

SIMPSON'S NEW CATALOGUE.—Just to hand, Simpson's new catalogue, with an artistic cover depicting a plowman, as though this catalogue were intended to cater especially to the rural trade. As usual, the Simpson Co. is right on time with designs of practicable clothing for both men and women. This year the fur exhibit is given the place of honor. Millinery, house-furnishings, dress materials, Christmas notions, etc., all have place in this catalogue, quoted at popular prices. Write for it to "The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., Yonge St., Toronto."

Time, when truly understood, is the most precious earthly good. —Gay.

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IF YOU CONSIDER STYLE—remember—that there is an immense amount of satisfaction gained by wearing a correctly shaped, stylishly made garment. **EATON** clothing can be worn by the most fastidious with the utmost feeling of assurance. It is properly made in every detail and its attractiveness increased by the price saving afforded.

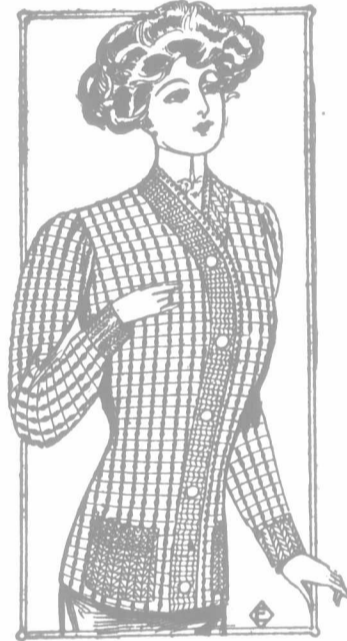
IF YOU CONSIDER PRICE—remember—that we are price makers. Many of the lines we sell are of our own manufacture, which assures superior material, style and workmanship and the elimination of all middlemen's profits. Our store is known as the home of Canadian economy, and every money-saving opportunity we afford is placed within your reach through our Great Mail Order Service.

THE EATON COAT SWEATER

Handsome Knitted Worsted

PRICE

\$1.75



T103A. An unusual pony coat value of fine knitted worsted; made with a double edge around the neck and down the front, has a pocket either side. The style is single breasted, closed with five large pearl buttons. It has turn back cuffs knitted plain. This is a very handsome coat in honey comb stitch. Sizes are 34, 36 and 38 bust. Colors—Grey with cardinal, also plain grey, navy 1.75 or cardinal.

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WE WILL SEND FREE and postpaid to any address our Fall and Winter Catalogue upon receipt of your request. It lists Paris and New York exclusive styles at popular **EATON** prices. In fact our values will not only surprise but delight you.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK TO-DAY. DO IT NOW

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO DEPT. 95 CANADA

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The Property of **ROBERT WILLIS**, 4 Miles East of Aylmer. Also Six Holsteins, Property of **F. LEESON**, Aylmer, Ont.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, '09

Sale begins at one o'clock sharp. These cattle are among the best in the Province. For descriptive catalogue write:

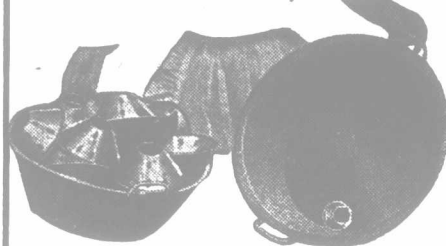
ROBT. WILLIS (AYLMER, ONT.), F. LEESON (AYLMER, ONT.), PROPRIETORS, Or R. H. Lindsay (Copenhagen), H. Woodry (Aylmer) or T. Merritt Moore (Springfield), Aucts.

Please Mention this Paper.

Save Yourself

Farmers and dairymen who first buy a common, "bucket bowl" cream separator are sure to wish they had bought "The World's Best" instead, and finally discard their common machine for a Tubular. But most farmers are quicker to see the point; they save themselves such experience by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator in the first place. Why don't you?

The dish-pans show one difference. One pan contains the single piece used in Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls. The other pan contains the stack of disks used inside a common bowl. Which kind for you?



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Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



It Cures Pimples



If your skin is blotched with Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema, or any skin affections, we can cure you. Men and women all over Canada are using our

CLEAR SKIN TREATMENT

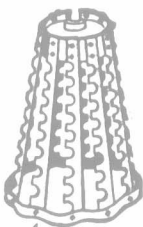
and with the very best results. We don't experiment—we cure. Consultation invited personally or by letter.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Recommended by all clever physicians. Satisfaction assured. Send stamp for booklet "E" and sample of cream.

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61 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.
Tel. M. 831. Estab. 1892.

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is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

The Eureka Planter Co. Limited
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High-class Scotch Shorthorns

We are now offering choice young bulls of serviceable age, and a number of one and two year old heifers. Most fashionably bred, and high class show things among them. Also one two year-old Clydesdale stallion, with size and quality.
Goodfellow Bros., Macville P.O., Ontario.
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The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

"You were always more bold than I, Heloise; I could not do that for the world," replied Amelie. "I would not willingly offend even the Chevalier de Pean. Moreover, I fear him, and I need not tell you why, darling. That man possesses a power over my dear brother that makes me tremble, and in my anxiety for Le Gardeur I may have lingered, as I did yesterday, too long in the parlor when in company with the Chevalier de Pean, who, mistaking my motive, may have supposed that I hated not his presence so much as I truly did!"

"Amelie, your fears are my own!" exclaimed Heloise, pressing Amelie to her side. "I must, I will tell you. O loved sister of mine—let me call you so!—to you alone I dare acknowledge my hopeless love for Le Gardeur, and my deep and abiding interest in his welfare."

"Nay, do not say hopeless, Heloise!" replied Amelie, kissing her fondly. "Le Gardeur is not insensible to your beauty and goodness. He is too like myself not to love you."

"Alas, Amelie! I know it is all in vain. I have neither beauty nor other attractions in his eyes. He left me yesterday to converse with the Chevalier de Pean on the subject of Angelique des Meloises, and I saw, by the agitation of his manner, the flush upon his cheek, and the eagerness of his questioning, that he cared more for Angelique, notwithstanding her reported engagement with the Intendant, than he did for a thousand Heloises de Lotbiniere!"

The poor girl, overpowered by the recollection, hid her face upon the shoulder of Amelie, and sobbed as if her heart were breaking—as in truth it was.

Amelie, so happy and secure in her own affection, comforted Heloise with her tears and caresses, but it was only by picturing in her imagination her own state, should she be so hapless as to lose the love of Pierre Philibert, that she could realize the depth of misery and abandonment which filled the bosom of her fair companion.

She was, moreover, struck to the heart by the words of Heloise regarding the eagerness of her brother to get word of Angelique.

"The Chevalier de Pean might have brought a message, perhaps a love-token from Angelique to Le Gardeur to draw him back to the city," thought she. If so, she felt instinctively that all their efforts to redeem him would be in vain, and that neither sister's love nor Pierre's remonstrances would avail to prevent his return. He was the slave of the lamp, and Angelique its possessor.

"Heaven forbid, Heloise!" she said faintly; "Le Gardeur is lost if he return to the city now! Twice lost—lost as a gentleman, lost as the lover of a woman who cares for him only as a pastime, and as a foil to her ambitious designs upon the Intendant! Poor Le Gardeur! what happiness might not be his in the love of a woman noble-minded as himself! What happiness were he yours, O darling Heloise!" she kissed her pallid cheeks, wet with tears, which lay by hers on the same pillow, and both remained silently brooding over the thoughts which spring from love and sorrow.

"Happiness can never be mine, Amelie," said Heloise, after a lapse of several minutes. "I have long feared it, now I know it. Le Gardeur loves Angelique; he is wholly hers, and not one little corner of his heart is left for poor Heloise to nestle in! I did not ask much,

Amelie, but I have not retained the little interest I believed was once mine! He has thrown the whole treasure of his life at her feet. After playing with it, she will spurn it for a more ambitious alliance! Oh, Amelie!" exclaimed she with vivacity, "I could be wicked! Heaven forgive me! I could be cruel and without pity to save Le Gardeur from the wiles of such a woman!"

The night was a stormy one; the east wind, which had lain in a dead lull through the early hours of the evening, rose in all its strength at the turn of the tide. It came bounding like the distant thud of a cannon. It roared and rattled against the windows and casements of the Manor House, sounding a deep bass in the long chimneys, and howling like souls in torment amid the distant woods.

The rain swept down in torrents, as if the windows of heaven were opened to wash away the world's defilements. The stout walls of the Manor House were immovable as rocks, but the wind and the rain and the noise of the storm struck an awe into the two girls. They crept closer together in their bed; they dared not separate for the night. The storm seemed too much the reflex of the agitation of their own minds, and they lay clasped in each other's arms, mingling their tears and prayers for Le Gardeur until the gray dawn looked over the eastern hill, and they slept.

The Chevalier de Pean was faithful to the mission upon which he had been despatched to Tilly. He disliked intensely the return of Le Gardeur to renew his old ties with Angelique. But it was his fate—his cursed crook, he called it—ever to be overborne by some woman or other, and he resolved that Le Gardeur should pay for it with his money, and be so flooded by wine and debauchery that Angelique herself would repent that she had ever invited his return.

That she would not marry Le Gardeur was plain enough to de Pean, who knew her ambitious views regarding the Intendant; and that the Intendant would not marry her was equally a certainty to him, although it did not prevent de Pean's entertaining an intense jealousy of Bigot.

Despite discouraging prospects, he found a consolation in the reflection that, failing his own vain efforts to please Amelie de Repentigny for sake of her wealth, the woman he most loved for sake of her beauty and spirit would yet drop like a golden fleece into his arms, either through spite at her false lover, or through love of himself. De Pean cared little which, for it was the person, not the inclination of Angelique, that carried away captive the admiration of the Chevalier de Pean.

The better to accomplish his crafty design of abducting Le Gardeur, de Pean had taken up his lodging at the village inn. He knew that in the polite hospitalities of the Manor House he could find few opportunities to work upon the susceptible nature of Le Gardeur; that too many loving eyes would there watch over his safety, and that he was himself suspected, and his presence only tolerated on account of the business which had ostensibly brought him there. At the inn he would be free to work out his schemes, sure of success if by any means and on any pretence he could draw Le Gardeur thither and rouse into life and fury the sleeping serpents of his old propensities—the love of gaming, the love of wine, and the love of Angelique.

Could Le Gardeur be persuaded to drink a full measure to the bright eyes of Angelique des Meloises, and could he, when the fire was kindled, be tempted once more to take in hand the box more fatal than that of Pandora, and place fortune on the turn of a die, de Pean knew well that no power on earth could stop the conflagration of every good resolution and every virtuous principle in his mind. Neither aunt nor sister nor friends could withhold him then! He would return to the city, where the Grand Company had a use to make of him, which he would never under-

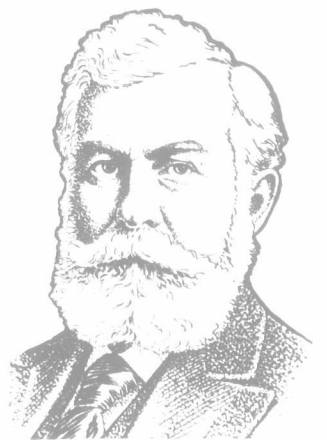
If You Have RHEUMATISM

sign and mail this coupon to
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Jackson, Mich.

Name.....
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Return mail will bring you a \$1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to try Free. Read below.

Upon receipt of above coupon we will send you by return mail, prepaid, a regular \$1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, Michigan's Great External Cure for Rheumatism of every kind—chronic or acute—Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago or Gout. No matter where the pain or how severe. Then, and only after you have given them a thorough trial, and are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us One Dollar. If not, you pay nothing. You decide and we take your word.



FREDERICK LYER, Corresponding Secy.

Magic Foot Drafts have been sent on approval to many hundreds of thousands, and no one paid us a cent until after trying them. Isn't this evidence that the Drafts are remarkably certain cure? Surely you cannot go on suffering when such a cure will be sent you to try Free for simply mailing the above coupon. They are curing even old chronics of 30 and 40 years' suffering. Will you try them? Then just mail the coupon with your full address to Magic Foot Draft Co., P. R. 4, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only the coupon. Write to-day.



Mr. Hackett and his son were discussing their new barn.

"Well, Dad, how about the roof?"

"We'll shingle it."

"Poor economy, Dad, shingles rot and are sure to leak."

"What's better than shingles?"

"Rex Flintkote Roofing. It's water-proof; won't catch fire from sparks; is easy to lay, and it lasts. I've seen it tested."

"Is it cheap?"

"No, it's economical."

"All right, Bob, Rex Flintkote it is. Where can I get it?"

"Write to the makers, J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 20 India Street, Boston, for their interesting booklet and anything you want to know about it."

Canadian Office: 29 Common Street, Montreal.

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Renowned for nearly 50 years as the best. Over 200 Percherons imported the last year. Importation arrived August 1st is the best we have ever made. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oakiawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.
W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

stand until it was too late for aught but repentance.

De Pean pondered long upon a few words he had one day heard drop from the lips of Bigot, which meant more, much more, than they seemed to imply, and they flitted along through his memory like bats in a room seeking an outlet into the night, ominous of some deed of darkness.

De Pean imagined that he had found a way to revenge himself on Le Gardeur and Amelie—each for thwarting him in a scheme of love or fortune. He brooded long and malignantly how to hatch the plot, which he fancied was his own, but which had really been conceived in the deeper brain of Bigot, whose few seemingly harmless words had dropped into the ear of De Pean, casually, as it were, but which Bigot knew would take root and grow in the congenial soul of his secretary, and one day bring forth terrible fruit.

The next day was wet and autumnal, with a sweeping east wind which blew raw and gustily over the dark grass and drooping trees that edged the muddy lane of the village of Tilly.

At the few houses in the village everything was quiet, except at the old-fashioned inn, with its low, covered gallery and swinging sign of the Tilly Arms.

There, flitting round the door, or occasionally peering through the windows of the tap-room, with pipes in their mouths and perchance a tankard in their hands, were seen the elders of the village, boatmen, and habitans, making use, or good excuse, of a rainy day for a social gathering in the dry, snug chimney-corner of the Tilly Arms.

In the warmest corner of all, his face aglow with firelight and good liquor, sat Master Pothier dit Robin, with his gown tucked up to his waist as he toasted his legs and old gamses in the genial warmth of a bright fire.

He leaned back his head and twirled his thumbs for a few minutes without speaking or listening to the babble around him, which had now turned upon the war and the latest sweep of the royal commissaries for corn and cattle. "Did you say, Jean La Marche," said he, "that Le Gardeur de Repentigny was playing dice and drinking hot wine with the Chevalier de Pean and two big dogs of the Friponne?"

"I did," Jean spoke with a choking sensation. "Our young Seigneur has broken out again wilder than ever, and is neither to hold nor bind any longer."

"Ay!" replied Master Pothier, reflectively, "the best bond I could draw would not bind him more than a spider's thread! They are stiff-necked as hells, those De Repentignys, and will bear no yoke but what they put on themselves! Poor lad! Do they know at the Manor House that he is here drinking and dicing with the Chevalier de Pean?"

"No! Else all the rain in heaven would not have prevented his being looked after by Madevoiselle Amelie and my Lady," answered Jean. "His friend, Pierre Philibert, who is now a great officer of the King, went last night to Bastian on some matter of the Army, as his groom told me. Had he been here, Le Gardeur would not have spent the day at the Tilly Arms, as we poor habitans do when it is washing-day at home."

"Pierre Philibert!" Master Pothier rubbed his hands at this reminder, "I remember him, Jean! A hero like St. Denis! It was he who walked into the Chateau of the Intendant and brought off young De Repentigny as a cat does her kitten."

"What, in his mouth, Master Pothier?"

"None of your quins, Jean: keep cool!" Master Pothier's own face grew red. "Never ring the coin that is a gift, and do not stretch my comparisons like your own wit to a bare thread. If I had said in his mouth, what then? It was by word of mouth, I warrant you, that he carried him away from Beaumanoir."

Pity he is not here to take him away from the Tilly Arms!"

The sound of voices, the rattle and clash of the dice-box in the distant parlor, reached his ear amidst the laughter and gabble of the common room. The night was a hard one in the little inn.

In proportion as the common room of the inn grew quiet by the departure of its guests, the parlor occupied by the gentlemen became more noisy and distinct in its confusion. The song, the laugh, the jest, and jingle of glasses mingled with the perpetual rattle of dice or the thumps which accompanied the play of successful cards.

Paul Gaillard, the host, a timid little fellow not used to such high, imperious guests, only ventured to look into the parlor when summoned for more wine. He was a born censitaire of the House of Tilly, and felt shame and pity as he beheld the dishevelled figure of his young Seigneur shaking the dice-box and defying one and all to another cast for love, liquor, or whole handfuls of uncounted coin.

Paul Gaillard had ventured once to whisper something to Le Gardeur about sending his caleche to the Manor House, hoping that his youthful master would consent to be driven home. But his proposal was met by a wild laugh from Le Gardeur and a good-humored expulsion from the room.

He dare not again interfere, but contented himself with waiting until break of day to send a message to the Lady de Tilly, informing her of the sad plight of his young master.

De Pean, with a great object in view, had summoned Le Mercier and Emeric de Lantagnac from the city—potent toppers and hard players—to assist him in his desperate game for the soul, body and fortune of Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

They came willingly. The Intendant had laughingly wished them bon voyage and a speedy return with his friend Le Gardeur, giving them no other intimation of his wishes; nor could they surmise that he had any other object in view than the pleasure of again meeting a pleasant companion of his table and a sharer of their pleasures.

De Pean had no difficulty in enticing Le Gardeur down to the village inn, where he had arranged that he should meet, by mere accident, as it were, his old city friends.

The bold, generous nature of Le Gardeur, who neither suspected nor feared any evil, greeted them with warmth. They were jovial fellows, he knew, who would be affronted if he refused to drink a cup of wine with them. They talked of the gossip of the city, its coteries and pleasant scandals, and of the beauty and splendor of the queen of society, Angeliqne des Meloises.

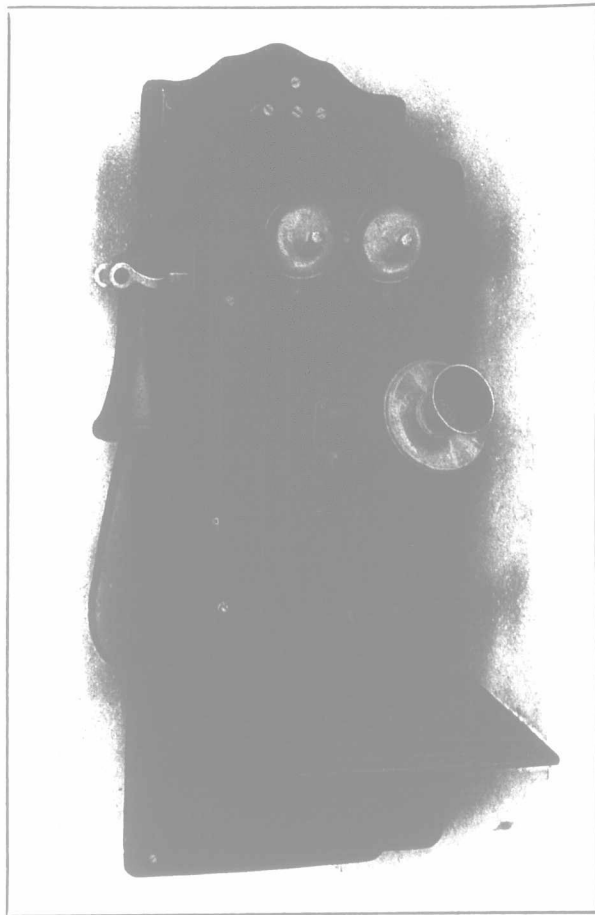
Le Gardeur, with a painful sense of his last interview with Angeliqne, and never for a moment forgetting her reiterated words, "I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you," kept silent whenever she was named, but talked with an air of cheerfulness on every other topic.

His one glass of wine was soon followed by another. He was pressed with such cordiality that he could not refuse. The fire was rekindled, at first with a faint glow upon his cheek and a sparkle in his eye; but the table soon overflowed with wine, mirth, and laughter. He drank without reflection, and soon spoke with warmth and looseness from all restraint.

De Pean, resolved to excite Le Gardeur to the utmost, would not cease alluding to Angeliqne. He recurred again and again to the splendor of her charms and the fascination of her ways. He watched the effect of his speech upon the countenance of Le Gardeur, keenly observant of every expression of interest excited by the mention of her.

"We will drink to her bright eyes," exclaimed De Pean, filling his glass until it ran over. "First in beauty, and worthy to be first in place in New France—yea, or Old

Canadian Independent TELEPHONES



GET INFORMATION

If you have not local telephone service, you should interest yourself in the matter at once. Write us and learn the experience others have had in building and operating their own telephone lines. Ask for our No. 2 Bulletin.

WRITE US

If you are going to buy more telephones for the lines you have built or are building, write us and let us quote you before you buy elsewhere.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD

You cannot afford to buy anything but the best telephone obtainable. Quality counts in your maintenance cost from year to year and in the efficiency of your service from day to day. We make a specialty of quality, and will not sacrifice our standard to cut prices to make a sale.

RESULT

As a result we hold our customers, who are all satisfied and do not go back to the other makes they have been using. Likewise, we are making new customers every week, as companies are learning by experience that the lowest-priced is not the cheapest.

GUARANTEE

All our telephones are guaranteed for ten years. You should give them a trial.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY

We are a Canadian company manufacturing telephone equipment for Independent companies, and are ready to supply all materials necessary to build a telephone line—wire, side-blocks, insulators, top-pins, etc.

PROMPT SHIPMENT AND GUARANTEED SATISFACTION ARE MAKING OUR SUCCESS.

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Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, to improve the flocks in mutton-raising districts.

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Renfrew, Ont.	Oct. 26th, 1909
Eganville, Ont.	Oct. 27th, 1909
Killaloe, Ont.	Oct. 28th, 1909
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Oct. 27th, 1909
Lennoxville, Que.	Oct. 28th, 1909
St. Gregoire, Que.	Oct. 30th, 1909
L'Assomption, Que.	Nov. 2nd, 1909
Berthierville, Que.	Nov. 3rd, 1909
Howick Junction, Que.	Nov. 2nd, 1909
Lacolle, Que.	Nov. 3rd, 1909

In addition to the above, two or more sales will be held in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and one in BRITISH COLUMBIA. At the sales in the Ottawa Valley, and those on Prince Edward Island, only rams will be disposed of; at each of the other sales, both rams and ewes will be sold.

TERMS: CASH.

For further information, apply to

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
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stock Commissioner, Ottawa.
HON. SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.



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.

FOR SALE—Clover Crest Farm Pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.75 a pair, or \$1.50 each. Address: Mrs. A. W. Ross, Douglas, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few extra well bred S. C. R. Island Red cockerels and pullets. Pure Lester Thompkins strain. From one setting from the same parents as these last year six prizewinners were hatched, all scoring over 93 points. Cockerels from \$3 to \$5; trios \$7. Address: Anthony R. Gendron, Penetanguishene, Ont.

DOG MEDICINE—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with VERMIFUG CAPSULES. Six capsules, 25c. Hundred capsules, \$3. Mailed with free booklet telling all about worms in dogs on receipt of price. **DR. CECIL FRENCH WASHINGTON D. C.**



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.

AGENTS make big money selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in granite-ware, iron, agate, tinware, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. L. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

FOR SALE—640 acres unbroken land, Cut Knife District, Sask. Write J. W. Craise, Petrolia, Canada.

WANTED to rent, as a going concern, dairy farm, stocked and equipped. Box W. K., Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED Girls to work in large hosiery knitting mill in attractive Ontario town. Highest wages paid. No experience necessary to start. Apply: Box P, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—Good canvassers, both sexes; guaranteed household necessity; daily use. Park Sales Co., Box 527, London.

WANTED—Reliable parties to do machine knitting for us at home. \$7 to \$10 per week easily earned. Wool, etc., furnished free. Distance no hindrance. For full particulars address The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont.

160 ACRES New Ontario Farm Land; soil clay loam; near railroad and village. North half lot eleven, fourth concession, Township Hilliard. Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London.

A. Kennedy & Son, Hillview Farm, Vernon, Carleton Co., Ont., advertises in this issue for sale, Ayrshire cows, heifers and young bulls, bred from deep-milking cows of large size. Look up the advertisement and write for particulars.

France, either! and he is a heathen who will not drink this toast!"

"Le Gardeur will not drink it! Neither would I, in his place," replied Emeric de Lantagnac, too drunk now to mind what he said. "I would drink to the bright eyes of no woman who had played me the trick Angelique has played upon Le Gardeur!"

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

The Agricultural Gazette, England, last month contained a picture of a Romney Marsh ewe 15½ years old, with the twenty-second lamb she has brought up, the latter a sturdy-looking youngster.

OAK LANE SHORTHORNS.

The Oak Lane herd of Scotch Shorthorns, the property of Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., a short distance from Bolton Station, C. P. R., was never stronger in high-class individuals than just now, imported and Canadian-bred, on blood lines representing such noted strains as the Tibbouries Fancy, Golden Drop, Jessamine, and several daughters and granddaughters of that famous old show cow, Imp. Watercress, winner in her day of first and championship at Ottawa, first at London, and second at Toronto. This is one of the best-doing strains of Shorthorns in Canada, low-down, very thick-fleshed and mellow. Many of the younger things are the get of that great stock bull, Imp. Famous Pride; younger ones, the get of the present stock bull, Secret's Pride, a C. Secret, a son of the Toronto first-prize winner, Imp. Cicely's Pride, dam Imp. Sincerity. This is the best all-around sire ever used on this noted herd, his get of both sexes showing a remarkable uniformity of type, all being of the low-down, thick-fleshed type. He is a massive, thick bull himself, now five years old, perfectly quiet and safe, a sure getter, and a snap for someone wanting a first-class stock bull. He is now for sale, as well as five young bulls, get of his, from eight to eighteen months of age, the oldest being a son of the grand old cow, Imp. Watercress, one out of a daughter of hers, one out of Tibbouries Fancy (imp.), and one out of Golden Pearl, a Golden Drop. There are also for sale eight one- and two-year-old heifers, some of them in calf. Among these young things are some high-class show material. The herd are all in splendid condition. The firm are also offering for sale an extra-good two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, sired by Imp. Celtic Laird, dam Ambitious Bloom, whose pedigree shows eight imported sires. This is a colt of size and quality, and one well worth looking after. They have also for sale a number of choice Cotswold ram and ewe lambs, sired by an imported ram.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, the well-known importers of draft horses, of Simcoe, Ont., have lately arrived home from France with their 1909 importation of 20 Percheron stallions, three of which have been sold, leaving seventeen still on hand, eight yearlings, two two-year-olds, two three-year-olds, three four-year-olds and two five-year-olds. It is quite safe to say, this is away the best lot of Percheron stallions ever landed in Canada, some of them up to a ton in weight, smooth to a turn, intensely flashy, straight movers, and the quality of bone, ankles and feet are all that could be desired, clean and flat, and covered with nice thin skin. 108 is a black five-year-old, a horse of superb quality, up to a big size, and has ideal bone, ankles and feet; a right good horse. 102 is another black five-year-old, up to a ton in weight, smooth, stylish, and quality all over, with beautiful underpinning. 105 is a black four-year-old, a tremendous big horse, with a little more fitting would weigh 2,150 pounds, thoroughly broken to harness; in fact, he was bought in harness; his big, wide feet, clean, flat bone, and well-sprung ankles, are of a kind seldom seen in any breed. He has the quality of a Hackney. 100 is another four-year-old, black, big, on a faultless bottom, and has quality galore. 103 is a gray four-year-old, with the carriage, style and quality of a Thor-

oughbred; an exceptionally-choice horse. 107 is a gray three-year-old, a very thick, smooth horse, which won first at London; a horse of choice quality, and flashy on the ground. 101 is a black three-year-old, put up on show lines; a rare nice horse of quality. 119 is a black two-year-old, thick and smooth; will make a very large horse. 118 is a gray two-year-old, with white mane and tail; a compact, thick, smooth colt, with faultless underpinning. The eight yearlings are essentially a high-class lot, blacks and grays. 115 is a gray that won first at London; he will surely develop into a high-class show horse. 117 is another extra-good gray, something superior; a colt of grand quality. 111 is another gray; a high-class show colt. The numbers above given are the hoof numbers, the pedigrees being away with one of the members of the firm at the time of our visit. The size and quality of this shipment is bound to make many friends for the Percheron horse as an ideal draft horse. Parties looking for this breed of horses should see this lot, as never before in Canada was a chance for so wide a range of selection as this lot offers.

DORSET SHEEP AT OAKVILLE.

There are some very tidy Dorset Horned sheep on the Forster Farm at Oakville. They are true to type and look well. The flock shows good care. Then there is a small herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the same farm, in which are some fine animals. Their advertisement appears in this issue, offering registered ewes, ewe lambs, and two young bulls for sale. They are good stock.

T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., has imported Chocolate, Jr., one of the leading Hackney sires of England. The horse is now eighteen years old, a son of Rufus, by Confidence, and his dam, Keepsake, was a daughter of Denmark, the greatest sire of his day. Excepting Gentleman John, says Frank Euren, Secretary of the Hackney Society, Chocolate, Jr., is the only tried Hackney sire of note that has been imported to America in years. He ranks fifteenth in the list of winning sires at the London Hackney Show in the last eight years, according to the English Hackney Studbook.

TRADE TOPIC.

A BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING BOOK—The "Book of Mt. Clemens Mineral Springs," a handsome publication, illustrated with fine photographs, should be in the hands of every person who suffers from that painful and dangerous malady, rheumatism. For this ailment, as well as for all diseases of the nerves and blood, Mt. Clemens baths are a specific. The book will prove highly interesting and valuable. It may be had free by mail by addressing F. R. Eastman, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says, "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 821.**

MT. CLEMENS MINERAL SPRINGS

Open All the Year Round

America's Health Resort
Mt. Clemens Mineral Water Baths Cure
RHEUMATISM
And all Blood and Nervous Diseases.

Mt. Clemens is delightfully situated 20 miles from Detroit. Through trains from all directions. Detroit suburban electric cars every half hour.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF MT. CLEMENS MAILED FREE
Address F. R. EASTMAN,
Chamber of Commerce Mt. Clemens, Mich

Hillview Ayrshires!

For sale: Females of all ages, bred for dairy purposes with large teats, deep milkers and large in size. Also a few extra good young bulls on hand. Winchester station, C. P. R.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.
"Hillview Farm"

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1909, 3 miles east of Burlington station Sea-Flight (Imp.) [8763] (13925), 4 years old; 2 mares (imp.) 8 years old bred to Sea-Flight; 2 fillies (registered) 3 and 4 years old, bred to Sea-Flight; 1 filly (registered) 2 years old; 1 colt of Sea-Flight; 1 filly (registered) 2 years old; 1 colt of Sea-Flight. Also farm stock and implements. A. P. ALTON APPLBY P. O., ONT.

**Dorset Horn Sheep
Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle.** A number of excellent registered ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Four wether lambs. Two young bulls for sale. Write for particulars. Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont.

Holstein-Friesian Bulls

For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

One calved May 4, '09, from dam with record, first milking, of over 9,200 lbs. One calved Sept. 19, '09, from Record of Merit dam. Sire of both has splendid pedigree, having blood of Calamity Jane and Tidy Abbecker.

MOUNT DAIRY, MILTON, ONTARIO.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE T. EATON CATALOGUE—The Big Store has issued a bigger catalogue than usual this year, profuse with illustrations of the innumerable commodities sent out broadcast over the Dominion by this firm. At Eaton's, you can get anything, from a needle to a kitchen range. If you have little time to spend with dressmaker or tailor, send Eaton's your measurement, and the thing is done. The utmost courtesy is always shown in exchanging goods that may be unsatisfactory. Write for the catalogue, to "The T. Eaton Co., Toronto."

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or White discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says, "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 821.**

WINDSOR, ONT.



The Difference between Baby's Own Soap and Others

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Baby's Own Soap</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is made from clean refined vegetable oils—that are naturally fragrant. 2. Does not contain a particle of coloring matter or any other impurity. 3. Gives a rich creamy lather which preserves the soft smooth texture of the skin and leaves it cool and soft. | <p>Others</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are made from uncleanly animal fats—the refuse of the abattoirs. 2. Are strongly scented and highly colored to disguise their coarse quality and impure nature. 3. Give a lather which irritates the skin, leaving it dry, rough, red and coarse. |
|---|---|

Are You Particular?
If so refuse substitutes and use
Baby's Own Soap

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., Mfrs., MONTREAL. 15-09



Duchess

Wrappers and House Dresses
75c. up

It really does not pay a woman to make these handy garments for morning wear, when she can buy such pretty ones in the "Duchess" Brand for 75c. up. Every "Duchess" garment fully guaranteed.

Ask your dealer to show you the new "Duchess" styles. If he does not handle them, write us.

12 DUNLAP MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

TRADE TOPICS.

The Powder Paint Co., of Toronto, whose advertisement appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Oct. 7th, page 1583, claim for their paint that it is weatherproof, fireproof and sanitary, as well as being cheap, and easily prepared and applied, while it greatly improves the appearance of buildings and preserves the wood from decay.

The Columbia Hay Press Company, of Kinesville, Ont., advertise their press for which a capacity of 50 tons in 10 hours is claimed. Correspondence is solicited, and agents wanted. See the ad. in this issue.

As the sun shines through the darkest cloud, so the light of truth in the meanest heart shines forth in the darkest hour. —Shakespeare.

GOSSIP.

Dogs are peculiarly liable to the affliction of intestinal worms, which not only cause much trouble and suffering to the animals themselves, but to other animals, particularly sheep pasturing on land over which dogs pass. Owners of dogs will do well to look up the advertisement of Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C., and write for his booklet on this subject, which is mailed free to applicants enclosing postage stamp. His Vermicide Capsules for dogs are claimed to be a quick and complete cure for this pest.

Following are a few sales of Hampshire hogs recently made from the noted herd of A. O'Neil & Son, Birr, Middlesex Co., Ont., who report an active demand for the belted breed: To Wesley Searle, Walton, Ont., 1 sow, \$60; John I. McQuaid, Pisquid, P. E. I., 1 3-months' boar, \$30; H. A. Bucke, Sydenham, Ont., 1 gilt, \$75; Adam N. Darling, Midway, Ont., 1 sow and a young boar, \$115; Sydney Hamilton, Belwood, Ont., 1 sow and weanling, \$90; Wm. Atwens, Mitchell, weanling, \$15; John Lethbridge, Fingal, boar and weanling sow, \$55; F. F. Goodwin & Son, Munroe, Ont., 1 boar ten months, \$75; Ed. Morris, Comber, 1 three-months' boar, \$25; W. R. Kirk, Forester's Falls, 1 pair weanlings, \$30; Wm. J. Hope, 3 young pigs, \$65; Fred Blakenburg, Feversham, 1 3-months' boar, \$25; C. F. Snell, Norwich, 1 young sow, \$50. See their advertisement on another page in this issue. Messrs. O'Neil offer for sale stock of this breed, of both sexes, and various ages.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

A short distance south-west of Shedden Station, on the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railroads, in Elgin County, Ont., is the well-arranged stock farm, Maple Grove, the property of H. S. McDiarmid, importer and breeder of Large English Yorkshire hogs, whose herd just now is particularly strong, both numerically and from a type and quality standpoint. For some time the main stock boar was Maple Grove Champion, winner of first and championship at Toronto in 1907, and first at Toronto in 1908, a boar of ideal type and quality. Lately he has been sold to head the renowned herd of Gus Langleier, of Quebec, and to take his place Mr. McDiarmid purchased the first-prize boar at Toronto this fall in the 18 months and under 2 years class, which speaks for his type and quality. Among the dozen or more brood sows, six of which are imported, are such splendid, big, well-bred ones as S. H. Jane 9th, winner of second-prize at Toronto in 1906, and sired by the several-times champion, S. H. Duke of York. This sow has now a grand, even litter, by M. G. Champion. Another of the good ones is S. H. Dalmeny Duchess (imp.). She is raising a litter by M. G. Chester 2nd, a boar of more than ordinary merit. Colston Sally (imp.) is another big, choice sow, suckling a litter by M. G. Champion. These mentioned are only representative of the lot, which weigh from 400 to 800 lbs. Some of the younger ones on hand for sale are eight of both sexes, 11 weeks old, out of M. G. Sally 2nd (imp. in dam), and sired by M. G. Champion. Another lot is a litter of both sexes out of M. G. Sally 3rd (imp. in dam), and sired by the same boar. Besides these, there are a number of young sows from five to six months of age, and several young boars the same age, among which are choice show things that certainly should be soon picked up, as good breeding stock in Yorkshires is hard to pick just now. Write Mr. McDiarmid to Fingal P. O., Ont.

A clergyman, who was not averse to an occasional glass, hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. The Irishman began his work. He brought forth a lot of empty whiskey bottles, and as he lifted each one, looked through it at the sun. The preacher, who was walking on the lawn, saw him, and said: "They are all dead ones, Pat." "They are!" said Pat. "Well, there is one good thing about it, they all had the minister with them when they were dying."



THE ROOF OUTLASTS the BUILDING

Think of the terrible wear and tear a roof gets! Think of the weather extremes of winter—freezing, thawing—rain, sleet, snow, ice and slush—storms and winds, the beating downpours and burning sun of summer. No other part of the building is subjected to tests half so severe. Yet, through it all, PAROID Roofing often lasts longer, without repairs, than the walls of the building it covers; the walls usually need repairing long before the Paroid roof is in any way the worse for wear.

PAROID ROOFING

Among many examples, we point to the U. S. Government Buildings at Havana, Cuba. These were roofed with PAROID (chosen after exhaustive tests) in 1898—over 11 years ago. Neighboring roofs of other kinds have been frequently patched and relaid. But the Paroid roofs are today intact, and good for many years more. In spite of the fierce onslaught of that climate, these Paroid roofs have never leaked—never cost a cent for repairs.

Other Government Buildings

Since testing PAROID in Cuba the Government has used it on hundreds of other permanent buildings in all parts of the world—for it has proved a permanent roofing, in all climates. In one year, 25 carloads of Paroid for Government use were shipped to the Philippines. The permanent Government buildings at Panama are roofed with Paroid.

The Secret of Paroid

The felt used in PAROID is so downright good, that, unprotected, it would last as long as many roofings. Then the life, strength and toughness of this felt is multiplied many times by the secret preservative compound with which it is thoroughly saturated,—every pore filled,—sealed absolutely water-tight and air-tight. And both sides are coated with a thick, elastic compound which wears almost like slate.

This protecting coating is impenetrable—shuts out the air, moisture, and all the destroying forces of Nature. It is the air which so soon eats the life out of shingles, tar, and other roofings—dries them out—causes quick decay, cracks and leaks.

This PAROID coating is heat-proof and cold-proof—neither melts, blisters nor cracks. It won't catch fire from the flying sparks and brands which so often set fire to other roofings.

OUR GUARANTEE is that we will replace every square foot of roofing that proves to be of defective manufacture. If a stronger guarantee than this could be made we would make it. Dealers everywhere sell PAROID.

FREE BOOKS

For the Man About to Build

"Proslate Booklet" tells how to get a more attractive roof than shingles at about one-half the cost.

"Comfortable Homes" will show you how NIPONASET WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPER will save one-third of your coal bill each winter.

"Paroid Proofs" shows how PAROID ROOFING saves roof money and worry on factory, farm and railroad buildings.

Write to day and tell us the kind of building and we will send you the right book and samples.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Waterproofing Specialists, Established 1837. Dept. 118, HAMILTON, ONT. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Man.

In a certain Sunday school, a teacher told her pupils the tragic story of Samson and Delilah. Then she turned to a little boy:

"What do you learn, Joe," she said, "from the Samson story?" "It don't never pay," piped Joe, "to have a woman cut a feller's hair."

Don't Throw It Away

USE MENDETS

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivets. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two rafter in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

PURITY FLOUR

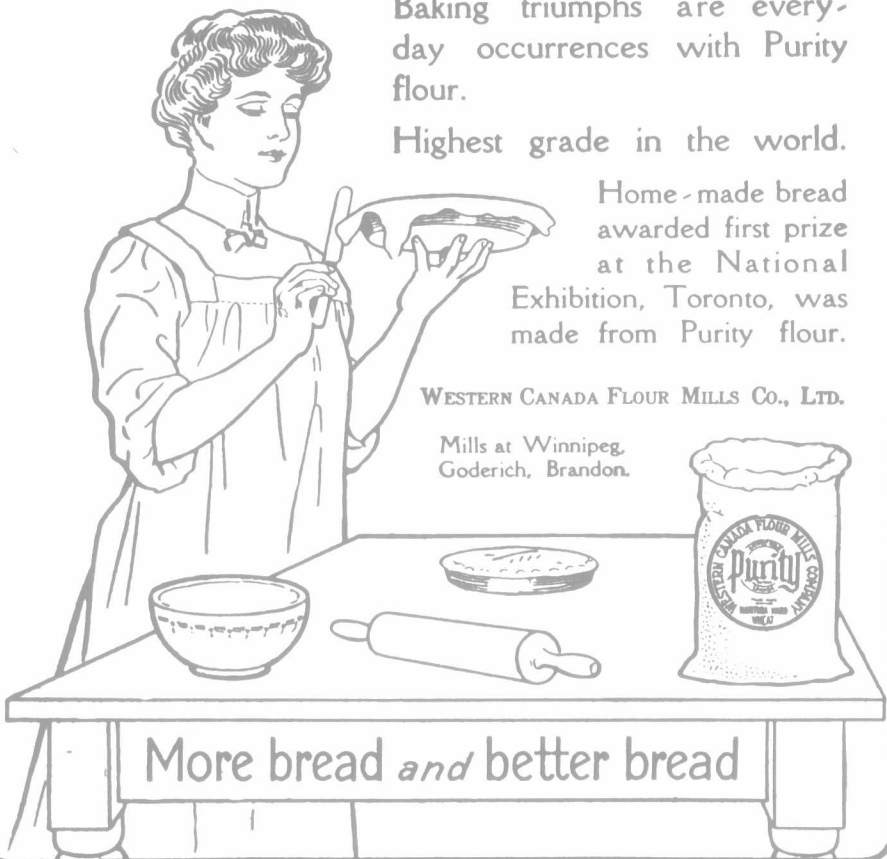
Baking triumphs are everyday occurrences with Purity flour.

Highest grade in the world.

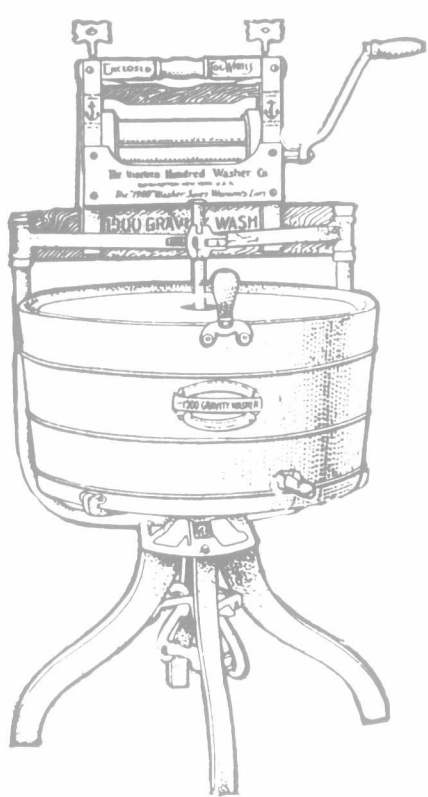
Home-made bread awarded first prize at the National Exhibition, Toronto, was made from Purity flour.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.



More bread and better bread



Do You Want to Save \$62 a Year?

You must pay the washerwomen fifteen cents an hour.

It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping, cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours' hard labor to do the average family wash. Eight hours, at 15 cents, cost you \$1.20 per week for washing.

This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes.

We will save you half of that— or No Pay.

We will send any reliable person our "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial.

We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it.

Use it a full month at OUR expense. If you don't find it does better washing, in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all.

We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur. But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Gravity" Washer actually does 8 hours' washing in 4 hours' time does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button or tearing of lace, then you write and tell us so.

From that time on you pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week, till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Gravity" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents per week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about \$62.00. Yet the "1900 Gravity" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you PROVE all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways with thousands of people if we did not know our "1900 Gravity" Washer would do all we claim for it?

It costs you only the two-cent stamp on a letter to us to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn any time if it crowds our factory. Therefore WRITE TO-DAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz. F. A. Y. BACH, Manager The "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. 1913

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements are made for these districts.

GOSSIP.

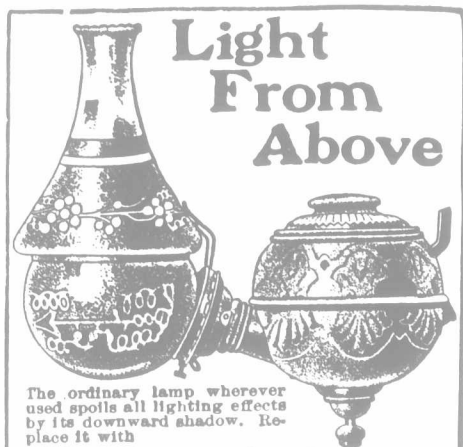
Aberdeen-Angus sales in the north of Scotland last month were quite successful, 153 head being sold at an average of \$160. At Banks, from Mr. Beddie's herd, 56 head were sold for an average of \$120, the top price being 62 guineas, or about \$325. At the disposal of a draft from the herd of Mr. Adamson, Careston, as well as a few belonging to Mr. Chalmers, the former obtained an average of \$210 for 32 head, and the latter \$220 for five head. Some of the best of these sold for \$365 to \$470.

The catalogue of the clearing sale of high-grade Holstein cows, the property of D. Campbell, Harrietsville, Ont., to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, should attract the attention of farmers and dairymen desiring to improve the production of their herds, as this sale offers one of the best opportunities for securing heavy-milking cows likely to occur this fall. The factory record of the herd, which will be made known on day of sale, it is stated, will show over 1,200 lbs. per head per month for the season. At the head of the herd is the choice young registered bull, Carl Duke 7030, by Snowball 3288, by Mavourney's Paul De Kol, dam Lillian Abbecker De Kol. Specimen cows are Sunshine, No. 2 in catalogue, stated to have given 73 lbs. milk in one day; Nos. 3 and 4 are twins, aged 4 years, that have given over 100 lbs. in a day, and their dam was a 60-lb. cow on grass; No. 21, two years old, has calved since catalogue was issued, a fine heifer calf, and gives great promise as a milker. Her half-sister, No. 22, will also be due to calve before the sale, and looks like making an extra-good producer. Horses, hogs, grain and hay, implements, etc., will also be sold same day. Sale at 1 p. m., rain or shine.

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES.

The high-class character of Willowdale Berkshires, the property of J. J. Wilson, of Milton, Ont., is a fact well known to Berkshire breeders throughout the Dominion. The phenomenal success scored by this herd at the Toronto Exhibition in 1908, when they literally swept the boards, stamped the herd as one of the very best in Canada. There is no better judge of pigs in this country than Mr. Wilson, and he keeps no culls in his herd. His baker's dozen of brood sows, nearly all of which are either directly imported, or imported in dam, are a choice, big lot, and all in prime condition. Polgate Desire 4th, and Polgate Desire 8th, full sisters, imported in dam, sired by Polgate Duty 2nd (imp.), and out of Polgate Desire (imp.), are a big, choice pair, smooth, even, and quality all over; both are suckling litters, the one lot by Diamond-cutter 2nd (imp.), the other by Prairie Prince, a hog that, at 7 months' of age, weighed 500 lbs. Polgate Dabria 4th (imp. in dam), is another grand, big sow, carrying a litter to Prairie Prince. Stratton Princess (imp.), has a litter by the same sire, and out of her are three exceptionally-choice sows of breeding age, sired by Imp. Lord Monmouth. A grand young sow of breeding age is out of Green Grove Jennie, whose sire and dam were both imported. Other young things are a lot of both sexes, sired by Imp. Diamond-cutter, and out of Polgate Dabria 4th. These are only a few of the many young things on hand for sale of both sexes. In making the rounds, we were shown what we consider one of the best young boars in the country, Artful Joe, by Willowdale Doctor. Owing to his exceptionally-choice type and quality, he is being kept for use on the herd, or a portion of them, not related. Willowdale farm is only about one mile south of Milton Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., and is connected with long distance phone.

An alien wanted to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States and was required to fill out a blank. The first three lines of the blank had the following questions: "Name," "Born," and "Business." He answered: "Name, Michael Lewinsky," "Born, Yes," "Business, Rotten."



The ordinary lamp wherever used spoils all lighting effects by its downward shadow. Replace it with **The Angle Lamp** and the improvement will surpass belief. "No under-shadow" is a great feature. But for the quality of its light alone it is superseding gas and electricity in city and country homes. Its light has all of their power with none of their glare and unsteadiness—soft, mellow, eye resting, and absolutely none of the smoking and offensive odors of ordinary lamps, either. There is nothing like it for convenience. It lights and extinguishes like gas, without removing globe—one fitting burns 16 to 23 hours, costing about 18 cents a month for oil. Compare that with the monthly gas and electric bills, or even the cost of that troublesome, smoky, smelly lamp you are using. For quality of the light, economy and satisfaction for all lighting purposes, there can be no comparison. It is the cheapest and the best kind of illumination.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
to show its superiority. You are sure to buy it if you know it. Write at once for our book which explains all. Ask for catalogue, "63."

THE 1900 WASHER CO.,
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Cowan's

Nut Milk Chocolate

A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In 1/4 and 1/2 pound cakes.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 91

Dr. Osler's jest still recoils upon him. At Oxford, on occasion of his sixty-first birthday, an undergraduate poem ran:

Brothers, I am sixty-one,
And my work on earth is done,
I've cease should follow after storm,
Reach me down the chloroform!

—Post.

GANANOQUE MAN OUT OF TROUBLE.

Had Rheumatism, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured it.

Hugh Abernethy on His Feet Again. Cure is Easy, Simple, Natural and Permanent.

Gananoque, Ont., Oct. 11.—(Special)—That rheumatism can be cured surely, simply and permanently, is the good news that Hugh Abernethy, a well-known resident of King street, is spreading among his neighbors.

"I had suffered from rheumatism and stiffness of the joints," Mr. Abernethy states. "My muscles would cramp. I could not sleep, and I had terrible headaches. I took many different medicines, but nothing did me any good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes put me on my feet again."

Others who have taken Mr. Abernethy's advice and used Dodd's Kidney Pills are also loud in their praises of the old reliable Canadian kidney remedy. For Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism and other blood diseases by curing the kidneys. Sound kidneys keep the blood free from impurities. And with no impurities, such as uric acid in the blood, you cannot have such painful and dangerous diseases as pain in the back, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, and heart disease.

Keep your kidneys strong and well with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you can face the cold, wet days of fall without a fear of rheumatism.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Try a McPherson Climax
Humane Speculum
30 Days FREE.

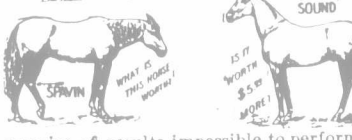


Every farmer, livery-
 man and veterinary
 surgeon should have
 a Climax Speculum
 for administering
 medicine or getting at
 the teeth or mouth of
 horses and cattle. Every-
 one agrees that it is more
 durable, more easy
 to use, more satisfactory
 in operation than any
 other on the market. We
 are so certain that you
 will be satisfied with it
 that we make this special
 offer. Send us \$6.50 by
 Post Office or Express
 Order and we will send
 you a Climax Speculum
 at once. If, after 30 days'
 trial, you are not con-
 vinced that it is the
 best speculum you could
 have, send it back to
 us, and we will refund
 the purchase price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

Cluff Bros
 29 Lombard St. Toronto, Ontario

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



No promise of results impossible to perform or false
 testimonials to mislead you. You cannot mistake the
 certainty of its unflinching and unequalled power or the
 security of our guarantee.

924 Farragut St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 I used bottle of "Save-the-Horse," which I got through Mark
 Cross Co., New York, and our horse that was lame for a year with
 spavin is now sound. Kindly send two bottles by express C. O. D.
 soon as you can. Very respectfully,
 JOHN CLANCY.

ALLEN HILL CO., Bonds and Insurance,
 115 So. 12th Street, Tacoma, Wash., June 24th, 1909.
 Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. — Used your "Save-
 the-Horse" on my horse, a valuable driving animal, for a spavin
 of two years' standing and the horse now shows no signs of lameness
 and is perfectly sound even with hard work on paved streets.
 It is surely a great remedy and did great work for me.
 Very truly yours,
 FRANK ALLEN, Jr.

\$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send
 for copy, booklet and letters from business men and
 trainers. Permanent cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-
 bone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff,
 Shoe Blist, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss
 of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Order.
 Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto,
 Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't Have a Blind One
Wonderful
Discovery
"VISIO"



MOON BLINDNESS
 and all Diseases of the Eye
 successfully treated with
 this NEW REMEDY.

Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per
 bottle postpaid on receipt of price.
 Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring
Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or simi-
lar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each
 bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.
 Horse Book 9 free.
ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, in
 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, En-
 larged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Vag-
 nose Veins, Vorticities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.
 W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass
 LYMAN Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

ARTIFICIAL ABORTION.
 I have two cows that will be due to
 calve about the first of April, 1910.
 They are not good milkers and are kick-
 ers, and I want to feed them for the
 butcher. I am advised to abort them.
 Would this be wise, and how can it be
 done? M. R.

Ans.—It is very unwise to attempt
 artificial abortion in any case. The
 danger of untoward results is too great.
 Better allow them to produce their calves
 and then fit for the butcher. V.

RESULT OF WOUNDS.
 Mare kicked over the crossbar and
 skinned and bruised her leg badly. I got
 a lotion from my veterinarian, which re-
 duced the swelling and caused the wounds
 to heal. There is a thickening of the
 skin from fetlock to hock, and two lumps
 where the wounds were. E. W.

Ans.—Thickenings of this nature are
 very hard to remove. They can be re-
 duced some by repeated blisterings, or by
 the use of an absorbent liniment, as one
 made of 4 drams each of iodine and
 iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each
 of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little
 well in once daily. V.

INDOLENT WOUND.
 Horse got coronet cut three months
 ago. The wound has not healed, and I
 am afraid an enlargement will remain.
 How can I heal the wound and remove
 the enlargement? C. L.

Ans.—Dress the wound once daily for
 three or four days with butter of anti-
 mony, applied with a feather. Then
 keep clean and dress three times daily
 with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic
 acid in water. If what is called "proud
 flesh" appears again, use the antimony
 as above. Wounds in this part usually
 cause an enlargement, which is very hard
 to remove. Rub well once daily (after
 the wound has healed) with a liniment
 made of 4 drams each of iodine and
 iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each
 of alcohol and glycerine. V.

ABSCESS IN FOOT.
 Clydesdale stallion has a sore foot. On
 one side of the frog, in the sole, is a
 sore spot about the size of an egg. It
 looks like proud flesh, and matter escapes
 from it. Should I have this burnt or
 cut off? H. BROS.

Ans.—This is a thickening of the sensi-
 tive sole, the result of an abscess. When
 the inflammation is allayed the swelling
 will subside. The sole should be care-
 fully removed all around the diseased
 spot in order to remove pressure. Then
 apply poultices of hot linseed meal, with
 a few drops of carbolic acid, say 2 per
 cent of the water required to heat and
 moisten the meal. Recovery will be
 slow. I would advise you to get your
 veterinarian to dress the foot, as a great
 part of the sole may be underrun. V.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENT ROOF ARCH.
 Find enclosed a rough plan of a roof-
 cellar under the approach into barn. It
 is built of cement, gravel and stone.
 The walls are one of cement to ten of
 gravel, with stones bedded in concrete.
 The roof, or arch, with a rise of 3 feet 3
 inches in a width of 12 feet, is seven inches
 thick, mixed one of cement to eight of
 gravel, with eleven bands of iron 2x1 1/2
 inches, divided up in twenty-seven feet
 of space, with old buggy tires laid be-
 tween each band of iron, also some
 barbed wire. I am going to plaster and
 wash roof with cement so it will turn
 the water. I think that will help to
 strengthen it. I would be very much
 obliged if you could tell me how many
 tons such an arch will carry. Some
 think it will not carry a separator. If
 it will not carry a span of horses and a
 load of grain, what will be the best way
 to strengthen it? S. C.

Ans.—Your arch roof is likely to carry
 any load that will go over it, though, if
 bedding again, it would be prudent to
 make the roof two or three inches
 thicker. Readers who have built such
 arches are requested to communicate
 their experience for publication, stating
 how built, and how long in use, loads
 carried, and evidences of durability or
 defects, as the case may be.

Time tells the tale!
 Measure the cost of ready roofing by what
 it will do all the way through.

Genasco
Ready Roofing

costs a little more in the beginning than ordinary
 roofing because it is made of genuine Trinidad
 Lake asphalt; but that gives it life to resist sun,
 air, heat, cold, rain, and fire. You are sure Gen-
 asco will last—you know what it's made of; and
 you know it is cheapest in the end.

Insist on Genasco—the roofing with a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee.
 Gives absolute protection to every building on the farm. Mineral and smooth
 surface. Look for the trade-mark on every roll. Write for Good Roof Guide
 Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest
 manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.


PHILADELPHIA
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Roofers Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
 Alex. McArthur & Co., 82 McGill St., Montreal.
 D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., Crane Company,
 200 York St., London, Ont. Vancouver, B. C.

UNION
STOCK YARDS
Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse
 Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every
Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand
 for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in
 Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door.
 Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest
 trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.**
 (Late Grand's Repository).



20 IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS 20

Our 1909 importation of 20 Percheron stallions, from 1 to 5 years of age, are
 now in our stables. Up to over a ton in weight. Big, stylish, choke-full of flashy
 quality, and faultless movers. Prizewinners among them. The best lot ever im-
 ported to Canada. All are for sale on terms to suit.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!


MY NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

are now in my stables at Markham, Ont. and, as usual, I have a big range for
 selection of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any
 previous importation. Call and see them. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**
 see them. Phone connection.

I TAKE this opportunity to thank my many customers. In the past year I have sold
 25 stallions, and every customer pleased. I am going at once to Europe, and intend
 bringing out something better than ever. Will have a large choice for intending
 purchasers, and will sell at right prices, and give you right good ones to choose from. I
 am very careful to select the right kind. Wait and see my stock. Bolton is 28 miles from
 Toronto, on Owen Sound Branch, C. P. R. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.**

Imported Clydesdales!


I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage the last year. I start for Scot-
 land about December 1st for a new importation. I intend to select the best available.
 Keep an eye out for my an-
 nouncement on returning.
C. W. Barber, Gatineau Pt., Que.



Hackney Stallions

Royal Saxon 468, sired by the champion,
 Saxon; bred by H. N. Crossley; 4 years
 old, stands 15.3 hands; a superior actor,
 two-year-old, sired by Winchester, Imp.

being high, fast and straight. A choice pair of
 One Standard-bred and one imported Clydesdale.
HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 76, Meaford, or 48, Stayner, Ont.




Clydesdales and Hackneys

We have for sale a
 few choice Clydesdale
 mares, imported and
 bred in Canada, and
 Hackney stallions and
 mares for sale always.
HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.
 G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone



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.



Clydesdales Home from the Shows

Intending purchasers would do well to see them before buying. Prices moderate,
 Myrtle, C. P. R. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.**
 Brooklyn G. T. R.



CLYDESDALES WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.—My new
 importation is now in my stables. Several of
 them are up to the ton and over in weight.
 Their breeding is unexcelled; their type and quality all that could be desired. If in want
 of the best come and see them. **WM. COLOUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.**
 Terms to suit. Phone connection.



Imported Clydesdales

I have lately landed an impor-
 tation of 4 young stallions and
 5 fillies, whose breeding is un-
 surpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality
 and straight movers. Will be
 sold right and on easy terms. **Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.**
 Bell Phone.



I Cured My Rupture I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 30 Watertown, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....
Address.....



Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S.
Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred **CLYDESDALES** Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes., pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

FOR SALE!

Registered Shire Horses
MARES, FILLIES AND STALLIONS

ADDRESS:

WM. LAKING LUMBER CO.,
677 QUEEN ST., EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Peachblow Clydesdales AND AYRSHIRES

Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Imported and Canadian-bred. Ayrshires of high-class quality and productiveness, 40 to 50 lbs. of milk a day; females of all ages and bull calves. My prices are right.

R. T. BROW LEE, Hemmingford, Que.

TRADE TOPIC.

The old-established firm of Epps & Co. are showing that the decrepitude of age has not in the least affected them. At the Imperial International Exhibition, they have erected a handsome and massive building of their own, in which full-sized machinery of the most approved and up-to-date patterns are to be seen in operation, manufacturing chocolates of various kinds, for which their firm has long been famous. Their advertisement on another page is worth reading.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—SPRAY PAINT.

1. I have three Jersey cows that I cannot get with calf. One aborted nine months ago, the result of an accident. She was bred three months later, and almost every three weeks since. The other two cows calved nine and six months ago. Once or twice they have gone nine weeks and six weeks, and then they will be "in heat" every three weeks, as formerly. Kindly inform me of the cause, and what can be done for this trouble.

2. I have a Jersey heifer ten months old. I did not intend to have her bred until she was at least eighteen months old. A bull broke into the pasture three weeks ago, and I think she is now with calf. What would you advise under the circumstances?

3. Three years ago you published a formula in your valuable paper for a spray paint, to be used on outside buildings; whole milk was one of the ingredients. May I trouble you to reprint again?

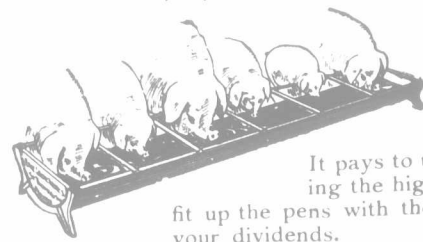
Ans.—1. We are of the opinion that contagious abortion is afflicting your cows. This is a very troublesome malady, difficult, if possible, to cope with. It is believed to be conveyed from one cow to another, and possibly by the bull from one cow to another, by germs entering via the genital organs. Affected cows show no external sign of disease, the first evidence being generally the abortion itself, and, as cows affected may abort at any period of gestation, from a few days to within a few days of a full term, it is difficult to detect. Sometimes the fetus is so fully developed that it will live, while in others the embryo no doubt is so small that it is not noticed. It is considered by many that the disease usually runs a course of three years in a herd before it ceases, and that cows that have aborted three or four times, as a rule, becomes immune, and afterwards carry the full term. The most approved remedy is the internal administration of carbolic acid, in doses of from 20 to 30 drops, well diluted in a quart of water, and given daily, as a drench, or mixed with a bran mash, or other food. An experienced Canadian breeder of dairy cattle wrote "The Farmer's Advocate": "To those that have aborted, I would give the 25-drop dose three times a day, or 75 drops a day for three days, then skip two or three days, and keep this up for about two weeks. A cow should not be bred again for at least three months after aborting."

2. It is not unusual in Jersey herds to have heifers produce their first calf at about 18 months old, though we doubt the wisdom of such early breeding. We would advise feeding the heifer well, with foods that will increase her growth, without making her fat, say clover hay, ground oats and bran, and roots, and delay breeding her for her second calf for several months.

3. We have diligently searched over back volumes for four years, and failed to find a recipe for a paint or white wash in which milk is a part, though we have some recollection of publishing such. We have several recipes for this purpose, which have been strongly recommended, and have been published in our columns.

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.

THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS



Canada's Greatest Show Herd.

For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.

W. H. HUNTER,
Orangeville P.O. and Sta.

Balmedie Polled Angus and Oxford Down several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with my herd. Anything in the herd will be priced. Also ram and ewe lambs. **T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus P. O. and Station.**

MR. A. J. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased so cheaply.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:
Andrew Dinsmore, Manager,
"Grape Grange" Farm, Carleton Place, Ont.

WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

I have for sale some very fine young stock bulls and heifers ready to breed. Descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch and other noted sires. Also **Chester White Swine** and Imported **Clydesdale Horses.**

J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Meadow 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.

A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: **Scotch Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (9065) 295765 A. H. B.;** **Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B.** Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

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 WAIDEMAR 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.**

Show Cattle

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

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

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.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

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.

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.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class **Short horns, 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.



VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES
For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 50 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. **S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale P. O. and Sta., C. P. R.**

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittytton 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, Pinkham P. O., Ont.** Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

A Safe Place to Put Your Savings

This company offers you as security its \$2,000,000 of assets. These assets are of the highest grade, consisting almost entirely of first mortgages on first-class real estate. You really cannot find a safer place to leave your savings than with us.

This company will pay you 3½% according to agreement, on your savings. \$1 opens an account.

If you desire to invest \$100 or more you can secure 4% interest by buying our debentures. Interest paid 1/2-yearly.

3½%

Agricultural

Savings & Loan Co.,
109 DUNDAS STREET LONDON ONTARIO

4%

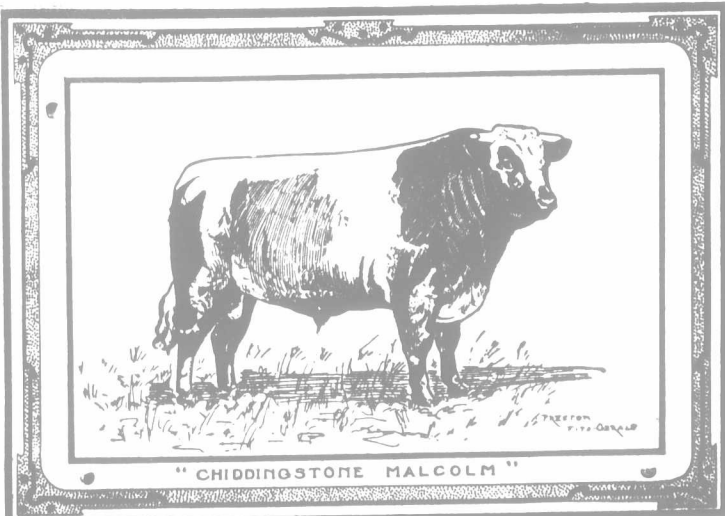
GOSSIP.

Lake View Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont., reports the sale to John B. Wylie, of Almonte, Ont., of a Holstein bull calf, by the stock bull, Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, claimed to be the only bull in the world to-day whose sire has five daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter for seven days, and 120 lbs. of butter for thirty days; whose dam has a daughter with a 7-day record of over 35½ lbs., testing over 4.5 per cent. Her sire's sire is Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, and his sire's dam, Grace Payne 2nd. The dam of this calf is a beautiful heifer of Korndyke and Wayne blood. With such a bull as this in a neighborhood, much benefit to the live-stock interests should be forthcoming.

GRAHAM - RENFREW CO.'S NEW IMPORTATION.

The Graham - Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, Ont., have more than sustained their reputation as importers of high-class Clydesdale and Hackney horses in the new lot lately landed. For downright flashy quality, style of carriage, and faultless action, they have a few in this lot that will certainly take a bit of beating when put in proper show condition. In Clydesdales, Cowden's Prince, a bay five-year-old, by the noted sire, Lothian Again, dam by Darnley's Last, grandam by Old Times, is an exceptionally big, stylish horse of the flashiest kind of quality from top to bottom. He was first and champion at London since landing. Nether Baron, a brown four-year-old, by the noted champion, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Good Gift, grandam by Gold Mine, is a right nifty horse of superior quality, not so rangy as the other, but immensely pleasing, one of the flashy kind. Proud Chieftain is a brown three-year-old, by the renowned sire, Cairnbrogie Chieftain, dam by the champion, Hiawatha, grandam by the great breeding horse, Prince Sturdy. This is another of the showing kind, full of style and quality, and a flashy mover. He was first in his class at London. Prince of the Park is a brown two-year-old, by Atahualpa, by Hiawatha, dam by Gallant Prince, grandam by Scottish Pearl. This is an exceptionally big colt, with abundance of draft character, a splendid set of underpinning, and will make over a ton horse. Wamphray Lad is a bay two-year-old, by Count Victor, dam by Sir Everard, grandam by Corsewell. This colt is up to a big size, and has character and quality with it. He was second at London. Diamond Stud is a bay yearling, which this year won six firsts in Scotland, and championship at Kirkeudbright, sired by the champion, Mercurio, dam by St. Anthony. Top Spot is the sensational quality buy-royan three-year-old son of Baron Hood, dam by Darnley Again. He needs no introduction, having been shown several times in Canada and winning the red ribbon. In this year's importation, besides those mentioned, were six fillies, Bedford Queen, two years old, by Keir Democrat; she was first and champion at London last month. Bedford Rose, two years old, sired by Baron Beaulieu; she was third at London. Electric Bell, two years old, by Asect, dam by Baron's Pride, and Gold Bracelet, also two years old, by Asect, dam by King of the Forest. Northern Queen, two years old, also by Asect, dam by Royal Garty, and Regal Maid, two years, by Uriside, dam by Royal Carriek. Among this lot of fillies will be found some choice show material when finished.

In Hackneys there are two yearling stallions, both bays, Terrington Semaphore, by Terrington Temple Bar, dam by Goldfinger; and Terrington Narcissus, by Naffertonite, dam by Goldfinger. These are a sensational acting pair of youngsters that will be heard from another year. One mare finished off the importation, and finished it well; she is Latest News, a chestnut, six years old, that has to her credit twenty first prizes and six championships in England. She also won first in the high stepping class at Toronto this fall. The high-class Hackney stallions, Crayke Mikado and Brigham Radiant, both in the stock, are too well known to need comment, their sweeping records as prize-winners marks them as being almost in a class by themselves.



FREE
THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF
Chiddingstone Malcolm
THE WORLD FAMOUS SHORTHORN BULL.
Printed in seven colors. Size, 14½ x 11¾ inches.

The annexed engraving is a reduced facsimile of the superb plate we offer you free. It is a lifelike portrait of this celebrated bull, and worthy a place in any home. To secure this splendid picture you have only to observe faithfully the following directions:

- 1.—Write us as early after you see this advt. as possible.
- 2.—State your full name and address.
- 3.—State how much stock of all kinds you own.
- 4.—Mention the name of this paper.

(Our address is: Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, Canada.)

COOPER'S FLUID
used on your stock will repay you many fold. Will yield you considerable extra profit in quantity and quality of wool. Will cure scab. Greater profit in milk and butter from cattle.

COOPER'S FLUID absolutely kills ticks and lice, and prevents contagious abortion. It is a sure preventive of hog lice and cholera. Kills lice on poultry, and increases egg production. Dilutes to 80 times with water for killing lice.

COOPER'S FLUID is the finest germicide and disinfectant known in the presence of organic matter. It is used by millions of farmers all over the world, and contains 60% of pure cresylic acid—the strongest disinfectant known.

COOPER'S FLUID has been proved by bacteriological tests to be found 4 to 7 times stronger and purer than any other germicide.

We manufacture several kinds of Veterinary Remedies, Spray Fluids and Soil Fumigants.

WM COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, CANADA.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams. All choice yearlings — 2 reds and 2 roans.

12 BULL CALVES, 9 TO 16 12 MONTHS OLD. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams.

30 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS. 30 All belonging to noted Scotch families, and mostly from imported sires and dams. Quality, pedigree and prices will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station.

FR. D. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT. Long-distance telephone.

PRESENT OFFERING Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition. We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance phone. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. **W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**

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

Geo. Amos & Sons, Shorthorns and Shropshires
MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor.

The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.
London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

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.

DISPERSION SALE

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP

40 registered Shorthorns (30 females, 10 bulls), 19 registered Lincolns (17 ewes, 2 ram lambs), on

Friday, October 29th, 1909, AT PLASTER HILL STOCK FARM, YORK, ONTARIO.

Terms: 12 months' credit on approved notes, 5 per cent. off for cash. Sale will commence at one o'clock. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet trains from east and west at Seneca station (5 miles east of Caledonia, G. T. R.) at 9 and 10:45 a. m. on day of sale. Catalogues on application. **F. MARINDALE, YORK, ONT., PRUP.** Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., Auctioneer.

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.

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.

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.

SHORTHORNS Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls—Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Belmar Parc. John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

FREE
THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF
Chiddingstone Malcolm
THE WORLD FAMOUS SHORTHORN BULL.
Printed in seven colors. Size, 14½ x 11¾ inches.

The annexed engraving is a reduced facsimile of the superb plate we offer you free. It is a lifelike portrait of this celebrated bull, and worthy a place in any home. To secure this splendid picture you have only to observe faithfully the following directions:

- 1.—Write us as early after you see this advt. as possible.
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- 3.—State how much stock of all kinds you own.
- 4.—Mention the name of this paper.

(Our address is: Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, Canada.)

COOPER'S FLUID
used on your stock will repay you many fold. Will yield you considerable extra profit in quantity and quality of wool. Will cure scab. Greater profit in milk and butter from cattle.

COOPER'S FLUID absolutely kills ticks and lice, and prevents contagious abortion. It is a sure preventive of hog lice and cholera. Kills lice on poultry, and increases egg production. Dilutes to 80 times with water for killing lice.

COOPER'S FLUID is the finest germicide and disinfectant known in the presence of organic matter. It is used by millions of farmers all over the world, and contains 60% of pure cresylic acid—the strongest disinfectant known.

COOPER'S FLUID has been proved by bacteriological tests to be found 4 to 7 times stronger and purer than any other germicide.

We manufacture several kinds of Veterinary Remedies, Spray Fluids and Soil Fumigants.

WM COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, CANADA.

Scotch Shorthorns

Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to Batton Chancellor, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Long-distance Bell 'phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Am offering an extra choice lot of 1-, 2- and 3-year-old heifers. Scotch and Scotch-topped, Clarets, Nonpareils, etc., sired by Royal Bruce, Imp., and among them are daughters and granddaughters of imp. cows. Young bulls also for sale.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.
Phone connection.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to:

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS.

In Shorthorns: 20 calves, also cows and heifers. A few young Berkshires; and a number of good lambs

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, STATION and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

One red bull one year old, one roan bull eleven months. Cows and heifers from Lord Lieutenant, Imp., and some from imported dams.

SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.
M. C. Ry. Office near both stations. P. M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS for Sale—I am offering for sale a number of females of various ages, and four first-class bulls. One two-year-old, one yearling and two bull calves. All good ones, and breeding as good as the best. Come and see me.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Clover Dell Shorthorns

Have several young bulls for sale, of show quality; dark colors, from good milking dams. No fancy prices asked.


L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT.
Bolton Junction on C. P. R., within ½ mile of farm

STONELEIGH FOR SALE—Shorthorns, Leicester 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.**

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful heifers safe in calf to Summer Hill Choice Goods (imp.), who has five sisters averaging 29 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days, and one sister that held world's record as 4-year-old with 31.60 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything just as described. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.
L.D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton.

Imperial Holsteins!

For sale: Bull calves sired by Tidy Abbekirk Mercedes Posch, whose seven nearest dams have records within a fraction of 27 pounds, out of show cows with high official records. A most desirable lot of coming herd-heads. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont., Oxford County.**

WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL

Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Fayne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32 3/5 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale.

M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford, Ontario.

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!

Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 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, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.

Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont.

Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm—Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.**

Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry, G. T. R., Ontario Co.

"Oh, Johnnie," said his aunt reproachfully, "why is it you never remember to say thank you?"

"I expect it's 'cause I don't get things given to me often enough to practice," answered the young diplomat, hopefully eyeing a box of candy.

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Backache is the first sign of kidney trouble and should never be neglected. Sooner or later the kidneys will become affected and years of suffering follow.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years, and nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes. I am glad to say that I am entirely cured, can do all my own work and feel as good as I did before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial. You may use my name if you wish."

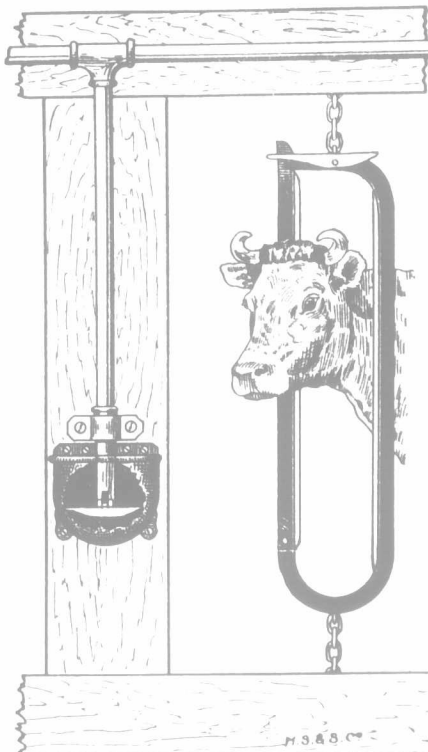
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify "Doan's."

GOSSIP.

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION.

The 1909 importation of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies of T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., are safely landed at his new and commodious stables, and includes 24 Clyde stallions, 9 Clyde fillies, several Hackney Ponies, and 1 Hackney stallion. Mr. Hassard has been before the public as an importer of Scotch horses for a number of years, his importations have always been on an extensive scale, and have always found ready sale, and, with very few exceptions, have given entire satisfaction to their hundreds of purchasers. The size, quality, style, type, character and breeding of Mr. Hassard's importations in the past have held their own in comparison with those of any other importer, and this year's lot shows a careful selection, both in individuality and in breeding. A predominating characteristic of the entire lot is their splendid bone, ankles and feet; many of them were winners in Scotland, and are the kind that win in Canada. Following is a brief summary of the breeding of a few of them, whose ages are: One 8-year-old, two 6-year-olds, two 5-year-olds, four 4-year-olds, eight 3-year-olds, and five 2-year-olds, these, of course, being all stallions, the entire lot of fillies being sold within a week of landing, as well as six Clyde stallions. Toredal is a black 8-year-old, by the great sire, King of Kyle, dam by Eastfield Chief, granddam by Corsewell. This horse has proven himself a sire of winners; he is big, drafty, and has the best of underpinning. Ker-cellus is a brown 6-year-old, by the H. & A. S. champion, Marcellus, dam by the renowned champion, Prince of Carruchan. This is breeding unexcelled, and he is a big, smooth, quality horse; a right good kind. Admiration is a brown 6-year-old, by the great champion, Hiawatha, dam by the noted breeding horse, Craichmore Darnley. This horse is a full brother to the great horse, Lahori. He is immensely thick and drafty in type, and a proven sire. Lord Derwent is a bay 5-year-old, by the champion, Royal Chattan, dam by the good breeding horse, Gallant Potteath. The get of this horse has been most successful in the show-rings in Scotland. He is very thick and smooth, a genuine cart-horse, and a right good one. Kilnhill Victor is a brown 5-year-old, by Pride 3rd of Kilnhill, dam by Williamson. This is one of the big, stylish, flashy kind, a show horse of a high order, quality from the ground up. Dunure Foreman is a bay 4-year-old, winner of many prizes in Scotland, sired by the H. & A. S. champion, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the 1,000-guinea horse, Montrave Mac; his splendid quality of underpinning, his stylish carriage and smooth finish, all go to stamp him a great show horse. Another extra-good horse of size, style and quality, put up on show lines, is Milman, a bay 4-year-old, by Frivolity, dam by Bonnie Sanquhar. The other 4-year-old is Loreburn, a bay, by the famous champion, Hiawatha, dam by the C. C. champion, Prince of Carruchan, a royal-bred horse and a right good one, with size and quality. Prominent among the three-year-olds is the big, flashy, Royal Godolphin, by Hiawatha Godolphin, dam by Bonnie Sanquhar. This colt is a coming champion. Another exceptionally big and sweet 3-year-old, is Lord Fearless. He will make over a ton horse, and his breeding is gilt-edged, being sired by the noted Sir Hugo, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas. Another particularly well-bred and extra-choice 3-year-old is Royal Willie, by the champion, Royal Chattan, dam by the noted breeding horse, Royal Signet. Other 3-year-olds are: Esparant, by the great Mercutio, dam by Knockavaney; Black Region, by the noted Dunure Freeman, dam by Royal Gartley, is a colt of outstanding excellence. Among the five two-year-olds is Dunure Mat, a roan son of the champion, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Ethiopia. He is a thick, smooth colt of quality; a coming topper. Another good one of quality, and a coming horse of note, is Dunure Henry, by the same sire, B. of B., dam by The Orphan. No matter what a man's taste, he can find what he wants in this lot, as the range of selection is so large. Mr. Hassard has also for sale several choice Hackney Ponies and Hackney stallions.

IT PAYS



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

U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their 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.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins Fairview Herd

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.

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.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEIN COWS

Horses, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Implements, Etc.

The Property of DAN CAMPBELL, Harrietsville. One and one-half miles from Harrietsville Station, C.P.R.

Wednesday, October 20th, 1909.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, SHARP, RAIN OR SHINE.

This is one of the best Dairy Herds in the Province. For Description, Terms and Conditions, see Catalogue. Catalogues will be mailed on application to the Proprietor, or to

R. H. LINDSAY, Copenhagen. **H. WOODRY, Aylmer.**
MAJOR P. McCALLUM, Mossley, Auctioneers.

Holstein Sale!

Going West. Have sold my farm. I will sell my entire stock by public auction.

OCTOBER 27th, 1909.

Thirty-five registered Holsteins. Heavy mares, drivers, fancy-bred colts. Season's crop and farm implements. Will meet 9 o'clock trains east and 11:30 west. **J. H. McLean, Inkerman, Ont. C.P.R.**

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Holsteins FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow." De Kol Crazemelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. 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. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

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.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

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.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pieterje 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 De Kol 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. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**

HERE AGAIN! E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

With high-class **HOLSTEINS** for sale, of all ages, except bulls for service. **CHEESE IS HIGH.** Why not invest AT ONCE? We sell at BARGAIN prices. Write or call, we're always home. Railway connections good.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercutio'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 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.

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). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONIT, ONT.**



Our English Correspondence.

BIRMINGHAM SHORTHORN SALE.
 Many prominent Shorthorn breeders were represented at the 56th annual show and sale at Birmingham. The entries numbered 280-142 bulls and 138 cows and heifers—but the quality was distinctly below the average. A feature is that the reserved price of any animal must not exceed 21 guineas. In a class of 80 cows, exceeding three years of age, the first prize was taken by G. Harrison's fine red-and-white Highland winner, Montrose Wonder. Martinez de Hoz's handsome, level bull, Royal Bank, won first place in the old-bull class—though he is but 19 months old. The young-bull class, under 12 months, brought the closest competition of the show. R. R. Rothwell's Harlequin, a nice roan, took first honors. At the sale, prices for cows and heifers were disappointing, the best price being 41 guineas. The demand for bulls was a little better, though bidding was far from brisk. The top figure was 100 guineas, for the second-prize bull, an excellent red animal, from C. Spencer's herd. The Cardiff Horse Show ranks as one of the best in the country, and this year's show was a decided success. Some well-known exhibitors were represented. The blue ribbon in the Hunters, 4-year-old class, was taken by John Drage's chestnut gelding, John o' Gaunt, and Mr. Hinchcliffe's famous Broadwood was first in the middleweight class. In Hackneys, 13.2-14.2 hands, the coveted blue ribbon fell to William Foster's Mel Valley Master Key, and Mr. Foster also took first honors in the harness class, mare or gelding, 13.2-14.2 hands, with Mel Valley's Tassington Belief.

DERBYSHIRE SHOW MARRED BY RAIN.

The Derbyshire Agricultural Show has fallen on evil days of late years, rain marring the proceedings, and this year's show was no exception. A good show was gotten together, not only in horses, cattle, and sheep, but of other good features. Shires were, as usual, exceptionally strong in numbers and quality, and, with Shorthorns, were the outstanding feature. The Shire Gold Medal was won by a handsome mare, Mr. Schwabe's Mayflower. The Duke of Portland won in the open class for bulls 2 to 5 years old, with a good, serviceable animal, Village Diamond. Sheep were fewer than usual, but pigs were a capital section this year. Surely fixtures will have better weather conditions if desserts count for anything.

BEEF TRUST AGAIN.

The "Beef-trust" question has again been the subject of questions in Parliament. It has been claimed that the number of foreign and native cattle available for slaughter is diminishing, and, in consequence, hides and other by-products are rising in price. In answering, fewer cattle supplies were denied, though rising prices were acknowledged.

Regarding the recent issue of £11,300,000 of new capital by the American meat companies, said to be for use in controlling Argentine supplies, the answer made was that the Government were giving earnest attention to the matter, but were not prepared to make any statement at this time.

OTHER SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSE SALES.

The well-known flock of Lincoln shearing rams, bred by F. Ward, of Sleaford, were sold at auction recently, and many buyers were present from the Continent and South America. Eighty rams were offered, and all sold at the fine average of £20 17s. 7½d.

There was a long duel for the best of the flock between Mr. Nelson, of Rugby, and Henry Dudding. The former finally paid 135 guineas for the animal, for export to South America.

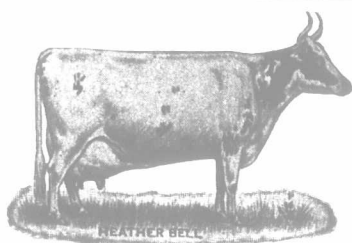
Other fine rams sold for from 30 to 90 guineas, and most of the prominent breeders were buyers. The total of the sale was £1,670 11s.

John Thornton & Company sold at Blythwood the whole of Lord Blyth's Southdowns, and most of the pedigree Jerseys. There was a capital attendance, in spite of bad weather, and good prices were realized. The king paid 14 guineas for the Jersey, Sabine, and

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.



Just Landed with 50 Head CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Including 12 bulls fit for service, a few August calving cows and two-year-old heifers; cows with records up to 70 lbs. per day. I have a choice lot of two-year-olds, yearlings and heifer calves. Anything in the lot for sale. Correspondence solicited. Phone, etc.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires AND Yorkshires

My new importation of Ayrshires for 1909 have arrived. In my large herd I have a range of selection, either imported or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Yorkshires of either sex and any age always on hand.

Long-distance Phone ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.



ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!

Our herd were all selected on their ability to produce a heavy yield of milk. We have a number of 40, 45 and 50 lb. cows, imported and Canadian-bred. From them are young bulls and heifers for sale. None better. **JAMES BODEN, DANVILLE, QUEBEC, ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM.**

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.**

Please Mention this Paper.

Weak, Sick Men, Here Is STRENGTH AND HAPPINESS

If you are losing the strength of youth, and can see evidence, from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases.

Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any man to thus exhaust his power.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel, the momentary spells of weakness, the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. We have a positive cure for you in our Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins; you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your neighbor and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Failing Memory, and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbors tell you I cured them you will know I did it.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for several months and it has cured me of Rheumatism and Piles. I would not take \$100 for the benefits I have received from it so far and be without it. I can recommend it to anyone suffering from any troubles for which it is recommended.

J. H. MIKEL, Mapleview, Ont.

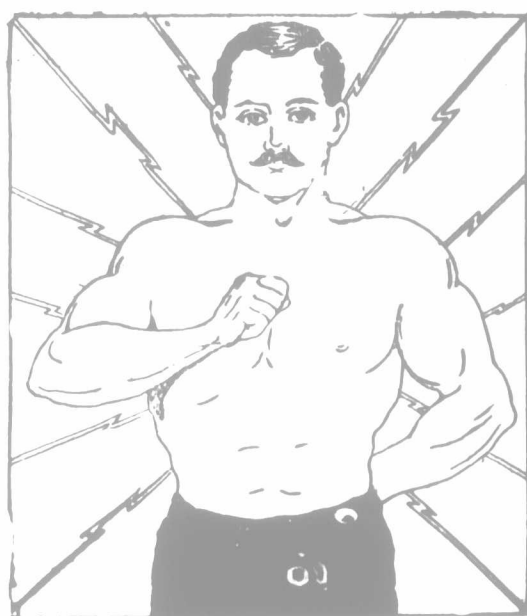
Dear Sir,—After using one of your Electric Belts, I can heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted with kidney trouble. I was troubled with a weak ankle for over twenty years, which it has completely cured, and after one month's lapse since using it I have had no return of the trouble. I also found it an excellent remedy for throat trouble of long standing.

H. F. STENABAUGH, 216 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can PAY WHEN CURED

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

This appliance has cures in almost every town and city in the country, and if you will write me, I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book which I will mail, sealed, to any address FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.



DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
 Gentlemen,—Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book.
 NAME
 ADDRESS
 Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, 9 p.m.

RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS



are swinging Stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give to cattle. Are strongly made to stand the roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for Catalogues and prices.

A. M. RUSH PRESTON, ONT

FITS CURED

For proof that fits can be cured, write to **Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto, Ontario.** For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors **Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin.**

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES are large producers of milk, testing high in butter-fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd— Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.**

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.**

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.**

Constipation

Constipation is caused by the eating of indigestible food, irregular habits, the use of stimulants, spices and astringent food, and strong drastic purgatives, which destroy the tone of the stomach and the contractile of the lower bowel; therefore, when the liver is inactive, and failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation is sure to follow, and after constipation come piles, one of the most annoying troubles one can have.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

cure all troubles arising from the liver.

Miss Mary Burgoyne, Kingsclear, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation and have found them to be an excellent remedy for the complaint."

Miss Annie Mingo, Onslow, N.B., writes:—"A friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation. I used three and a half vials and am completely cured."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Farnham Oxford Downs

The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

Fairview Shropshires

Again, as usual, in the strong lead. Do you need a choice ram, or a few real good ewes of superior breeding? To strengthen your flock by adding new blood at largely reduced prices. If so, write for circular and particulars to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Linden Oxford Down Sheep.

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, i.e., Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

SHOPPING.

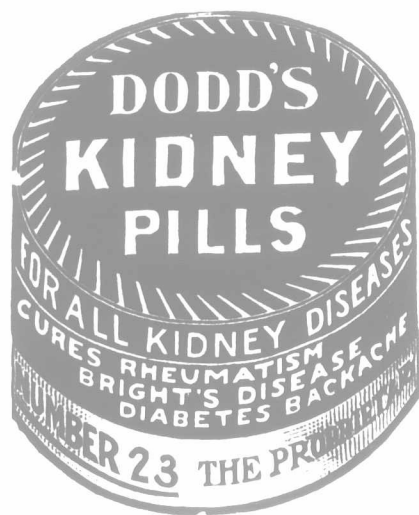
Customer—"Er—I want a monoplane." Shop-walker—"Certainly, sir. Step this way, please. Mr. Jones, forward! Monos for this gentleman."

Shop Assistant—"Monoplanes, sir? Yes, sir. Made up or to fly yourself? To fly yourself? Yes, most gentlemen prefer them. This is the latest shape in 'Bleriot.' Perfect fit guaranteed—especially the first time you use it."

Customer—"Does it float in water?" Shop Assistant—"Float? Oh, no, sir, it's not meant to float. It will never be necessary. You're thinking of the 'Latham,' I expect. We have a very cheap line in 'Lathams,' if you would care to—"

Customer—"No, thanks; I'll take the 'Bleriot.'"

Shop Assistant—"Thank you, sir. That will be two ninety-nine nineteen eight—sale price. Sign, please! Will you fly it now or shall we send it?"



Count de Germeoz 35 guineas for a 2-year-old ram.

The twenty-sixth sale of Lincoln Long-wool rams, by the Association, was a satisfactory one, considering the recent depression of sheep prices. Thirty-nine flocks were represented, and from these, 294 were sold, for £3,801 10s., an average of £12 18s. 7d. In the corresponding sale last year, the average was £10 13s. Good rams sold well, but those of fair quality were only in moderate demand. Prices were very irregular—in one flock, for instance, they ranged from 9 guineas to 85 guineas. F. Money secured top prices at 85 guineas, for two handsome rams.

The entire Shirley stud of 38 Hackneys has been disposed of by Lloyd & Sons, at Crowe. The stud was one of the best known in the country, and notable for the breeding of many prominent winners. Breeders and buyers were present in considerable numbers, and prices, on the whole, proved satisfactory. The top price of the sale, after keen bidding, was 250 guineas, for the Royal and International winner, Shirley Dispatch (formerly Viscount Hopwood), by Polonius, sold to H. Gelding.

The cream of the youngsters, a yearling colt, Viscount Shirley, brought 200 guineas, from Miss Langworthy.

F. DEWHIRST.

GOSSIP.

KILLED BY HOGS.

An unusual tragedy occurred near Chilliwack, B. C., on September 10, in which a young Englishman named Jas. R. Hoskin lost his life. He was assisting a farmer to drive some pigs to market when the animals became uncontrollable and turned on the men. Hoskin was attacked and gored so severely that he died shortly afterwards. It took three men, armed with clubs, to drive the blood-thirsty hogs from their victim. The smell of blood seemed to enrage the animals, and as soon as the man was down the brutes made for him like wild beasts.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

(English correspondence.)

The cereal year ended on August 31st, and it is interesting to compare the imports and prices with previous years. In the year 1908-9, imports of wheat and flour (the latter being arrived at by adding 28 per cent. to its weight to allow for loss in milling) were equivalent to 25,281,871 quarters of wheat, valued at £48,622,040, an average per quarter of 38s. 5½d. The quantity was smaller than in any of the four preceding years, but the value was greater than ever before. The advance was 2s. 9d. per quarter over the previous year, and 10s. over 1899-1900.

An interesting feature is the way flour imports have decreased of late years—increased home production having largely displaced foreign flour. A few years ago, British millers could not have ground the flour needed, but they can do so now, and there are many finely-equipped mills. American flour shipments used to be large, but in August of this year they amounted to only 295,000 sacks. The total imports of flour for the cereal year were 4,368,000 sacks, against 5,476,000 sacks in the previous year.

Imports of barley for the year were 6,081,000 quarters, against 4,988,000 quarters the previous season. Average imports of barley are about 6,000,000 quarters. Imports of oats were 5,667,000 quarters, against 4,725,000 quarters, and of maize 8,981,000 quarters, against 9,182,000 quarters in a previous year.

The weather has been distinctly better for harvesting, and great progress has been made, though a much longer settled period will be necessary before the bulk of the cereals are safe. Indications now point to a wheat crop of about average dimensions. Wheat is being harvested with less freedom, but farmers are disappointed at the rather rapid fall in prices for new wheat. Present prices are from 33s. to 30s. per quarter, which is about 3s. per quarter more than at the same time last year, though much lower than recent prices.

DEER SKINS

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTION THIS SEASON. WE ARE PAYING HIGH PRICES. WRITE US

E. T. CARTER & CO. 84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

Lincoln Rams!

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, also three choice shearing rams. If you want an AI ram at a very moderate price write me.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

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.

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.

DOPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.

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.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Long-distance Telephone.

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.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

Spring Bank Oxfords Two-shear, shearing and ram lambs. All excellent flock headers, from imported stock. Ewes of any age priced. Prices tempting. WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sts., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

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.

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.

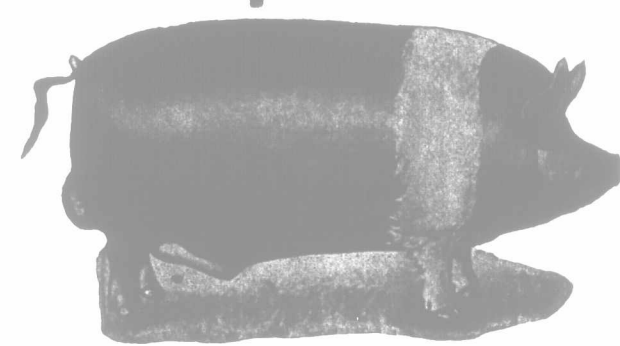
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

Cattle and Sheep Labels You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

LEICESTERS ONLY!

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct. Station, Ont.

Hampshire Swine



First Established Herd in Canada Have for sale now an exceptionally fine lot of handsomely-belted young stock, bred from imp. sires and dams. The right kind for foundation to begin a herd. We have them from 6 weeks to 2½ months old. Also a few very choice gilts and male pigs ready for breeding. Pairs or trios furnished no kin. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Write for prices now. Correspondence solicited.

A. O'NEIL & SON, Birr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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

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.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

Pine Grove Yorkshires At the late Guelph Winter Show we won decidedly the best of it in the bacon classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale. J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORT-HORNS AND CLYDESDALES.—Two young bulls at \$75.00 and \$80.00 each, both sire and dam first-prize winners. Several young heifers. Prices very reasonable. One registered Clydesdale mare, 7 years old, supposed to be in foal. A few choice sows in pig, and a lot of choice young sows from 2 to 6 months, all sired by imported Chalderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. My imported hog for sale. Long-distance telephone. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES. We now offer between 75 and 100 March pigs, sired by our Toronto champion boar, M. G. Champion—20102—, and M. G. Chester—24690—, a boar of great individuality. Pairs not related. Also choice sows for fall farrow. In short, pigs of all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station.

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

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths. Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, HILTON, ONT. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES. Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old. W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

To make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, snow, fire and lightning proof cover it with

Galt Corrugated Sheets

which are accurately pressed from the best and most durable British Steel it is possible to procure.

All corrugations are straight and true, assuring an accurate fit at both side and end laps without waste. Special hip and ridge covers make tight, neat joints at these points.


Where warmth is not important "Galt" Corrugated Sheets save three-fourths of the wood sheeting as well as considerable labor, and will give good service for a life time of at least fifty years.

It costs no more for a "Galt" Corrugated Sheet Steel Building than for a wood one. Which do you think is the better investment? Galvanized or painted material always in stock. Complete information in catalog "S-B."

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

Cooks on top of the stove, bakes in oven at same time



You can cook over every pot-hole and bake in Pandora oven at same time—and get perfect results. That's because cooking draft is also baking draft. Flues are so constructed that heat passes directly under every pot-hole and around oven twice before passing up chimney. No wasted heat—instead fuel does double duty, saving Pandora owners both time and money.

19
Would you not like to be a Pandora owner?

McClary's Pandora Range

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

GOSSIP.

The fresh blood of the country which makes the enterprise of cities possible, comes from the boys and girls who warmed their feet on October mornings where the cows laid down; who have been brought up to work on land, to plant and hoe and harvest, and look after live stock. This is all education, and very necessary education. "A sand-pile and dirt in which to dig is the divine right of every child," says Judge Ben Lindsey.

SOME NOTES ABOUT PIGS.

Keep the young pigs growing thriftily. A breeding boar should not be kept fat. Every check or halt in the growth of a pig through its first two months is more expensive than at any later period. A sow with a mean, cross disposition, is always hard to deal with, and often causes the loss of the litter. One advantage with dairying in connection with pig-raising, is the supply of milk that can be had for the growing pigs.

So far as can be done, the sows should be bred to farrow not later than the middle of October. Usually, it is better to have the pigs come a little earlier than this rather than a little later, so that they can secure a good start before cold weather.

While a well-matured sow will readily farrow two good litters of pigs in a year, and if well fed and cared for will keep in good condition, yet when a young sow farrows her first litter in the spring, it is nearly always best to allow her to rest and recuperate during the summer, and then breed her in the winter for a spring litter. In the majority of cases she will prove a better brood sow if this is done.

Sows during pregnancy should have ample exercise in order to producing a strong litter. As a rule, April is early enough to have spring litters farrowed, as the piglets can soon have a run out in the sunshine. Exercise is essential to the health and thrift of the youngsters, too.

W. COLQUHOUN'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

The veteran importer of Clydesdale horses, Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., has again reached home with an exceptionally strong bunch of stallions, the predominating features of the selections being big size, draft character, and good straight action, all of which he certainly has in this importation. A big, well-balanced lot, on faultless underpinning of strong flat bone, well-sprung ankles, and big, wide feet, about describes them. Golden Chief is a brown-roan, six years old, by Fickle Fashion, dam by Crusader, grandam by Old Times. Here is one of the best horses that ever left Scotland, 2,100 lbs. in weight, immensely flashy, thick and smooth, and his bottom is perfection. Ascot's Heir is a bay five-year-old, by Ascot, dam by Fitz Gallant, grandam by Royal Maid. He is a typical draft horse, smooth to a turn, and stands on a right good bottom. King's Honor is another bay five-year-old that will weigh considerably over the ton, sired by Enigma, dam by Prince Sturdy, grandam by Gold. This is a big, rangy, stylish horse, of ideal draft character, just the kind to get the big, high-priced workers. Nigel is a black four-year-old, by General Hunter, dam by Top Knot, grandam by Orlanda. Here is another horse that will easily go over a ton with a little better fit, and, withal, is smooth, and has a bright, stylish carriage. Baron Tynwald is a bay yearling, by Bay Garland, dam by Lord Fauntleroy, grandam by Prince of Kyle. This is one of the coming horses. He is big, and has a faultless bottom. Baron Hood, that noted sire of champions and prizewinners galore, after breathing the invigorating air of Canada for a year, is in fine fettle. He is nine years old, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo. Two fillies finished off the shipment. Honeysuckle, a bay three-year-old, by Fyvie Prince, dam by Gallant Prince; and Naomi, a brown three-year-old, by Hiawatha, dam by Scottish Banner. Here are a right good pair. All these horses are for sale.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.




MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
132 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....
Address.....

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS THEY LOOK WELL WEAR WELL AND WILL NOT LEAK. SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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HELPING THE COLLECTION.

A newly-appointed Scottish minister on his first Sunday in office had reason to complain of the poorness of the collection. "Mon," replied one of the elders, "they are close—vera close. But," confidentially, "the auld meenister he put three or four saxpence into the plate hissel', just to gie them a start. Of course he took the saxpence awa' with him afterwards." The new minister tried the same plan, but the next Sunday he again had to report a dismal failure. The total collection was not only small, but he was grieved to find that his own sixpences were missing. "Ye may be a better preacher than the auld meenister," exclaimed the elder, "but if ye had half the knowledge o' the world, an' o' yer ain sock in particular, ye'd ha' done what he did an' glued the saxpences to the plate."

They Didn't Have to Change.

During the years in which our pure food laws have been put into effect there has been a great hurrying and scurrying on the part of the food manufacturers to change their methods to make them conform to the law.

The Quaker Oats Company is a conspicuous exception. It was admitted that Quaker Oats was as pure and clean as possible and that it was an ideal food. The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats is familiar to every one who has compared it with other brands of oatmeal.

It is so cheap that any one can afford it and so nourishing that everyone needs it. The result of last year's experiments at Yale and other points where food values were tested is that Quaker Oats has been adopted by many persons as their food on which they rely for adding vigor and endurance of muscle and brain.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A ROOF



Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingle roof would be

pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galva-



nized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1909 leaks at all by 1934, we will put on a new roof for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-proof, Snow-proof, Wind-proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire?



That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance

**Lasts a Century
Never Needs Painting
Can't Catch Fire
Makes Buildings Lightning-proof**

Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right. You needn't figure the labor, for anybody who can use a hammer can put these shingles on easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that



tells all about "Roofing Right"? It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934.

rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shingled). Count the



freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated far better than if it bristled with lightning rods.

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to

Just address our nearest place.

Ask for Roofing Right Booklet No. 16.

G. A. Pedlar

PEDLAR PRODUCTS include every kind of sheet metal building materials—too 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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WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME COUNTRIES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. MENTION THIS PAPER.

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