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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

No. 889



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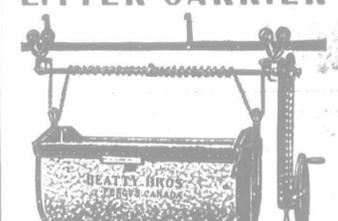
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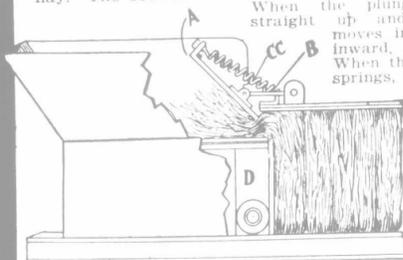
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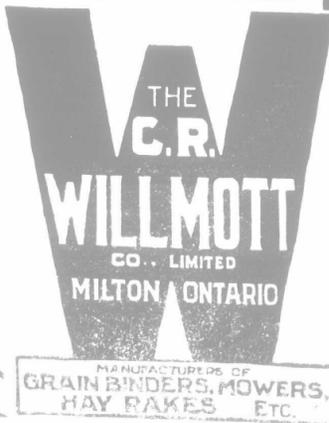
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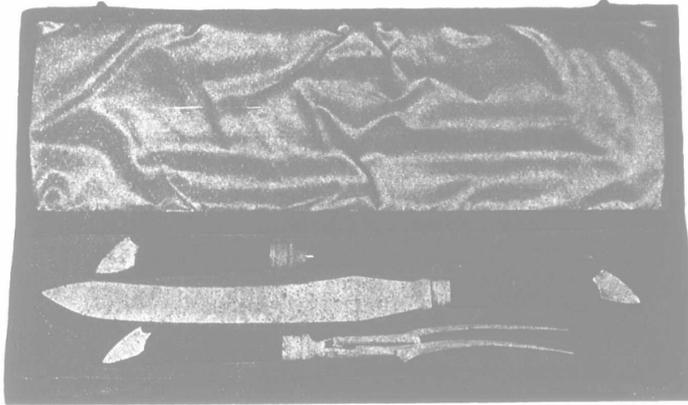
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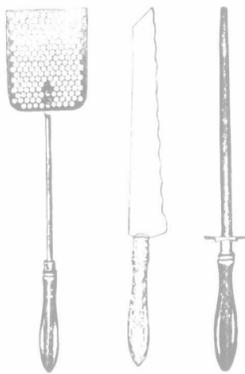
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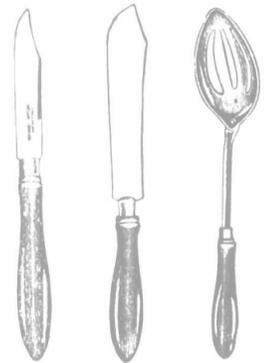


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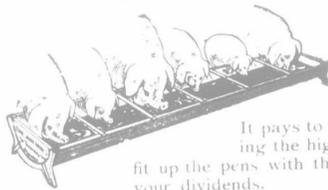
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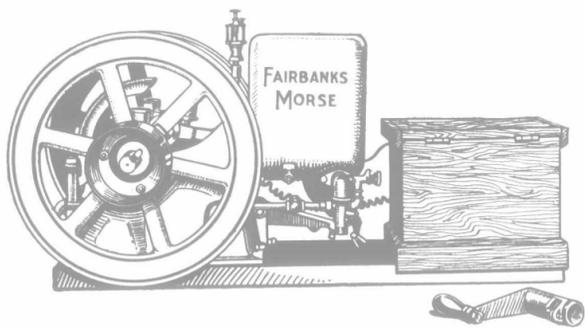
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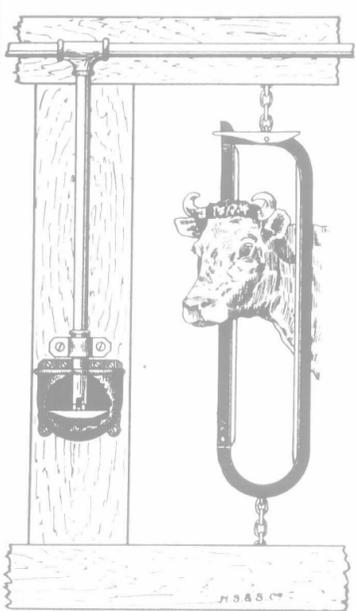
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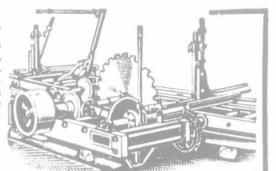
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866

Vol. XLIV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 7, 1909

No. 889

EDITORIAL

If we do not put our best intelligence into the farm, we shall get little satisfaction out of it, or financial returns, either.

In many pursuits men may muddle along and make a livelihood, but to make a real success on the farm a man must have a good head, and use it.

Still the Clydesdales come. They have their faults, concerning which plain-speaking has been recently indulged, but show us a perfect breed of draft or any other class of equines! Canada has large place and warm affection for the splendid Scotch cart horse.

Between white grubs and drouth, many a pasture field this summer has suffered sorely. What to do with the ruined spots, where the larvae have left but a dead-looking sheep skin of loose turf, is a problem we have discussed, with effort at practical suggestion. Contributors' experience and ideas would also be very welcome.

Unwelcome news is Prof. Waite's statement that the disease known as "little peach" is common in Ontario. He and one of his assistants were with the excursion through the Grimsby district lately, and pointed out a number of trees affected by it. He claims that much of the disease commonly called yellows in this country is in reality "little peach," with which the yellows are closely related. Pulling out the trees and planting again is the only known remedy.

"The power of the immediate future is water-power. The trust of the immediate future is the power trust, if nation, State or citizen fail to do their utmost. In some regions this trust is already firmly entrenched. In others, it is in the making. In every region it is spreading, strengthening, acquiring, where men need power to work for them and water runs down hill. To say there are no combinations to control water-powers, is to be of them, or to be misinformed." This trenchant paragraph, by Overton W. Price, in the Independent Magazine, is calculated to emphasize the prudence and far-reaching importance of the Ontario hydro-electric power policy, which has been so insidiously and sedulously attacked and obstructed in so many ways.

The trouble with the protectionist is that he has eyes for only one of the elementary processes of arithmetic. He sees addition, but not subtraction. An industry built up under the protection of a tariff wall fills his eye, and appeals to him as a concrete entity. The handicap to other industries, and to consumers generally, resulting from an increased price charged for the products of the protected industry, escapes his attention, because it is distributed in small and not readily determined proportions among a large body of consumers. The United States, for instance, has pointed to the magnificent manufacturing industry fostered by its protective tariff policy. The influence of this same policy in producing the unsatisfactory conditions of country life into which a commission was appointed recently to inquire, and in bringing the Republic to a point where importation of food supplies is a threatened necessity, constitutes the complementary effect which American politicians seem unable to realize.

American Bacon not Exported as Canadian.

Notwithstanding quotations of \$8 to \$9 per cwt. for live hogs, it appears that the trade in pure-bred swine is very dull at present, and that it has not been good for several years. Certain breeders and others are of the opinion that the duty on hogs and hog products coming in from the United States should be raised. The charge is made that dressed hogs in large quantities are being imported by packers who cure them into bacon, hams, etc., for export, and that such goods are sold in England as Canadian, thereby injuring the reputation of our product. In support of this, it is said that the difference in price between Canadian and Danish bacon is greater now than it was some years ago. "The hog business in Canada," it has been declared with much emphasis, "will go to the dogs if something is not done soon."

With regard to the statement that Canadian bacon does not sell so high in proportion to Danish as it did some years ago, the general impression is that such is the case. Admitting that the general impression is correct, it is true to only a limited extent, and there are other reasons for the condition of things complained of than the one given. For one thing, the supply of Canadian pork products is irregular. There usually is a great scarcity of hogs in the late spring and the summer months, and a glut during October and November. The British buyer who might wish to deal in Canadian goods is unable to count on a steady supply, and naturally turns to other and more regular sources for his hog meat. Here is where the Danish farmer excels. His hogs are coming forward steadily at all seasons of the year. Then, too, Canadian farmers flock in or out of the hog business according as prices have been high or low for the previous year or two, thus accentuating the periodic fluctuation in supply and price. And another factor in the case is that the grade of hogs supplied to our packers is not as good as it was at one time, and never was as uniformly high as it ought to have been and might have been. This is largely the fault of the packers. If they discriminated in price between the ideal bacon hog and the thick fat, as some of them started out to do, there would have been by this time a much superior type in general use than there is. So long as one class of hog brings as much per pound as another, a farmer is going to keep the kind that he believes will weigh the most for the feed consumed. And the common belief, whether right or wrong, is that the moderately thick and short type of hog does this.

As to the charge that our packers, by importing American pork, curing it and exporting it as Canadian, were lowering the reputation of our products, "The Farmer's Advocate" has made diligent inquiry. Trade returns have been carefully scanned, several packing companies consulted, and inquiry addressed to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa. The trade returns show that a considerable importation of pork products, especially lard and its compounds, is made from the United States yearly, but give no color to the allegation against the packers. The packers themselves reply emphatically that it is false. One firm declares: "We have no knowledge of American hogs, either alive or dressed, coming into Canada and being converted into bacon and hams." Another: "We are not importing any dressed hogs from the United States, or from anywhere else, and have not done so." Yet another: "Hogs are about as dear in the United States as they are here, and we don't think it is

possible for any packer to do anything of the kind." "How," asks one of them, "would inspected houses be able to do the dressed-hog business from the States, when an inspector would brand the meat? For export, bacon and hams must be inspected and stamped." Dr. Rutherford answers in part: "The total quantity of pork imported from the United States during the last twelve months by Canadian establishments under inspection is 911,721 pounds. These importations consisted almost entirely of mess pork in barrels, and hams, backs and bellies, only a very small portion of the whole being long, clear bacon. When these figures are compared with the exports of Canadian bacon and hams, the figures for which during the last five years run between 77,000,000 and 128,000,000 pounds annually, it will at once be seen that the importation of American pork for manufacturing purposes is of no importance whatever." This might be inferred from the fact that Buffalo hog quotations have been practically the same as those in Toronto of recent years. There is only one conclusion possible, the statement is without material foundation.

The Protecting Forest.

What with forestry conventions, forestry instruction in seats of learning, and the services of professional foresters, supplemented by continual increase in lumber prices, a gradual interest is being aroused in this most important subject, and not too soon.

By virtue of its fuel and timber product alone, the forest is a vastly valuable asset. But it confers additional and incidental advantages of an economic and aesthetic character, scarcely less important than its harvest of wood. An excellent article, entitled, "Influence of Forest on Climate and Water Supply," has been contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate" by H. R. MacMillan, B.S.A., Assistant Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves.

The claim once made in favor of forests, that the climate was modified by their presence and the amount of rainfall increased has been largely abandoned. In the forest itself and its immediate vicinity, temperatures are less extreme, both by night and day and in summer and winter, but there is no appreciable effect on average temperature conditions of a country. In the matter of rainfall, also, which we used to be informed would be increased and made more regular, all that is now claimed is that on the forest area itself local showers will be more frequent; the open country will not benefit.

One of the chief beneficial influences of a forest is in retarding the run-off of water. Snow is melted more slowly in the shade of trees, and rains are held in the mossy soil as by a sponge, so that the outflow is gentle and more continuous. Not only is this of great importance where water-powers or irrigation supply is concerned, but in the matter of wasteful washing and gulying of the soil, and of destructive overflows of streams, it is worthy of our serious attention. In this connection the startling statement is repeated, that to double the rate of flow of a stream is to increase its power of carrying sediment sixty-four times. What an awful engine of destruction is a fast-flowing current of water!

The effect of a farm wood-lot in harboring insectivorous birds, affording local shelter from winds, relieving the landscape and beautifying the country, are other advantages which cannot be too often or too strongly impressed. The forest is a blessing, the wood-lot a boon, and the domestic cow, which has destroyed thousands of acres of promising wood-lot by browsing the seedling trees, has been guilty of a vandalism, the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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consequences of which her short-sighted owner cannot escape. Meantime, be it understood and remembered, that any woodland with fifty trees, or even fewer, to the acre, will quickly reseed and reinvigorate itself if fenced off and protected from grazing of stock. Save the remaining trees from the cow!

Britain's Plan of Social Reorganization.

Controversy over the Lloyd-George budget has rather obscured from the popular mind other features of a comprehensive and interrelated plan of social organization mapped out by the Asquith Ministry, designed to give a greater measure of security to all, but particularly to the labor classes. In the center of this plan, as expounded recently by Winston Churchill, stands the policy of national insurance, by which it is proposed, next year, working through the great friendly societies, to make sure that by the aid of a substantial subvention from the State even the poorest member of the poorest family may be able to make provision against sickness, invalidity, as well as destitute widowhood and orphanhood. Side by side with this is Mr. Churchill's own scheme of insurance against unemployment, which will enable upwards of two and a quarter millions of workers in the most uncertain trades to enjoy benefits when unemployed. The scheme is to be compulsory in such great trades as shipbuilding, engineering and building, but will be open to other trades and trades unions, or even to individuals. A necessary adjunct of this scheme is a national system of labor exchange, which will serve the dual purpose of finding work and testing willingness to work. This, it is expected, will secure for labor that free and fair market open to other commodities, and replace the present wasteful, heart-breaking wanderings in search of work, with a scientific system. Lastly, in connection with unemployment, is the development bill, the object of

which is to provide a fund for the economic development of the country, for the encouragement of agriculture, the colonization of England, and for the making of roads, harbors and other works. A very important clause prescribes that the prosecution of these works shall be regulated as far as possible by the condition of the labor market, the State thus providing employment when it is otherwise most scarce.

Another great group of questions are concerned with the prevention and relief of distress. The first, and most costly—and, we might add, the most debatable—measure has already been taken in the old-age pensions act. Provision for widows and orphans, as above noted, is counted upon to at least ameliorate the sweating evil, which is again directly aimed at in the anti-sweating bill.

All these things are features of a large coherent plan, for which the much-debated budget is to find the revenue. With reference to the incidence of the new taxation, Mr. Churchill pithily says: "Formerly, the only question of the tax-gatherer was 'How much have you got?' We ask that question still. We also ask, 'How did you get it? Did you earn it by yourself, or has it been left you by others? Was it gained by processes which are beneficial to the community in general, or was it gained by processes which have done no good to anyone, only harm? Was it gained by the enterprise and capacity necessary to found a business, or merely by squeezing and bleeding the owner of the business? Was it derived from active reproductive purposes, or merely by squatting on some piece of necessary land until enterprise and labor and natural interests and municipal interests had to buy you out at fifty times the agricultural value?' . . . How did you get it?"

As to the attitude of the Lords, and the possibility of their rejection of the budget, he defines the issue, concluding in these words: "And lastly, the issue will be whether the British people, in the year of grace, 1909, are going to be ruled through a representative assembly elected by six or seven millions of voters, and about which everyone in the country has a chance of being consulted, or whether they are going to allow themselves to be dictated to and domineered over by a miserable minority of titled persons who represent nobody, who are responsible to nobody, and who only scurry up to London to vote in their party interests, in their class interests, and in their own interests."

That question, or one like it, must be answered in Canada some day, where the irresponsible Senate, like the British House of Lords, stands as the bulwark of privilege and a check upon the people's will—a travesty on our most cherished principle of democracy.

Specialization May be Carried Too Far.

Specialization is all very well in its way, but can easily be carried too far on the farm. Each common class of stock should be kept in reasonable number on the majority of farms. No one but has its special advantages and adaptations. Horses, of course, are necessary to perform work, and one or two good colts may be reared with profit. Cattle convert roughage into milk, meat and manure. Sheep consume weeds and pea straw, in addition to pasture and clover hay. Hogs make fine use of whey or skim milk, dish-water, soft corn and windfall apples, while they also have a rare appetite for the white grains which worked such havoc in pastures this year, and the United States Department of Agriculture informs us that they are good to rid the land of wild morning-glory, being fond of the roots. Poultry pick up many shelled kernels of grain that would otherwise waste, as well as weed seeds and insects. A farm where only one kind of live stock is kept sustains many leaks. Also, the keeping of one kind of stock, such as sheep or poultry in large numbers on a limited acreage seems to introduce parasites, bacteria or some injurious condition into the land that renders it unfavorable for subsequent keeping of that particular kind of stock. A specialty is good to introduce order and system to the farm operations—to give a head and tail, as it were—but an exclusive speciality is seldom advisable.

Fads in Judging.

The tendency, in judging live stock at the fairs, to attach undue importance to non-essential points, such as so-called milk mirrors or milk veins and wells in dairy cows, or to the length of the tail, the turn of the horns, the sharpness of the withers, or the size of the rudimentary dugs of a bull of the same class, is still noticeable to the ring-side observer in the work of some judges. Time was when these, together with fancy color markings, were generally considered as sine qua non, but up-to-date judges now regard these as non-essentials, and assign more importance to breed character, type, conformation and handling quality of hide, hair and flesh, the indications of constitutional vigor and maximum performance of the purpose for which the animals are designed.

HORSES.

Anti-gambling Laws.

"Race-track Gambling in the United States and Canada," is the title of a pungent article by W. B. Findlay, in the Presbyterian, of Toronto. A few years ago, New York State, by popular vote, amended the State constitution, the amendment prohibiting gambling on race-tracks anywhere in the State. The gambling interest being astute and influential, were not at all dismayed, but actually succeeded in having the amendment so worded that, instead of prohibiting race-track gambling, it actually legalized it. Then ensued the fight in which Governor Hughes stumped and canvassed the State, and, in spite of powerful moneyed interests, succeeded in carrying the Hart-Agnew amendment to the criminal code, which simply carries out the wishes of the people as expressed by vote. Pool-selling or bookmaking is now prohibited at any time or place in the State of New York.

Louisiana, for long the headquarters of a great lottery scheme, was a ground on which the race-track gambler flourished during the winter months. The situation became so scandalous that the Legislature was forced, in 1908, to pass an amendment so drastic that it wiped out the winter meets in New Orleans, and drove the race-track gamblers from the State.

The States of Missouri, Texas, California, New Jersey and Illinois have each passed stringent legislation, prohibiting gambling in connection with horse-races, in spite of the great pressure brought to bear against such action by racing associations. The writer, in referring to the Chicago race-tracks, a paradise for gamblers, says that they "were cut up and sold for building lots, and the race-track gambler folded up his tents and started for Ontario."

Almost all the great States, with the exception of Maryland, Florida and Kentucky, have amended their codes in order to meet and successfully grapple with this great evil. In Canada racing is carried on on a large scale at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Erie, and Windsor. "The good people of Ontario are provided with race-track gambling facilities from the 19th of May till the first of October of each year. Bookmakers can legally ply their trade, so long as they do not stand in a booth, or other fixed place, but keep moving about while taking bets. Canada, and especially Ontario, furnishes a refuge for the sharks and gamblers that have been driven out of so many of the great States across the border, and would rather hunt around for fresh pastures than quit their fiendish business. Is it not time for Canada to have her laws so amended as to hinder this worst of all dumping?"

Veterinary Examination at Shows.

Veterinary inspection at the Glasgow Stallion Show is anathema with some owners of entire horses. That, says the Scottish Farmer, is a very good reason for insisting on veterinary examination. No doubt, vets. are fallible. No doubt they make mistakes. No doubt they cannot, no matter how keen their skill, detect the worst forms of nervous diseases in a show-yard vetting enclosure. But, allowing a wide margin for error, the fact remains that a bench of competent veterinarians will not be likely to pass a horse affected with the hereditary unsoundnesses catalogued by the Clydesdale Horse Society. It would be a great matter were immunity from these diseases among breeding horses insured by the examination of competent vets. It is idle to deny that the vetting examination at Islington, defective though it be in some particulars, has done wonders for the Shire, the Hackney, and the Thoroughbred sires. That the system of vetting may be capable of improvement, no one denies, but improvement of the method is a totally different thing from discarding the examination itself.

Increasing Number and Value of Horses.

The coming of the bicycle, and, later, of the automobile, seems to have had little effect on the demand for horses. For a few years there were fewer horses kept and prices were low, whatever the cause might have been, but on January 1st, 1909, there were more horses in the United States than ever before, and, judging by the average price, which was the highest ever known, they were never so much wanted. In 1867, the number of horses in the United States was 5,101,263. Year by year, without a pause or break, the number increased steadily, until, in 1893, when it stood at 16,206,802. The numbers then decreased for seven years, 13,537,524 being the number kept in 1900. The next year the sag was more than made up, 16,744,723 horses being reported. After that, until 1904, there was practically no change, but since that date there has again been steady increase, 20,640,000 being given as the number in the country on January 1st, 1909. For twenty-seven years, from 1867, the average price varied but slightly, ranging from \$52 to \$71, but in 1894 there was a sudden drop, and from that date prices declined, until in 1897 prices averaged \$31 per head. We all remember those years, when cows were more in demand and higher in price than horses. It is another story now. The rise in prices since has been gradual, but continuous, standing, on January 1st, at \$95.64. It will be noticed that the period of low prices coincided with the years in which there was a falling off in the numbers of horses in the country.

The variation in the numbers and prices of mules corresponded closely, in point of time, to that of the horses, though they are always about ten or twelve dollars dearer. There are now in the United States 4,053,000 mules, valued, on the average, at \$107 each.

Price and Product.

Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$225 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, \$180 to \$210 each; small animals, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$100 to \$150.

These quotations, from last week's Montreal market report, preach a sermon—a sermon of breed, soundness, horsemanship and feed. Three-hundred-dollar drafters are not bred from scrubs. They are not spavined, ringboned or curby-hocked, and, except in a minority of instances, are not bred from stock possessing these defects. They are not developed on a ration of straw and poor hay, without grain, nor are they fitted for market by men who take no pride in a horse. They are the result of a combination of favorable factors, and the weaning's first winter is the time to remember it. This is the most critical period. Give the colt a chance.

Herewith I enclose \$1.50, renewal of my subscription to your valuable publication. You are to be congratulated on issuing so much valuable information to the agriculturist of this growing country. The paper is eagerly inquired for in our home, and we get many pointers in carrying on our business. Wishing you continued success.

Muskoka, Ont. J. J. BEAUMONT

LIVE STOCK

"The Honest Steer."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In some of the letters which you have published on the cost of raising a colt, the writers make the rash, and, to some of us, the nonsensical statement, that a colt can be raised as cheaply as a steer. Instead of that being the case, it would be much nearer the truth to say that two steers can be raised at less cost than one colt. Against the steer there is no such item of cost as depreciation in value of mare, interest on her value, loss of her labor for a time, a ten or fifteen dollar service fee, and the special risk which attends horse-breeding. These, added together, amount to as much as the steer has cost at two and a half years of age.

I do not wish to take up the cost involved in raising the calf, but will take for granted that the price at which a fairly-fed and well-bred calf will sell for in the fall will cover the expense of his upbringing to that time. Say he is worth \$10.00 at six months of age. The charge for wintering cattle around a straw stack used to be a dollar a month. An animal on such fare, as might be expected, does not grow much and loses flesh steadily, but he lives through, and comes out in spring with a grand appetite for grass when it comes. But it is better economy to feed more liberally than that. Supposing 10 pounds per day of roots were fed in addition, at a cost of one cent, and one cent's worth of hay also be given each day, about three pounds, the cost would be increased by \$3.60, but the calf would grow right along. The sixty cents might be cut off to balance the lessened amount of straw fed, making the cost for first winter \$9.00. First summer at \$1.00 per month for pasture, \$6.00. It may be objected that that is not enough for pasture, but it is worth to anyone only what it can be got for elsewhere, and in most sections good pasture can be had at that rate. Second winter, say, \$10.00. Second summer, to be quite liberal, allow for pasture \$9.00. To sum up:

Calf, 1st Nov., at 6 months of age	\$10.00
First winter's keep	9.00
Second summer	6.00
Second winter	10.00
Third summer	9.00
Total	\$44.00

A good grade steer, fed as above described by a man who knows his business, would weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., and would sell for at least \$45.00 on the average. Allowing that the manure would pay for the care, the steer has rather more than paid his way so far. That is all right. Why should we whine if we fail to get a big extra profit? If we do as well as the steer, and pay our way, the world will find little fault with us, and neither should we at him, good useful animal that he is.

"OLD-STYLE FARMER."

Breeding Season for Sheep.

The breeding season of ewes in this country usually commences in September, or soon after frosty nights occur. The heat periods of the ewe last from one to two days, and occur at intervals of fourteen or fifteen days. Ewes are somewhat irregular in the time of bringing forth their young. The usual period is put at 145 days, or about five months. Breeders of pure-bred flocks who count on showing lambs at the fairs, or selling ram lambs for breeding purposes, usually turn the ram with the ewes early in October, so as to have their lambs come early in March. Those who cater to the early spring-lamb market aim to have their lambs arrive in January or early in February. In order to accomplish this, the ewes require to be flushed upon fresh clover or rape pastures, or given a ration of grain, so that they may be improving in condition when the ram is turned with them, and hence more likely to come in season at an early date, and nearly at the same time, insuring a uniform crop of lambs. The average farmer, who aims to raise grade lambs for the ordinary butchers' or drovers' market, finds April early enough for the coming of his lambs, and there is economy in the feeding of the ewe flock when the lambing period is in the late spring, as they do not need to be as liberally fed as ewes that are due to lamb earlier.

It is wise, if a ram is to be purchased, to secure him early in the season, before the best have been picked up. There is considerable advantage in securing a strong, vigorous ram, in good condition, but not overloaded with fat. The ram, when brought away from his companions, should have the company of a few lambs or an old ewe or two in his new home while waiting for the mating season, as, if kept alone, he is liable to fall in condition from loneliness or homesickness. And unless the pasture is very good and fresh, he should have a light ration of grain, preferably oats, and bran, in order to keep up his strength and vigor. When turned with the ewes, he will be the better of a feed of the same once or twice daily, or he may be kept in a pasture paddock in the day time, and turned with ewes at night.

For a small flock of ewes, say fifteen to twenty-five, a strong ram lamb may be quite suitable. For a larger flock, a yearling or older ram is more suitable. It is good practice to paint the brisket of the ram once a day with a mixture of some mineral paint powder and water to mark the ewes that have been served, and change the color after the first fourteen days, to ascertain whether any ewes are returning; and if any considerable number return more than once, it will be well to put another ram with the flock.

There is always a temptation, too strong for some to resist, to breed from the ewe lambs of the year. This is a business requiring careful management, and it should not be attempted at all except in the case of the early-maturing breeds of rapid-fattening propensities. It generally proves too economical to be profitable, and only the few reap a profit by it. Those who propose to mate their ewe lamb during the coming season should remember that the tax of carrying a lamb or a pair of lambs is considerable, and that breeding from ewe lambs is quite different from using ram lambs. Needless to say, ram lambs, if too freely bred from, have their powers for the future considerably weakened; but the young ewe has her own frame to build up, and the strain is longer than in the case of the ram. The drains on the system and the check to the growth, the difficulties often experienced at parturition, and the poor supply of milk, often cause those who try to save a year to regret having done so.

Feed Value of Skim Milk.

A Wisconsin Guernsey breeder, asked how he reckoned the value of skim milk, answered: "If fed to young pigs less than 200 pounds weight, when live pork is worth \$5.00 per hundred, I count skim milk worth 30 cents a hundred pounds. If fed to grade Guernsey heifer calves, I count it worth from 50 to 60 cents a hundred. That is, I can sell the heifers at 10 months of age and make the milk net me that per hundred. If fed to registered calves, it is certainly worth from one to two dollars per hundred pounds, for I know of no other feed that will make up for a lack of skim milk in securing a profitable growth on a calf. The only trouble I ever had with skim milk was a lack of it. But the way farmers usually feed it and handle it convinces me that they really know but little of its value."

The United States Department of Agriculture advises that the best way to get rid of wild morning glory is to turn a lot of hogs among them, as they are fond of the roots. We once cleaned an acre of ground of quack grass in the same way.—[Hoard's Dairyman]

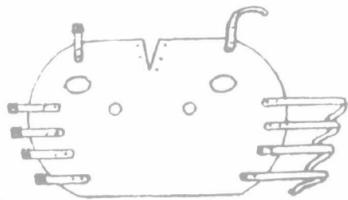


Prizewinning Clydesdale Fillies.

Left, Park Bay Queen [16161], one year old. First in class, Western Fair, London, 1909. Bred and owned by A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont. Sire Keir Democrat (imp.). Also Fanchette (imp.) [22118] [17694], 3 years old. Second in class at same show. Same owner and sire.

A Hood for the Bull.

A bull which has at any time shown the least tendency to viciousness should never more be trusted, but should be so managed and handled as to certainly prevent him from doing injury to his attendant or any other person. Indeed, it is wise to take such precautions in the case of every bull, for in not a few instances a bull considered gentle and safe, has suddenly, owing to fright or abuse, or innate ugliness or stubbornness, become vicious and dangerous. The bull calf should be accustomed to being haltered and controlled when but a few months of age, and have a ring in his nose at one year old. Kindness and firmness should be observed in handling him, abuse avoided, and a strong staff of tough wood, safely attached to the ring, used when leading him out for any purpose. In the case of a bull that has developed a vicious disposition, even the staff is not a sufficient safeguard for the attendant, as the animal may at any moment get his head or horn under the staff and break it or wrench it from the hand of the man, and attack him, with serious consequences. In such a case, even dehorning will not work a permanent cure, as, when the wound is healed, the bull is liable to be as vicious as ever, and nearly as capable of doing damage. For safety in handling the dangerous bull, the most effective and least troublesome device is a blindfolding hood, such as that recently described



A Hood for the Bull.

by a Kentucky correspondent in Home and Farm, who says: "A bull's hood is made of good harness leather; in width it is twenty-eight inches; in depth eighteen inches; the ear-holes are three inches in diameter, and the horn two and a half inches; these are five inches apart, measuring to the center, and eight between the horns. The edges should be smooth, that there be no abrasion of the skin about ear or horn from an uncomfortable fit. If too large, a gore a few inches in depth can be taken out, and then laced. Or a better way is to cut and bevel opposite edges, and lap over to a snug fit and rivet. Four oil-tanned hame strings are riveted one side, and four short double pieces, with a loop, on the opposite side. The hood is laced under the jaw, and securely tied."

The same or a similar contrivance is also effective in subduing a nervous cow, heifer or steer which has become excited and crazed while being led, driven or shipped. The writer recalls a case of a Jersey heifer which, on arrival at her destination, could not be safely approached in the freight car to untie her halter-shank, until a sack was thrown over her head and tied below her

jaws, when, tied behind a wagon, she followed gently, and she developed into a very quiet and satisfactory cow.

Sheep in New Zealand.

The report of the annual sheep census, issued by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, for the year ending April 30th, 1909, shows a total of 23,480,707 head in the hands of farmers and ranchmen, an increase over the number reported on April 30th, 1908, of 1,655,136, and an increase over the number returned in April, 1899, of 4,132,201. The total number of owners of the 23,480,707 head returned April 30th, 1909, is 21,858, or an average of 1,075 to each owner, 78 of whom are reported as having 20,000 and over, and 227 as owning 10,000 to 20,000.

The mother of Challenger, the steer that won grand championship honors at Chicago in 1903 for the Nebraska Agricultural College, was said to be a great milk cow.

THE FARM.

Buckwheat to Subdue Sow Thistle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Though I am retired from practical farming, and left "The Farmer's Advocate" with my son on the farm, I am, nevertheless, as much interested in the success of agriculture generally, and its direct remuneration to the individual farmer, as ever.

The death of my youngest brother, some years ago a prominent farmer in the County of York, though retired for a few years in the Village of Stouffville, caused me to go down to my almost native place, at least the place of my boyhood days, whence I had been absent for nearly twenty years.

Boarding the afternoon train at Dorchester, with my daughter, we whirled away eastward. The effect of almost three months' continuous drouth was quite visible on each side of the railway more or less all the way down to Hamilton. Everything appears diminutive from the moving train, but the stooks in the average fields were illipituous to the stooks of what we might call a comparatively light crop. A wagon load seemed to clear a large part of a field. I did not observe an average crop on the run from Dorchester to Hamilton.

From Hamilton to Toronto, a change in the aspect of the fields, lawns, on each side of the railway, pastures, a green freshness indicated that copious showers had blessed this part of the country. From Scarboro Junction to Stouffville, through the Townships of Scarborough and Markham, even up to the ridges of Whitechurch, there appeared to be a bountiful crop of oats and peas. Most of the oat fields were still in stook, and in a few cases late fields were being cut. Barley, of course, was harvested and in the barn. The third cutting of alfalfa or lucerne was in order on a few farms, and appeared to be a fair crop. On almost every farm I observed a field of clover in full

bloom, giving evidence of an excellent yield of seed.

This journey was through one of the wealthiest districts in the county, rich in soil, and all the concomitants of an up-to-date farm equipment. But, notwithstanding all these indications of progress, I was astonished to see, all the way from Scarborough to Stouffville, even up to the ridges of Whitechurch, large fields of buckwheat, white, in full blossom, which away towards the horizon, in the bright sunshine, appeared like a sheet of water.

When I lived in the County of York, from 1835 to 1866, very little buckwheat was grown. An acre, or less, was occasionally raised by a few of the Dutch families for their bees and for buckwheat cakes; but among the farmers generally it was not considered a profitable crop, as the straw was considered useless for fodder. On making inquiry from my friends on this great change in cropping, I was informed that it was an excellent ally in keeping a check on the perennial sow thistle. I had observed, all the way north to Stouffville, in the oat fields, a white down on the stooks, quite visible from the railway. I knew that, years ago, in the townships named, the farms were almost literally rid of thistles, and the query with me was, through neglect had this pest come back? When I reached the neighborhood of my boyhood days, I learned this was the down of the farmers' dreaded foe, the perennial sow thistle. On simply pulling the sheaves apart in the stook, the down would fly away, even on a calm day, the seed being almost infinitesimal in size, is carried a great distance, and is so insidious that it may have gained a hold on the farm before observed by the farmer. I was informed that it was quite common throughout the County of York. They had got rid of the Canada thistle by diligence and almost indomitable perseverance, but now a pest far more aggressive is likely to stay.

I was informed by a number of the farmers that they had no thought of getting rid of it, as they had previously got clear of the thistle. To keep it down, to curtail its growth, appeared to be the desideratum. And now here is where the buckwheat becomes a factor in checking the multiplication of this vile weed. By disking, cultivating and harrowing when the land is dry, previous to sowing the buckwheat in June, it is smothered. It is prevented from seeding, then fall-plowed, preventing any seed that may have germinated sending out lateral rootstocks. Following this treatment, corn, mangels and turnips, or any crop that may prevent the seeding and growth of rootstocks. It is prevented from seeding in alfalfa, being cut off at least three times during summer. I do not think it is an impossibility to eradicate this weed, but if only a farmer here and there in a township or neighborhood uses drastic means to subdue it, the result will assuredly ruin the farm and bankrupt the farmer.

A beautiful-looking farm, to appearance, was pointed out to me, that could be bought for \$3,000. A large field had been sown with oats. I am safe to say there was not more than the seed sown on the ten acres. It put me in mind of a garment so ragged that the thing required was lost sight of, and patched with a multiplicity of rags, all shapes and sizes. I never witnessed a more deplorable sight than that field.

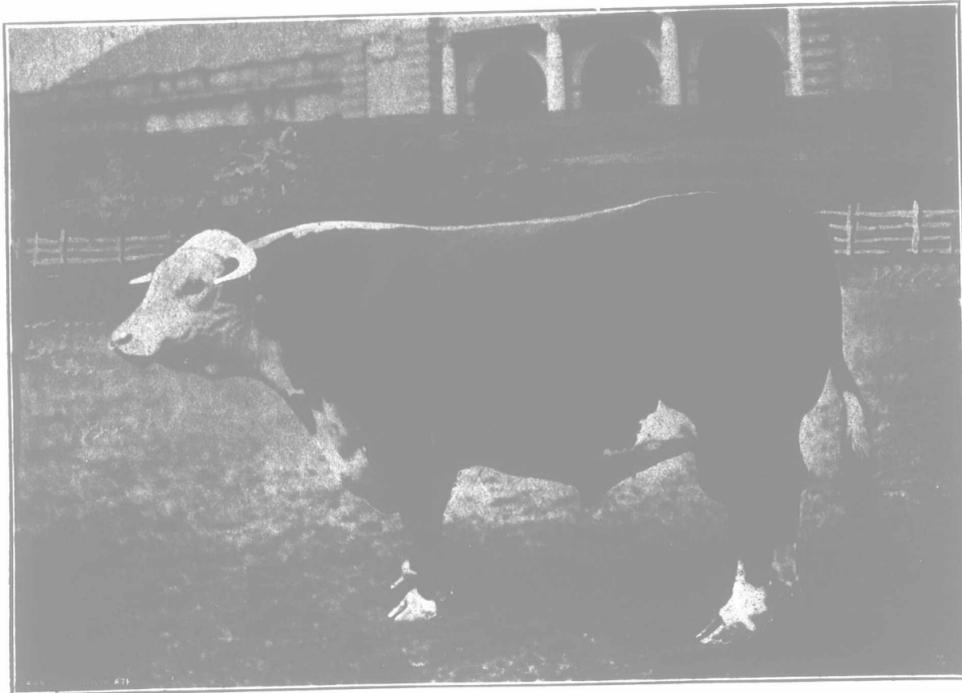
I was told, just a few days ago, that this fiend of the farm had been found on several farms in the neighborhood of Gladstone. Now is the time for the Gladstone (Middlesex Co., Ont.) farmers to beware, and immediately adopt some system of cropping that will prevent the seeding of this most pernicious of all weeds. No weed is better provided by nature with the means of spreading abroad its seeds by the wind, and its rootstocks in one year will produce in the rich loam of Dorchester. It is no roadside weed, but delights in soil where its roots have free course, and run they will if not stopped, in perpetuum.

OCTOGENARIAN.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

The World's Wheat Supply.

In a broad way, says a Chicago exchange, the world's wheat crops are in the main so distributed this year as to make the weight of the surplus fall on those best able to handle it. An exception to this is Canada, whose only hope for a market lies in the failure of the Argentine to be a strong shipper early in 1910. The Canadian surplus this year apparently about offsets the expected shortage in Argentina, based on recent reports of lessened acreage and ravages by insects and drouth. Australia and India are reasonably assured of as large crops as last year, in so far as the outcome can now be judged. Meanwhile, Russia is giving the only exhibition of a large crop that is ever accepted by the world's grain trade—heavy actual shipments. Since July 1st, Russia is about 20,000,000 bushels ahead of the corresponding period last year. Her surplus over last year raised in the United States—50,000,000 bushels—bids fair to create a heavy situation before the end of the crop year, unless crop disaster should appear in the face of Australia.



Improver—1563—

Senior and grand champion Hereford bull, and head of best prize herd, Toronto and London, 1909. Bred and exhibited by W. H. Hurst, The Maples, Ont.

Influence of Forest on Climate and Water Supply.

On this continent nearly all statements as to the influence of the forest on climate and waterflow are general. In Europe more extended and detailed observations have formed a basis for definite conclusions.

The discussion first began in France, when in 1789 the success of the Revolutionary party led to the removal of the restrictions on the cutting of private woodlands, and a subsequent wholesale clearing of large areas. As early as 1792 a change in the climatic conditions was observed, and shortly after that time investigations by two distinguished scientists, Becquerel and Kruttsch, were begun in France and Germany. For a long time results were not satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of taking observations, but about forty years ago a system was devised of having observing stations within the forest, and similar stations at some distance from the forest, so that results might be compared. By this means the difference between the heat and the moisture in the forested country and that in the open country may be learned. Where all other conditions are equal, the difference is ascribed to the presence of the forest.

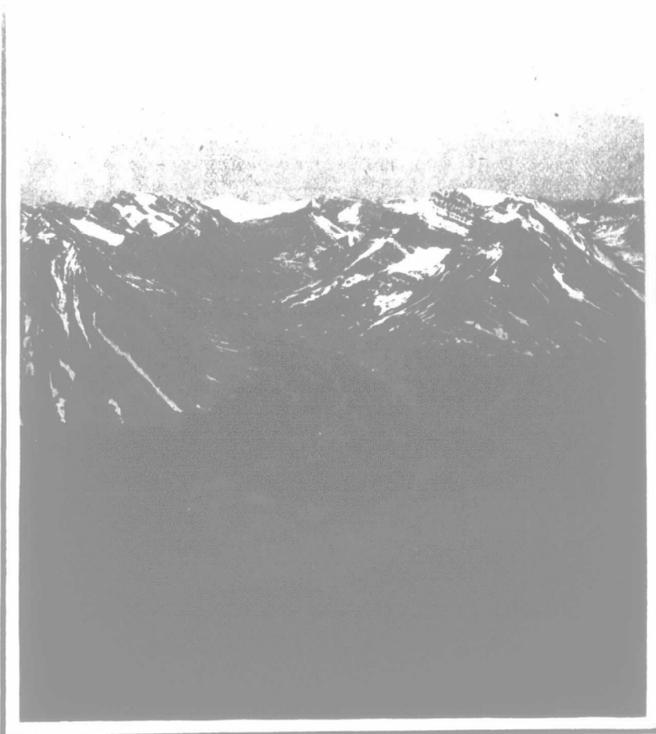
Climate is the average weather condition, and is dependent upon the distance of the locality from the equator, the elevation above sea level, the distribution of land and water, the character of the country, whether level or mountainous, whether vegetated or barren, the winds, and the moisture of the atmosphere. The factors which the forest may influence are the surface cover, moisture and wind. Upon the surface cover, which influences the heat, and upon the moisture and wind are dependent the changes in climate which are most evident to human beings.

The influence of the forest on these climatic factors is evident in the following ways: The forest as it stands prevents the sunshine and rain from freely reaching the earth, is a barrier to air currents, and diminishes the radiation of heat from the earth at night. The trees and the vegetation which accompanies them produce large quantities of vegetable mould or duff, which checks and reduces extremes of waterflow in the ground.

These forest influences extend more or less to the temperature of the air, the evaporation and transpiration of water from the earth, the rainfall and the disposal of rain water after it has reached the earth.

Many scientists will not admit that the temperature is affected by the presence of forest growth. Such observations as have been made go to show that it is only affected to a few degrees, and only by the presence of so much vegetable matter as is contained in the forest. The trunks, branches and leaves of a tree contain a large proportion of water, the leaves being 50% to 70% water. Water requires more heat to raise its temperature one degree than almost any other substance, pound for pound. Thus, while bare soil or rock would be heated under the influence of the sun, the leaves and trees, largely water, would absorb the heat without showing much change in temperature; consequently, while the hot soil or rock is radiating and heating the air, the forest cover is still absorbing heat and keeping the air beneath it cool. Further, the leaves of the trees and all vegetation give off large quantities of water by transpiration. The evaporation of this water requires heat which is absorbed from the air.

The air thus cooled in the forest sinks to the ground and a rising current of warm air takes its place. The cool air flows off along the surface of the ground into the country, and thus local breezes are formed, and the influence of the forest felt at



Effects of Erosion.

Where there is no timber on the mountains, there is nothing to protect the soil or hold the water.

some distance. At night the currents are reversed, the forest checks the radiation of the earth's heat, and the air in the forest becomes warmer than that in the open. The colder air then flows from the open country to the forest; thus the forest checks extremes of temperature both at night and day. When this cooling of the air has been measured it has been found greatest in summer and of more effect in the mountains than on the level plains.

Results of investigation in Bavaria show that the lowest daily temperature for a year was 2° higher in the forest than in the open country, while the highest daily temperature was on an average lower by 4°. The same observations showed that the hottest day in summer was 7½° cooler in a forested country, and that the coldest day in winter was 3° warmer.

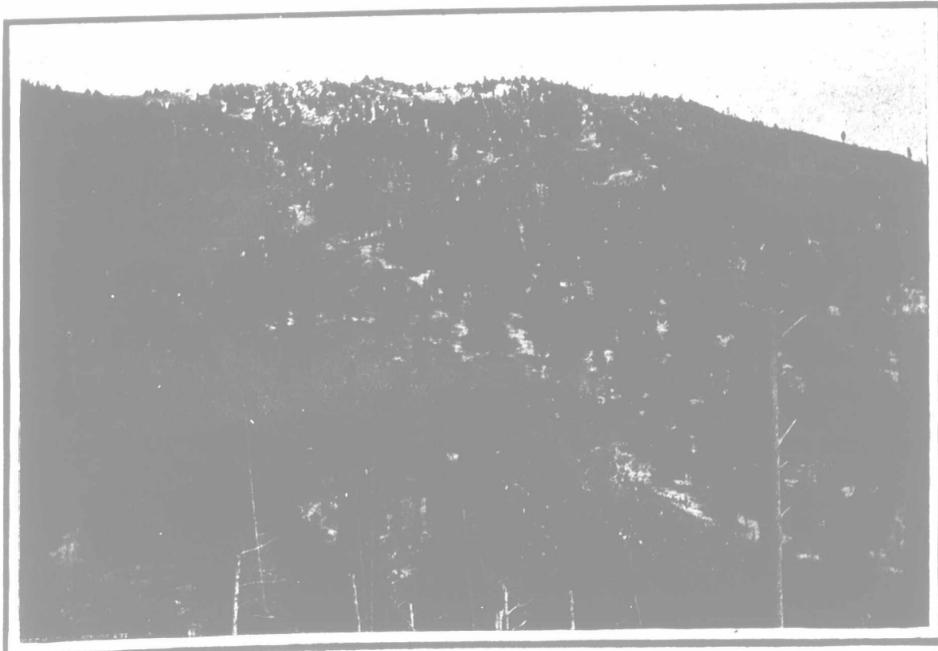
These figures are for Central Europe; there are none for America, but the same principles govern on both continents, and as we are in a country of greater extremes and more rapid changes of climate, we may expect to find that the forest has even more influence here in Canada than where the question has been studied in Europe.

The humidity of the air in the forest is greater than that of the air outside. The actual weight of water vapor in a cubic foot of forest air is the same as that of a cubic foot of air in the open country under similar conditions—but as the forest air is cooler, its capacity to contain moisture is less. Swiss experiments show that the relative humidity of forest air is 3% to 10% greater than outside air. This is the reason that dew is more frequent near timber than at a distance.

The presence of forest has but little influence on the quantity of rainfall in a district. The chief causes of rainfall are the great currents of warm and cold water in the ocean, the presence or absence of large bodies of water and mountain ranges, and the direction of the prevailing winds. Forests are cooler than the surrounding country and obstruct the winds, and, consequently, may influence local showers. European and Indian observations encourage the belief that forests in this manner increase the annual rainfall by about 10 per cent.

The forest has a greater effect in preventing the evaporation of water than in increasing the rainfall. The air of the forest being cooler cannot absorb moisture as quickly as the warmer air of the open country. The forest also retards air currents and obstructs winds, which, when blowing quickly, dry the plains and open fields. In this respect, the forest is of far more influence than the wind-breaks commonly planted. Bavarian experiments show that the evaporation from an open surface of water in a forest is only 40% of that from the same body of water in the open. The influence of the forest to prevent evaporation increases with the elevation of the country above sea level. This furnishes justification or reason for the Government reserving the forests at the headwaters of streams in mountain regions. In the Rockies a large proportion of the water evaporates before it reaches the streams; especially is this the case when the snow is going off in the summer. Large snowbanks evaporate without wetting the ground around them. Experiments by the United States Geological Survey have proven that when exposed to the sun the snow evaporates at least four times faster than water. Where water is important for irrigation this is a serious consideration.

The chief influence of the forest is in modifying the run-off of the water after it has fallen. From 10% to 25% of the rain falling in a forested country is held by the branches and the leaves of the trees. This is later evaporated, and tends to keep the air moist. The water which reaches the ground is absorbed by the decayed vegetable matter and soil permeable soil, as it would be by a sponge two inches to two feet thick spread over the whole surface of the land. Such a soil will hold a five-inch rainfall before it becomes saturated. The water thus held slowly soaks into the subsoil, is held as a reservoir to support vegetation, or seeps away to feed springs and streams. None of it is wasted or lost. When rain falls upon a bare slope, the result is different; it does not sink into the ground half so readily, but immediately runs off the surface in rivulets and creates floods. Investigations by the United States Forest Service



Trees Retard Evaporation and Run-off.

Where there are no trees, the snow has melted and evaporated. Where there is a shelter of trees, the snow banks still remain. Crow's Nest Valley, Alberta.

show that a forested watershed in California discharged its water only one-half as fast as a denuded watershed in the same region; that the stream from the forested watershed maintained an equable flow, while the stream from the denuded watershed was flooded after rains and dry in the summer, because of the failure of the water to soak into the ground.

Floods, as well as decreasing a stream's value for water supply and water-power, wash from the unprotected country large quantities of silt and gravel, and in preventing this the forest plays its most important part, save that of supplying wood. Flowing water has been a great influence in modifying the earth's surface—it has worn down mountains and built up plains, and yearly carries huge quantities of earth from the fertile fields out to fill the river valleys, the lakes and harbors. The forest binds the soil together and prevents the rapid washing of the earth into the streams. When the rate of flow of water in a river is doubled, its power to carry sediment is increased sixty-four times; it becomes able to carry a weight of rocks and earth greater than the rate of the water itself. Thus when the presence of leaf mould, roots and forest growth retard the water in its run-off by one-half, the eroding of the stream is decreased sixty-four times. Everyone has noticed where the removal of the timber covering has been followed by the deep gully and rapid washing away of soft loam and loose sand. All soil material washed away is carried down stream and deposited where the speed of the water decreases. Thus storage dams and ponds are quickly filled and rendered useless when constructed on streams with denuded watersheds, particularly if the tributaries of the streams flow through agricultural land, or any type of country excepting bare rock. Thus while the construction of storage reservoirs may be necessary to maintain an even flow and prevent floods on such rivers as the Ottawa and Saskatchewan, forests will be necessary on the upper tributaries if the reservoirs are to be kept from filling with silt.

Floods on small rivers in Ontario have done a great deal of damage during the past few years, by overflowing farm lands, depositing in the fields sterile layers of sand and gravel, and cutting out river beds into new channels. An investigation of the great Kansas River flood of 1903, which destroyed \$22,000,000 worth of property, showed that where timber stood along the banks the overflow into the neighboring farms was gentle, and resulted only in a deposit of fine silt, enriching the land; but that where the banks were unprotected by trees and the soil not knit together by roots, the river cut new channels through valuable farm land, washed some farms full of huge channels, and buried others several feet deep beneath sand and gravel. As a result of this lesson farmers and municipalities along the valley are planting along the river banks narrow belts of willow, cottonwood, catalpa and walnut. If willow, cottonwood and walnut were planted along the Ontario rivers which regularly flood, they would be of great assistance in protecting the banks and neighboring fields from destructive erosion.

H. R. MacMILLAN,

Asst. Inspector Dominion Forest Reserves.

The Roads of England.

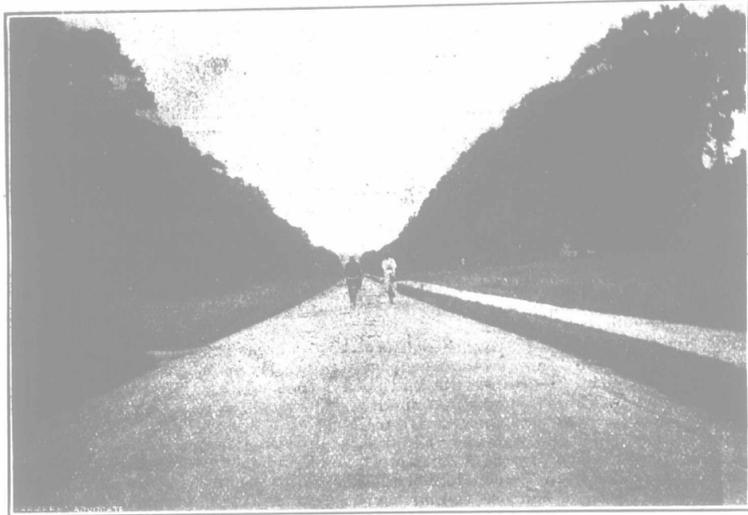
There was something statesmanlike in the foresight that suggested to the invading Romans the idea of building permanent roads into the remote corners of the provinces they conquered, wilderness though many of them were. Our own age yields tribute to the great pioneer railway-builders of our Western country, and to them civilization owes a debt through their subjugation of distance, and in their bringing of wide stretches of fertile land, otherwise inaccessible, within the reach of commerce. There is something even more picturesque in the pathway that the Roman army cut through hill and forest, as it stretched its iron hand out over almost all Europe. It was much more than a "blazed trail." Great highways were constructed leading from one point of vantage to another in such manner that the supremacy of the imperial city reached out through these open arteries to the provinces and kept the confines of her empire secure. The old Roman roads in Britain have not yet passed out of use, but remain still as monuments to the Roman genius for conquest, and as object-lessons to those who have builded in after years.

Many European countries seem to have fallen heir to this heritage. Travellers from America remark this as one of the first impressions of their visit. The long, level stretches of straight country road in France tell very plainly of the value that is set there upon the commercial advantage of ease and safety of locomotion upon the public highways. In Scotland and England the roads are equally as good, even though the twists and turns in them remind one of the tracks of sheep across a pasture field. He must have been wits about him, who would follow the intricacies of a cyclist's road map. But though direction may be difficult, the roads are one with the beauty of the rural landscape and one with the

stability of the energies of the British people. The conviction grew upon me that herein the country possessed a permanent asset, and one that proved a very important factor in its prosperity. It is a question of wider significance than we think.

The first impression is one of delight in journeying through the country. The hedges have had their turn of bloom. The blackberries, the hawthorn, the wild rose and the honeysuckle appear in blossom one after the other, and in the spring-time make the whole air fragrant. Now and again, by the grounds of a mansion or a large estate, the hedges change to brick walls, higher than a man's head, which leave the passerby in wonder at the gardens and grooves which lie within. Beyond the walls lies the open stretch, with the green fields on either side, and farther on is a meadow, where the skurry of the rabbits to their burrows brings a stranger to his feet to watch them. At a turn of the hedge, we enter a woods, and the sunlight through the trees remains in the imagination as a memory that will not pass.

But it is of the roads themselves I have to speak. They are built as those of city streets. The foundation is of broken stone. Two years ago I saw the old men at work with their hammers, cracking the stone by the roadside. A slow and tedious job it seemed to be, but the square, neat piles gradually grew as the hours passed, for these old-timers had the knack of the thing, and the merry clip, clip of their hammers usually told its tale. This year there were fewer of them, the power crusher having largely come into use. The crushed stone is carted from the mill to the roadside, and left in recesses placed at intervals for the purpose. In past years, after being carefully laid, this was largely worked into a solid road-bed by the traffic, but now steam road rollers are used. The heavy stone, however, is not now



"Fair Mile."

needed so much as formerly, except in construction. Much of the work at present consists in dressing the surface with a light layer of fine stuff, which is frequently laid down solely in the tracks left by the cart wheels, or perhaps I should say by the motor-cars. The rubber tires have a habit of sucking away the lighter material of the surface layer, and thus distinct tracks are gradually worked into the roadbed. When these are formed, the rain, instead of running off to the side, trickles down these channels, and further destroys the surface. On this account, a special tax is being placed on motors, and an effort is being made to have part of this revert to the municipalities for use in road improvement.

The work on the roads is under control of the counties, and a special tax is levied for the purpose. The counties own their own machinery, and employ their own foremen and gangs of men. These men, with their steam rollers, carts, sprinklers, etc., we saw at work in gangs all over the country. They dress the road wherever it is necessary, leaving the surface slightly rounded from side to side to shed the water. They also trim the turf at the edges, and cut channels to the ditches, as occasion may require. The illustration shows a splendidly constructed piece of road near Henley, known as "Fair Mile," and it is a good example of what the roads are like throughout the country.

These roads are of immense advantage to the country districts, and bring them within much more convenient and easy access of markets. Buyers of farm produce, of whatever kind, find no difficulty in covering large sections of the country in a day, which fact in itself is a very great stimulus to business. I myself travelled 75 miles in a day, on a visit to different stock farms, and this would not be considered a big day's work.

Our own country falls far short of such facilities for travel, and we have the greater need, since distances are greater, and railway lines much farther apart. There is encouragement to producers and breeders in knowing that their farms can be easily reached, and many remote and outlying farms would come into this category through the medium of good roads. Further, with travel made easy, the townspeople go much more into the country, and take a large trade with them, and indirectly create a greater demand for all that the country yields. Continual regret is expressed at the isolation of life on the farm. It would be a revelation to many to see how much real social enjoyment there is in the country districts of the Old Land, and how much evidence there is of it in the traffic upon the roads. Walking, driving, bicycling, motoring—each plays its part; and when travel is made a pleasure, people are brought nearer together. I know of men that wheel nineteen miles to business in London on a Monday morning, after having spent the week-end in the country. The week-end holiday is one of the great recreations of the English people, and city life and country life thus join hands.

One other thing I noticed: well-kept roads have given a stimulus to the production of better horseflesh. A farmer is almost ashamed to appear with a dirty carriage and a shabby-looking horse. His pony and trap are usually very smart and trim, and he takes a pride in them. His cart-horse, even, has something of the gentleman about him. And so the story goes. I need not speak of mail-delivery, access to school, obtaining of provisions, and carriage of goods to market. This I will say, that other things being equal, a remote country district can have few things more conducive to prosperity than the easy access which is given to it through good roads.

There is a feeling abroad in our own part of the world that the rich people derive the biggest advantage from the well-laid-down roadbed. If they do, what matter? Let them pay their share of its construction. There are worse evils than in having rich people come to the country. The French peasant now takes off his hat to a motor-car, because it brings him trade. But I don't believe they do receive a greater advantage. I am convinced that the farmers and the working people in the end have much the greatest enjoyment and benefit from them, and I think I have seen the

evidence of this. It ought not to be difficult to find a way to commence road construction in some such manner as has been followed in Europe for a century or more. All that is necessary is a concert of opinion and a will to have it so. Some of these days we shall have it, and then the wonder will be that we tarried so long.

Macdonald College, Que. H. S. ARKELL.

White Grubs in Grass.

One of our subscribers, who lives within driving distance of London, called on us a few days ago to get what he thinks should be good advice in regard to a pasture field which was infested with white grubs. He has another field which is affected to some extent, patches of about fifteen or twenty feet in diameter being destroyed; but in the other field of about 10 acres he believed that at least one-third was completely cleared of grass. The sod can be rolled up like a fleece, and, on examination, the grass seems to be all dead and decaying. After the sod is removed, one can dig down with his hands for several inches. The ground is loose, like ashes, every vestige of root to a considerable depth being eaten up.

Our friend, who, by the way, is a feeder and grazer of cattle on a large scale, was anxious to know what had best be done with the field. The field was rented, and had to be left in pasture. He himself thought of harrowing it over, sowing timothy and alsike clover, and re-harrowing to cover seed. The seed would get a start this fall, and would probably make pretty fair pasturage next year. It was suggested to him that it might be well to sow some red clover seed, in addition, on the ground next March, which would tend to thicken up the stand and, if the grubs were still at work next year, might save the situation.

to some extent, as they do not eat clover if they can get anything else. He was also recommended to leave a part of the field untreated, and next spring sow Prof. Zavitz's annual pasture mixture, using the disk or some other suitable implement to work the ground and cover the seed. This mixture, which Prof. Zavitz, after repeated experiments, has found to be the most suitable, and which is used by him every year, consists of 1½ bushels of oats, ½ bushel of Early Amber sugarcane, and 7 pounds of red clover seed. Sown at the usual date of seeding, it is ready for the cattle to be turned in about the middle of June, when the oats are about knee-high. It will carry a heavy stock, and cattle thrive well on it. By the time the oats are eaten down, the sugarcane, or sorghum, which is a sub-tropical plant, is growing rapidly, and keeps up the green-food supply. It has the merit of springing up again when eaten off. Last of all, the clover, which flourishes well because of not being smothered by dense overgrowth, furnishes a bite in the fall.

The late Professor Fletcher advised the turning of hogs into pasture fields in which white grubs were destructive as soon as noticed. They will take pleasure in rooting out the grubs and eating them, and the patches can be reseeded before autumn.

White Grubs are the larvae of the May Beetles or June Bugs which are such a nuisance in the warm evenings of early summer. The eggs are deposited from one to three inches below the surface, usually in grass lands; hatch out in ten to eighteen days, and after doing damage for two years, change to pupae, and emerge from the pupal cells—where the perfect insects had passed the winter—the following spring, three full years after the eggs were laid.

When infested sod is plowed, the grubs live on the grass which is plowed down, but the second year, if the land be planted to corn or potatoes, they are most destructive. Clover or some other crop not subject to attack should occupy the ground the second year after breaking.

As a general treatment, a short rotation is recommended.

Harvesting Roots.

Mangels and sugar beets should not be left in the ground too long, as they are easily injured by frost. True, they will stand without harm much lower temperatures before they are pulled than after. When a frost occurs while they are still in the ground, the tops lop over and protect them, also shading them from the rays of the sun the next day, so that if slightly frozen, thawing takes place gradually. A part of the root being in the ground has probably also some effect in hindering their freezing, and in withdrawing the frost when the root has been frozen. Harvesting should not, in most localities, be delayed after the middle of October. Some good farmers plan their work so that the mangel crop is all harvested by that date. After mangels are pulled, a very slight frost will injure them, and the general practice is, therefore, to pull only as many each day as can be taken in before night. Pulling is done by hand, the tops wrung off or cut off with a knife, and the roots thrown four drills into one row. This allows room for a wagon to be driven between rows, and loading proceeds from both sides. Another plan followed to some extent, and less tiring on the back, is to cut off the tops with a hoe, and, by means of a three-tined, strong dung-fork, jerk the roots up and into rows, each with a single pull.

Nobody nowadays who thinks himself of any account pulls turnips by hand any more. A familiar sight once—and a fine sight it was—was to see three or four men abreast in a big turnip field, with the frost on the leaves in the early morning, each one pulling two rows, and with gleaming knife, at two clips, strike off first the roots, and then sever the neck of the turnip, held in the left hand, the turnip flying to its place in the rapidly lengthening row, the top being dropped between the feet. That exercise pursued for the length of a field, without straightening up, had the effect of shaping the spine into a beautiful rainbow curve, which could be brought back to its original position only by degrees, groans usually accompanying the straightening process. Good old times they were.

One of last year's contributors related that he pastured the turnip tops off with sheep, and then harrowed out the bulbs, and loaded them into the wagon with manure forks. Another method is to cut off with a hoe the tops of two rows into the space between, and then, using a plow from which the mouldboard has been removed, plow the turnips up, throwing the two rows towards each other upon the row of tops. Another plan, followed in some sections, is to plow up the turnips, throwing two rows together, and top afterwards by hand, throwing four rows into one. Plowing done as it ought to be, removes practically all the needless roots. Still another way is to harrow first, and "root" and "top" afterwards. If there are any other or better methods known to our readers, we would like them made known through "The Farmer's Advocate."

HAULING AND UNLOADING.

Many who have cellars under the barn floor, or to one side of it, or in the raised approach to barn, use wagon boxes that can be dumped like a gravel box, and after the wagon has gone the roots are thrown into the cellar by hand or with a fork. Where storage is in a root house, some practice shovelling out the load on to a slatted slope, down which the roots roll, the dirt falling through.

Instead of a shovel, a strong-tined fork, made in the shape of a scoop shovel, only larger, is very highly spoken of for such work. The latest idea in unloading roots comes from an Oxford County farmer, who speaks from experience. It is to do the hauling with a manure spreader, and by means of a crank turned by hand the load can be run off at the tail end, he says, in thirty seconds.

If no cellar or root house has been provided, roots of all kinds can be kept in excellent condition in a pit. In the case of turnips, there are two essentials. First cover with a plentiful supply of straw and earth; and second, provide for escape of heat and moisture by means of wooden boxes or drain tiles set on end in the ridge of pit. Mangels require less ventilation, and may safely be closed up tight after hard-freezing weather has set in. The ideal in the keeping of roots is to have them as cool as possible without reaching the freezing point.

Cow Testing.

From records being received at Ottawa from members of cow-testing associations, there is apparent a very marked variation in the earning power of the various cows in the same herd. There is every indication of many of last season's variations being repeated. Such totals will show, in many cases, twenty-five dollars' difference in income between two cows in the same herd. In some herds, this is increased to forty dollars. For instance, in a herd of 11 cows, an eight-year-old cow gives actually 4,200 pounds milk and 180 pounds fat more than a five-year-old in the same stable, during the same time. Placing a value of only 20 cents per pound on the butter, the one cow is thus seen to earn over forty dollars more than the other.

This is the important point to notice: There are hundreds of farmers in the Dominion in whose herds just such remarkable differences between cows can be found, but the owners are probably unaware of the extent of such differences, and will continue to be without the information so essential in these days of close margins until a record is kept of the production of each individual cow in the herd. Just a few minutes' figuring per month will add vastly to the interest of the daily milking, besides providing a sure guide for reaping more profit per cow. The keeping of such records may have a special attraction for some younger member of the family.

C. F. W.



One of Oxford County's Tree-lined Roads. East quarter town line of North Norwich. The maple trees were set out twenty-eight years ago, and trimmed up twelve years ago. A pleasant, shaded, and yet airy summer drive.

How Prizewinning Cheese Were Made.

A skilled cheesemaker, working in a good factory, equipped with a cool-curing room, pasteurizing its whey, and receiving its milk from a first-class dairying district, where practically all the patrons cool their milk in one way or another, are the factors which contributed to the phenomenal success of R. A. Thompson, of the Dominion or Elma Factory, Atwood, Ont., who won \$233 in prizes on cheese this fall at Toronto, London and Ottawa, besides a valuable sweepstakes trophy. Particulars of the method followed in making these cheese, as gleaned by "The Farmer's Advocate," will be read with much interest. At the outset Mr. Thompson explained that he did not change his method in any essential particular in making his exhibition goods. He thinks that is where some competitors make a mistake; they undertake to do things a little differently, and get slightly off the track. "Make show cheese every day" is his motto, and the uniform excellence of the goods on the curing-room shelves, when bored by "The Farmer's Advocate" representative, on Friday, Sept. 29th, indicated that he follows it. While the cheese exhibited were perhaps a shade better than the average of those on the shelves, a poor one was not to be found, and some were, if anything, superior to those that won the prizes. In making the show cheese, he did not select a can of milk, although, of course, note was taken of the curds in the vats, and those which promised a little extra were the ones chosen. The essential features of the cheesemaking practice are as follows:

"We usually run the whey partly down, at .16% acidity, then take out the agitators and rake the curds up occasionally to keep them loose, so that each cube of curd will firm individually; dip at about .175% acidity, with the whey half down in the vat. The whey is siphoned off with a large-sized siphon, so that the curd is got out of the whey in three minutes. After being dipped into the sink, the curd is stirred perfectly dry. Much emphasis is laid on this point. If after stirring till well dried the curd is found gathering moisture, it is broken up." As indicating the degree of dryness to which Mr. Thompson stirs his curd, he informed us that he has had as many as six curds which, together, would not run off enough moisture to reach the gutter between milling and salting. "Flake the curds well before milling," says Mr. Thompson, "turning them often, say every 10 or 15 minutes. Never allow whey to collect. The curds for the show cheese were milled lengthwise, although usually we mill the short way, in order to facilitate the expulsion of moisture. Curds milled the short way of the grain require less attention in the matter of stirring than those milled the other way, and the results are practically the same. Never allow the curds to mat after grinding, but keep them stirred. We mill about 2½ hours after dipping, mature well at all times before salting, never salting under 2½ hours after milling. Often it is longer; seldom less. The cheese made especially for exhibition were salted 2½ pounds right through, no difference being made between June, July or August. At the time of salting the curds were practically free of moisture, none dripping from the sink; often we cannot get enough whey at this stage to make a test for acidity. The average acidity at salting when tests can be secured is 1.12%. All our cheese stay in the hoops 36 hours, from the evening when put in until the second morning after, the press-room being equipped with two sets of hoops. When taken

THE DAIRY

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.

It was the purpose of A. F. Hess, says Hoard's Dairyman, synopsis some notes from the U. S. Experiment Station Record, to study the nature, frequency of occurrence and effect on children of virulent tubercle bacilli as found in the milk of a large city like New York. He found that in 17 out of 107 samples obtained from 40-quart cans, the presence of tubercle bacilli was demonstrated by animal inoculation. Bacilli were also found in one out of eight samples of commercial pasteurized milk. Pure cultures were made from eight samples of milk, of which seven proved to contain bacilli of bovine type. In one case a human strain was isolated. The health of eighteen infants and children known to have ingested virulent bacteria was followed for one year. They seemed to be in average health, though four out of sixteen reacted to a conjunctival tuberculin test.

From these investigations, Mr. Hess states that it would seem that the bovine type of tubercle bacilli, although less virulent, is capable of infecting human beings, and that children are more susceptible to it than adults. Although over 90% of the cases of tuberculosis may be due to infection from human beings, he believes that as a safeguard against bovine infection, milk not coming from tuberculin-tested cows should be pasteurized.

Salting too soon is one of the factors that will give us looseness and weakness in the body of cheese. Leaving too much moisture in the curds, either at dipping or salting, is another point to be guarded against.—[Frank Hens.]

from the hoops, the cheese are placed one day in the drying-room, and then put into the cool-curing room, where all the exhibition cheese were kept until shipped to the shows."

Bright Factory to Install Septic Tank.

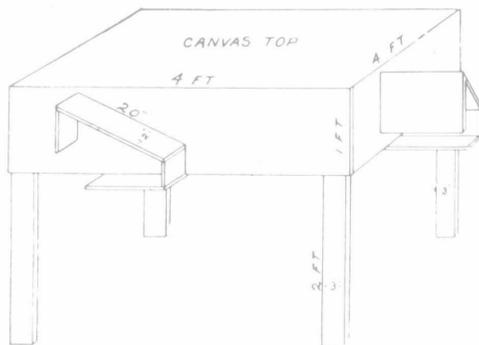
The Bright Cheese and Butter Company, whose splendid factory and cool-curing room was described and illustrated in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few weeks since, at a directors' meeting, on Friday, Sept. 24th, decided to install a septic tank for the disposal of the factory wash water. As previously indicated in these columns, the too common practice has been to run the wash water into the whey tanks, thus diluting the whey, and introducing impurities into it, besides, in some cases, interfering with the pasteurization of the whey, by lowering the temperature through the introduction of cold or cool water. In order that pasteurization may be as effective as it should be, the temperature to which the whey is heated in the tank (155 degrees) ought to be maintained as long as possible. If wash water is run in, it should be heated, as well as the whey; but, unfortunately, this is often neglected, and, anyway, for the reasons noted above, the wash water ought to be kept out of the whey tanks. At the Bright factory the wash water has been run through a tile drain, across a field into an open ditch. This practice is objectionable on sanitary grounds, and another system of disposal was considered advisable. It was first proposed to put in a single-chamber cement tank, and then siphon the liquid into a large glazed tile county drain which runs past the factory. Upon investigation, however, it was found that this drain is open at several farms below the cheese factory, being curbed up in order to provide a convenient watering-place for farm stock, the stream that now flows through it being practically pure spring water. Learning of this, Chief Dairy Inspector Frank Horns, who was present at the meeting to consult with the directors, advised against the plan, pointing out that it would render the water unwholesome for the stock. Instead, he recommended the installation of a proper septic tank, with three compartments, after the manner of the experimental tank at Innerkip. Such a plant will rid the whey of its solids and fat, the solids settling to the bottom of the three compartments, and the fat rising to the top. The bacterial activity which takes place in such a tank will also tend to disintegrate the substances contained, and burn itself out, as it were, lessening the capacity of the liquid that drains off to sustain and breed micro-organisms, although not entirely freeing it from bacteria. Mr. Horns suggested that this drainage water might be run into the county drain for a time, and if, next summer, when the current was low, an analysis proved that the septic-tank drainage was seriously contaminating the water for stock purposes, tile drains might be run under an adjoining field to distribute the liquid, so that it might seep away. The drains of a septic-tank system are the most expensive part of it, and if they may be safely dispensed with, the Bright factory will have a very economical manner of disposing of its wash water. The tank which it was decided to construct is to be 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, with three compartments and a pipe in the form of an inverted U connecting the compartments through an opening within 6 inches of the top of each partition wall. The inlet end of the pipe will reach down to about half the depth of the tank, the other being only two or three inches long. The total cost is estimated at \$50 or \$60. The company is to be congratulated upon this decision of its makers, for undoubtedly the septic-tank system is one of the reforms that will now have to be pressed at factories generally.

The Dairy Industry in Perth.

The County of Perth lowers its colors as a cheese district to no section of Western Ontario, or, for that matter, to no county in Canada. Fertile, and well watered, with exceptionally good grazing, and capacity for the production of bounteous crops, it was settled by a particularly thrifty class of Anglo-Saxons, Celts and Germans, whose characters have been imprinted on the well-tilled and well-kept homesteads, equipped with large barns and palatial rural residences. In this region, thus worthily occupied, the late Thos. Ballantyne labored with rare enterprise and perseverance to establish a co-operative dairy business, and few pioneers have had their zeal rewarded by a more solid or enduring success.

Though the average patrons' milk yield may be smaller, and the aggregate output less, the factory conditions and management in Perth County are fully equal to the best sections of Oxford, and while they have not specialized on dairying to quite the same extent, the patrons in most sections have manifested a most commendable spirit of co-operation and enterprise. Many have made provision for cooling their milk, and though the excellent pasture and abundant crops of winter feed have rendered the need for modern fodders,

such as alfalfa and ensilage corn, less acute than in some other counties, nevertheless, both crops are making headway. Quite a number of farmers are trying alfalfa in a small way, while silos in the vicinity of Avonbank are very numerous, and a fair proportion may be seen all through the county, standing monuments to the enterprise of its husbandmen. The number is constantly increasing, and the present season will undoubtedly help to impress the need for them, although we believe the summer drouth was not so severe in its effects here as in some other sections of Western Ontario.



A Canvas-top Table for Box-packing Fruit.

The powerful influence of example may be observed wherever one travels. Each leading dairy district has some one or more features by which it is distinguished. The wonder is that these are so locally circumscribed in their adoption. It is the purpose of "The Farmer's Advocate" to acquaint each district with the best features of the practice in other areas. One excellent contrivance quite common in Perth is a wooden track, along which a four-wheeled hand-car carries the cans of milk from the dairy or cooling tank to the milk-stand at the road. Here a windlass or pole-lever, such as illustrated in a former number of "The Farmer's Advocate," may serve to lift the can from the car to the stand. Others, again, have an ingenious jointed milk-stand, which may be raised or lowered by a windlass. The platform is supported by two pairs of posts pivoted at the foot, and hinged at the top. At the back of the stand is a rigid frame, with a windlass, which, being loosened, allows the posts to recede, until they lie almost flat on the ground, keeping the platform itself level. A dog and cog-wheel



The late Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, who did much to establish and foster the co-operative dairy business in Perth and other Counties of Ontario.

attached to the windlass enable the operator to hold the platform at any desired height. We believe this device was patented at one time, but we are not aware whether the patent is still effective.

The County of Perth has 26 cheese factories, four of which have cool-curing rooms. The total

make in 1908 was valued at \$531,632.31. A few of these factories manufactured \$30,163.84 worth of butter in winter, while three creameries made \$60,281.69 worth, totalling, in all, co-operatively manufactured dairy produce to the value of \$625,080.81. The make this year, judging by a few factories recently visited, is likely to compare favorably with 1908, having been considerably ahead until latterly, since bare pastures have been paring down the margin. This is true in a general way of Western Ontario as a whole.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Table for Box-packing of Fruits.

The accompanying illustration represents a canvas-top table for the box-packing of apples or other fruits. It is especially adapted for use in the orchard, though it could be used in a packing-house. The pickers dump the fruit on the table, the packers sorting and packing as they work. A too-common practice in orcharding is to pick the fruit and pile it on the grass. This should never be done. Apples piled on the ground soon sweat and become pithy, appearance, flavor and keeping quality being injured. Apples should never lie on the ground.

The details of the packing table are few and simple. The box is placed on the slope so that fruit, as placed in position, will not roll. It is held from slipping downwards by one of the end cleats which hold on the thin box bottom. Fruit is poured on the canvas top, and four packers, one on each of four sides, have room to work. The board supporting lower end of slope is six feet in length, and extends to the same distance out on the farther side. Legs are 3 inches square, all the rest inch lumber. Table can be easily carried about.

Pickling in Essex Co., Ont.

As announced in "The Farmer's Advocate" some months ago, a new industry, the Heinz Pickling Factory, has been successfully launched at Leamington, Ont. The town provided the large building, and also assisted in certain improvements. The floor space occupies about 60,000 square feet. The storage capacity is enormous, there being over 50 pickling tanks capable of holding between 900 and 1,000 bushels each. Cucumbers, tomatoes and beans constitute the bulk of material used this year.

A few cauliflowers and onions are also used, but have not been grown extensively. Cucumbers are graded according to size, bringing the producer from 25 cents for larger to 75 cents for the smaller, i.e., those 3 inches in length and under. They are delivered at the factory in bushel crates, fresh from the vines, and are immediately consigned to the pickling tanks, to remain until fitted to pass through the bottling process. Tomatoes are likewise grown in considerable quantities, for which the company pays 27½ cents per bushel. These are manufactured into various relishes, e.g., sauces, catsups, etc. Beans are not purchased green, but allowed to ripen, and are then baked. Cauliflowers and onions are mixed with the cucumbers in pickling. About 500 acres of land were under contract this season to supply necessary material. The factory has had about 80 employees, being almost equally divided between male and female laborers. Wages differ widely, according to efficiency of employee. Girls doing piece work easily earn from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in procuring the required number of hands to keep the factory running to its full capacity. Although still in the initial stage of its existence, a clear demonstration of its right to live has been given. In the larger branches, and more especially the head of the industry at Leamington, they use nearly 50 varieties of fruits, and vegetables are utilized. Having its beginning in a very small way 40 years ago, it now controls 15 different places of industry.

The parent plant in Pittsburg, Pa., alone has 23 acres of floor space. The company owns or operates under contract 30,000 acres of fruit and vegetable producing land, and employs in the various factories 40,000 persons.

The managers consider both soil and climate at Leamington as being admirably adapted for the production of such goods as they require. Reports from various sections confirm statements made by promoters when seeking to enlist the co-operation of growers. Many farmers had realized up to September 18th, from one acre of vines, the nice sum of \$180 or \$200, which is claimed to be even better than either tobacco or tobacco, as in the case of the latter some time is consumed in curing, storing, pressing and shipping before returns are received. In producing cucumbers the money is forthcoming immediately. Prospects at present are that an increased number of farmers will enter the arena next season. A. E.

POULTRY

Poultry-keeping in Canada.

HOW IT MIGHT BE IMPROVED.

Eighteen million head, valued at \$5,723,890.
Killed or sold, over 7,000,000; probable value of \$3,500,000.

Eggs sold, valued at \$10,286,828, giving a total of \$13,786,828 for proceeds from poultry in 1901.

Total value of poultry, \$5,723,890; total receipts, \$13,786,828—239 per cent. on investment.

Revenue compared with that of cattle, sheep, and pigs:

	Value.
Horned cattle	\$54,197,311
Sheep	16,490,591
Swine	16,145,702
Total farm stock	\$81,133,637
Value.	
Live stock sold	\$852,755,375
Meats sold	22,951,527
Wool sold	1,887,061
Total receipts	\$77,593,966
This selling value must include dressed poultry: 95 per cent. on investment.	
Milch cows—	
	Value.
Cows	\$69,237,970
	Value.
Dairy products sold	\$66,170,950
95 per cent. on investment.	
Apples—	
Bearing trees, 11,025,789, at valuation of \$1	\$11,025,789
Non-bearing trees, 4,028,086, at valuation of 25 cents	1,007,021
Acreage in orchard, bearing, 259,996, at \$40 per acre	10,399,840
Acreage in orchard, non-bearing, 94,549, at \$1.00 per acre	94,549
Total value of trees and land	\$31,527,199
Production of apples, 55,572,368 bushels, at 50 cents.	
Total receipts, \$27,786,181.	
88 per cent. on investment.	
Wheat—	
Acres, 4,224,512, at \$10 per acre, seed included, \$42,245,120.	
Yield, 55,572,368 bushels, at \$1 per bushel, \$55,572,368.	
Total value, \$42,245,420; total receipts, \$55,572,368; 131 per cent. on investment.	

Revenue Percentages Compared.—If we allow the yearly per cent. of income from poultry to be represented by 100, the standing of the various branches would be:

Poultry	100
Wheat	54
Dairy	39
Live stock	39
Apples	36

Poultry in United States in 1907.—Poultry products, 600 millions of dollars. Surpassed only by corn and the dairy products; 50 million dollars more than the wheat crop; 9 times more than the tobacco crop. Each year the product increases in quantity and price. The United States Yearbook says that this industry has increased so rapidly that no arithmetic can keep up with it.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING IN DENMARK.

Prior to 1895, poultry conditions among the Danes were not far different to conditions here, except that they had several poultry societies for the promotion of breeding. The market end of the industry was unsatisfactory. The Co-operative Egg Export Society was formed to assist in the putting of the eggs on the market. It acts in conjunction with the existing societies. By means of local societies, it collects the eggs from the members and forwards them to one of the nine export packing stations. At these stations they are tested, graded, and repacked in wooden boxes holding 1,110 eggs, in which they are shipped to Great Britain. These packing stations are so well equipped for determining the freshness of eggs, and the system works so well, that even attempts at fraud are rare. Boxes are all stamped with the brand or trade-mark of the society, the grade, weight, and number of eggs contained.

The co-operative societies in other countries have been copied more or less from Denmark, and are giving satisfactory results.

WHERE THE POULTRY PRODUCER STANDS TO-DAY.

The Dominion as well as Provincial Governments have done much to encourage the farmer to produce a better class of poultry, and also shown him how to prepare it for the market, but the

marketing of both poultry and eggs he has to do for himself. As a result, his eggs require several weeks' time to reach the consumer's table, passing through the hands of four or five middlemen, each taking his share of the price. The dressed poultry has to be sold when the market is glutted, thereby getting a small price; the large margin between his price and the price the consumer pays for it goes to the middleman. The fact that each producer, be he small or large, markets his own stuff, without any recognized grading, results in a lack of uniformity that hurts the trade. The remedy for these evils might consist in (a) some system of marketing that will equalize the supply and demand; (b) a co-operative system of gathering and shipping the eggs, killing, grading and marketing the dressed poultry; (c) through co-operation, make use of cold storage.

THE MARKET.

The prospects for a good market in Canada are very good; every year the demand is greater for a good quality. It is several years since we had any to export, the market is growing, those in the business realize that the limitations consist in the lack of supply of the proper quality, and not in the demand, which is considered practically limitless. Wholesale dealers say they will take all the good quality that can be produced, and are willing to contract ahead at good prices. Several firms in Great Britain would place orders for tons and tons of dressed poultry if it could be produced. Canadian shippers cannot attempt to take orders, as our supply is such that there is practically no poultry available for export. Should market conditions be so regulated as to assist the producer to get what his produce is worth, and more of the consumer's price reach the producer, the farms of Canada could be made to produce an enormously increased revenue, and the export trade might in time equal that of any other branch of agriculture.

POULTRY-KEEPING HAS ITS ADVANTAGES.

Poultry-keeping is probably the most fascinating branch of animal husbandry. Every poultry-raiser is an enthusiast for a time, at least, and generally until he realizes that the market conditions are against him. Persons with a limited capital can start on a small scale and gradually work up. The returns are quick, and, unlike so many farm departments, its revenue may be divided over the twelve months of the year. Every farm is benefited by a well-kept flock of hens. They keep down the insects, enrich the soil, turn refuse into money, and interfere but slightly with the time required for other departments. Managing a flock of hens is an education in itself, and may allow a younger member of the family an opportunity of acquiring business principles that will never be forgotten.

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION.

Wherever in Canada co-operative circles have been tried, the results have been satisfactory.

At Fergus, Ontario, Messrs. Armstrong Bros. were keeping a feed store, handling a few chickens of doubtful quality, brought in by their customers. They commenced a campaign of education that has resulted in a yearly output of thousands of dollars. Wholesale dealers who buy the product say it is of a superior and uniform quality, and they can afford to pay a price that will net the farmer much more than if each handled his own.

At Holmesville, Ontario, prior to the establishment of a poultry station by the Dominion Government, the limited quantity of poultry marketed was not first-class, the breeds were unsuitable, and little attention was paid to that department. Through the work of the station, and the co-operative work that has followed, there is to-day a good class of poultry kept on the farms, and the station sent to Montreal last year, from a very limited territory, several thousand dollars' worth of dressed poultry, and is shipping eggs during the entire year. The education and the co-operation have almost created a department of the farm there into an important industry.

At Petit Brule, Que., is a small co-operative circle, managed by the salesman of the cheese factory, which is shipping eggs to Montreal. The members of the circle are getting a bonus for taking care of their eggs, which is a decided benefit to themselves and the trade.

There are other instances which might be mentioned, but the cases are isolated, and act entirely separate of one another, but show that co-operation is an advantage, and can be carried on among the farmers of Canada.

A study of these shows, also, that before there is much co-operation there must be considerable education. In the case of Holmesville, the education was done through the assistance of the Government from their poultry station. At Fergus, the Messrs. Armstrong Bros. did the educating work themselves, but say that the work should not be borne by private individuals, as there is no guarantee but that as soon as the educational work is far enough advanced other firms will step in and reap the benefit, as has been their experience. Mr. Armstrong thinks that the Government should assist such co-operation the same way that they

assist cheese and butter factories. At any rate, before we can expect to have a uniform system of co-operation, even to a small extent, a campaign of education will be necessary. For this purpose, the Poultry-producers' Association of Eastern Canada has been formed, and through it the Dominion Government will assist in this campaign of co-operative effort. F. C. ELFORD, Poultry Mgr. Macdonald College, Que.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

P. E. Island Exhibition.

The Prince Edward Island Show, which was open to the Maritime Provinces, was held in Charlottetown, beginning on the 21st of September, and continuing to the 21th, being favored with the finest weather throughout. The attendance was not as large as last year, and the exhibition, though good along many lines, was not, taken as a whole, up to the standard of recent years. This was accounted for by the fact that the harvest was not all in, in some parts of the Island, while the holding of shows in the eastern and western counties, kept those counties from entering the competition to any great extent, thus lessening the attendance from these outlying sections of the Island. And, again, the Fredericton Exhibition, which had just closed, and the Halifax show, which opened immediately after, cut off all exhibits which usually came from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. With all this against the Charlottetown show, a falling-off was inevitable. Still, along many lines this exhibition was a marked success.

The strongest feature in the show of stock was the great number of excellent horses that filled up the different classes. Some of the cattle classes were not nearly so well filled as formerly. The greatest lack in this respect was in the Short-horn class, which was exceedingly small. Ayrshires filled well, and contained some animals as good as are to be found at any show.

Easton Bros. showed a herd of 18 pure-bred animals, headed by Fizzaway's Heir, bred by R. Reford, which was first in aged class, and was only beaten for sweepstakes by the same breeder's two-year-old bull, Howick's Crusader, bred by James Howie, Scotland. Eastons' herd contained a number of aged cows that were of fashionable breeding, and their appearance gave evidence that they were great producers, having the correct dairy form and well-developed udders. Simmons Bros. also showed an excellent herd of Ayrshires, fifteen in number, headed by Netherhall Gentleman (imp.). The competition was principally between these two herds, Easton getting first on aged bull, two-year-old bull, yearling bull and bull calf, and breeder's young herd. Simmons was a good second in most cases, with a first in yearling heifer, and first and champion for bull under one year.

In the Shorthorn class there was no herd shown, and but few pure-bred individuals, and those of much poorer quality than were to be seen here a year ago.

In Guernseys, the show was small, as Roper Bros. had their best herd at Fredericton. Still, they got together a fair quota that contained some representative animals. The prizes were divided pretty evenly between Roper Bros. and James Roper, except the herd prizes, which both went to Roper Bros.

Jerseys made a very good show, the principal exhibitors being William Clark, North Wiltshire, and Wallace Stead, Highfield. Clark and Stead each got their share of the red tickets, but Clark took first for herd and both the male and female championships.

The Holstein classes were well filled. Holsteins are coming to the front at this show. Gavin Harding, Graham's Road, showed a herd of about twenty of this breed, and many of them were choice animals, selected from some of the best herds in Canada. His principal competitor was F. C. Clark, of Victoria. Harding got most of the red tickets, and was closely followed at times by F. C. Clark, of Victoria. The champion prizes, as well as the firsts for both herds, went to Harding, and also a special prize for bull and three of his get. Clark got the special for a cow any age and two of her offspring. Other exhibitors in this class that showed excellent individuals were: John Tweedy, J. S. Wedlock, W. J. Gibson, Horace Wright, and Josiah Howatt.

A strong feature of the show was the exhibit of sheep and hogs, which, though not so numerous as formerly, were of excellent quality.

Lincolns were shown by Albert Boswell, Ernest Lund, and George Boswell. Albert Boswell got most of the firsts, as well as the flock prize. Geo. Boswell and Lund divided the second and third prizes pretty evenly between them.

Southdowns were exhibited by Cephas Nunn, Oliver Nunn, and Oliver Saunders, Cephas Nunn getting the first for flock, as well as most other red tickets. The other prizes were divided between the other two exhibitors pretty evenly.

Shropshires made a large showing, and, as usual, the Boswells had it pretty much their own

way. The flock prize went to George Boswell, with A. H. Boswell second, and Oliver Nunn third.

The Oxford Down class was not large, but contained some fine specimens of the breed. The prizes were divided between George and A. H. Boswell.

In the Leicester classes the competition was keener. The principal exhibitors were Albert Boswell, S. L. Boswell, William Clark, and S. C. Lane. Albert Boswell took the first for flock; Clark, second; S. L. Boswell, third.

Cotswolds were a small class, but were of good quality. John Tweedy, Earncliffe, the veteran Cotswold breeder, was the most successful exhibitor. He got all the firsts, and the first for flock, with Alfred Robertson second.

The show of hogs was first-class. Berkshires and Yorkshires were large classes, Chester Whites a smaller class, and there were a few Tamworths.

Berkshires of the best quality were shown by Samuel Ings, Peter Brodie, Wood & Son, and A. P. Ings. The red tickets were pretty well divided

up among these, the pen prize going to Samuel Ings.

Yorkshires were also a strong class, the honors being divided between J. W. Calbeck, Wallace Stead, George Crockett, and A. A. McBeth. Calbeck got first for export bacon hogs.

Chester Whites were shown by Leonard Court, Donaldson; T. W. Prowse, Union, and A. H. Boswell.

The show of poultry was good, being especially strong in the utility breeds.

The heavy horses were a fairly good class, containing some excellent specimens of Clydesdale breeding. Noticeable among them were Wigton Hero, lately imported from Ontario, a horse of good form, with excellent action. This horse got second place in the aged cart stallion class, but many good judges would have placed him first, instead of P. S. Brown's Lord Dalmeny, which took the red ticket. John Richards took first in the three-year-old class with a fine specimen of the Clydesdale breed which showed lots of qual-

ity. This horse was also champion cart stallion of any age. Mr. Richards also got first for two-year-old filly, and first and second for three-year-old mare, and champion prize for cart mare.

The winners in the Carriage class were: 1. H. R. McLellan, St. John; 2. W. S. McKie, Charlottetown; 3. J. A. Campbell. These were three excellent specimens, and seemed by common consent to be placed right.

Only two Hackney stallions were shown. Fashioner, owned by Roper Bros., a stylish high-stepper, was first. There was an excellent show of young horses in all the classes.

NOTES.

Thomas McMillan judged the horses, A. C. Hallman the cattle, and J. M. Gardhouse the sheep and pigs.

Fruit was a smaller show than usual, and, on account of the late season, was not matured. Exhibits of apples from the Annapolis Valley, being better matured, made the best showing.

A Good Farmers' Exhibition at Fredericton, N. B.

Favored throughout practically the entire period of their show with genuine King's weather, the directors of the New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended their efforts. The few scattered showers on one of the days lessened the attendance somewhat for that particular day, but it scarcely affected the aggregate, which was larger by some thousands than has ever before been the case. The reason for this satisfactory condition of affairs is not far to seek. Fredericton, the locale of this year's exhibition, is the center of a large and prosperous agricultural district, and greater interest in farming subjects is becoming more and more apparent every year. The show just closed was essentially a farmers' show, and, taken as a whole, was the finest of its kind ever held in the Maritime Provinces. In the words of R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, who judged some of the cattle, it was the finest exhibit of cattle he had ever seen east of Toronto. It was a show where good quality and varied exhibits characterized nearly all the agricultural departments. Not only in the matter of live stock was the show of exceptional merit, but the display of fruits, vegetables and grain was also exceedingly good. Particularly was this the case with apples. Side by side with the produce of the famed Annapolis Valley, were apples grown in New Brunswick, and in the majority of cases the latter were preferred by the judge, G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector. Some of the exhibits of grain and field roots could not be excelled in quality by any of their kind produced in any other part of the Dominion; and the same may be said of the vegetables and other garden produce. Taken all 'round, the show was a great one in every respect.

Coming down to the details of the various classes, horses were not present in such large numbers as those responsible for the exhibition would have liked, some 125 entries only having been made. This comparatively small number may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the show lasted for ten days, and as most of the horses in the Province are engaged in active farm work, few farmers at this season of the year can afford to spare their teams for such a length of time. However, what the horse classes lacked in numbers they made up in quality, and evoked considerable commendation from the judge, Dr. Standish.

The only Thoroughbreds entered were the stallion, Cyclist, exhibited by H. C. Jewitt, of Fredericton, and a brood mare and foal, by Morris Scovil, of Gagetown, which were awarded premier honors in each case.

In the Hackney class, Dr. Gilchrist, of Greenwich, was first in aged stallions with Stampede; R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, taking similar honors in two-year-olds. The latter was also first for brood mare and foal.

The class for Standard-bred stallion brought out five contestants, of which McCoy Bros., of Fredericton, were first and second with Bourbon T. and Koralanee, respectively. L. C. B. Phair, of Fredericton, was first in two-year-old stallions. For the best brood mare, W. B. Belyea, of Woodstock, was awarded first place; A. Quartermaine taking second honors. McCoy Bros. were first in the class for Standard-bred stallions with three of their get, with Bourbon T.; H. C. Jewitt being second with King Arion.

Coaching stallions brought out two entries only, H. C. Jewitt being first with Onyx, and W. Alexander, of St. John, second with Dan Gilbert. Miss Van Buskirk, of Fredericton, took the only award for fillies or geldings, three years and upwards.

Clydesdale stallions, 4 years and upwards, brought out three contestants, but as the owners of two of them could not satisfy the judge as to pedigree, the only award went to H. C. Jewitt for Sorbie Boy, a splendid animal, which will hold his own in almost any company. R. A. Snowball was first in two-year-old stallions, and Sir Wm.

Van Horne second; H. C. Jewitt taking first honors in the yearling class. R. A. Snowball was also awarded first and second cards for filly or gelding, three years and upwards. In the class for brood mares and foals, Morris Scovil had three entries, which the judge considered decidedly meritorious. They were shown in ordinary working condition, and some little difficulty was experienced by Dr. Standish in deciding how the honors should be placed amongst them. The three foals were also shown in a separate class, and carried off first, second and third awards among them.

There were only two Percheron stallions entered, and both were splendid specimens of the breed. The winner was an imported animal, belonging to the Victoria County Horse-breeding Association, and his attendant informed the writer that the horse cost his owners upwards of \$4,000 altogether. Second honors went to an almost equally good animal, belonging to A. E. Kilburn, of Macinac. The only other animals of the breed shown were a brood mare and foal, belonging to Charles Symes, of Minudie, N.S.

The classes which did not call for pure-bred stock were, as a rule, well filled, and competition in many instances very keen. Particularly was this the case in the harness and roadster classes. In that for stallions to harness, Dr. Gilchrist was first with Stampede, H. C. Jewitt second with Onyx, and McCoy Bros. third with Bourbon T. In the class for mares or geldings, Wallace Parks was first and second with a pair of beautiful movers, and W. B. Belyea third. Mr. Parks' same pair were awarded first in the class for matched team.

Roadsters brought out ten exhibits, and competition was keen. W. B. Belyea was first, J. T. Jenkins second, and W. P. Keenan, of Fredericton, third. In matched teams, Mr. Parks again took first place.

Some useful horses were shown in the medium draft class, the chief winners being George L. Pugh, of Nashwaaksis; Dudley Currie, of Macinac; Charles Symes, of Minudie, N.S.; and Roger Scovil, of Gagetown. Dr. Standish, speaking of the exhibits as a whole, expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the class of horses exhibited, which showed marked improvement in style and type on those of former years.

Cattle made a fine showing, and altogether upwards of six hundred entries were booked, though only some 480 actually put in an appearance. These comprised representatives of the leading herds in the Maritime Provinces, and it is safe to say a finer lot of cattle were seldom gathered together on one show ground. In Shorthorns, the leading herds were those of C. A. Archibald, of Truro, and R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, though some of the classes contained representatives entered by local men. Practically the whole of the prizes were divided between the Truro and Chatham exhibits.

Mr. Elliott placed the awards as follows: Aged bull—1, Snowball. Bull, 2 years—1, Archibald. Bull, under 2 years—1, Snowball. Bull, under 18 months—1, Archibald. Bull calf, under 12 months—1 and 3, Snowball; 2, Archibald. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, Archibald; 2, Snowball; 3, F. W. Clarke. Aged cow—1 and 3, Archibald; 2, Snowball. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Snowball. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Archibald; 3, Snowball; 4, McCullough Bros. Heifer, 18 months—1, Archibald; 2, Snowball. Heifer, 12 months—1 and 2, Archibald; 3, Snowball. Heifer, under 12 months—1 and 2, Snowball; 3, Archibald. Heifer calf—1 and 2, Archibald. Aged herd—1, Archibald; 2, Snowball. Junior herd—1 and 3, Archibald; 2, Snowball. Best three animals, the get of one bull—1, Archibald; 2, Snowball. Best two animals, progeny of one cow—1 and 2, Archibald. Best graded herd of Shorthorns—1, Archibald; 2, Snowball.

Devons were shown by William A. Pinkney and Charles G. Pinkney, both of Melbourne, N.S., who

divided the awards between them. This class contained some nice animals, typical of the breed, though many were scarcely in show condition. Regret has been expressed that there are not more herds of the "Rubies of the West" in the Maritime Provinces, as the infusion of new blood could not be other than beneficial to existing herds.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, was to the fore with his well-known herd of Herefords, which, as usual, were in the pink of condition. In this breed, also, competition would be a good thing, and would, no doubt, be welcomed by Mr. Black.

Sir William Van Horne had his well-known herds of French-Canadian and Dutch Belted cattle on hand, which were much admired. The development of the milking qualities of the latter breed is at present engaging the attention of the superintendent, and he expressed himself as satisfied with the success he is achieving in that direction.

Dairy cattle were out in full force, and it would be difficult to say which particular breed showed the most conspicuous merit. Certainly Mr. Stevenson was out on no picnic when he undertook the task of selecting the winners.

Ayrshires numbered 73, and were exhibited by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; Chas. Symes, Minudie, N.S.; McIntyre Bros. and M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N.B.; and Retson Bros., Truro, N.S. The detailed awards in the class are as follows:

Bull, 3 years and upwards—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee. Bull, 2 years—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, Chas. Symes; 3, M. H. Parlee; 4, Retson Bros. Bull, under 2 years—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, Retson Bros. Bull, under 18 months—1, McIntyre Bros. Bull calf, under 12 months—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, C. A. Archibald. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3 and 4, M. H. Parlee. Dry cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Retson Bros. Cow, 3 years old—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, Retson Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros.; 4, C. A. Archibald. Dry cow, 3 years old—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, Retson Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros. Cow, 2 years old—1, Retson Bros.; 2, McIntyre Bros. Heifer, 2 years old—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Archibald; 3, Parlee. Heifer, 18 months—1, Retson; 2, McIntyre; 3, Parlee. Heifer, 12 months' old—1 and 2, McIntyre; 3, Parlee. Heifer calf, under 12 months—1, McIntyre; 2, Parlee; 3, Archibald. Heifer calf, under 6 months—1, McIntyre; 2 and 3, Parlee. Herd prize—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, C. A. Archibald; 3, M. H. Parlee. Breeders' young herd—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, C. A. Archibald.

Some fine herds of Jerseys were on view, all the leading breeders in the Province being represented. The premiums were distributed as follows:

Bull, 3 years and upwards—1, H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S.; 2, Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.; 3, H. S. Pipes & Son; 4, Josselyn & Young, Silver Falls, N.B. Bull, 2 years old—1 and diploma, Robt. Robinson, Sussex, N.B.; 2, W. McMonagle. Bull, under 2 years—1, R. Robinson; 2, W. McMonagle. Bull, under 18 months—1, R. Robinson; 2, W. McMonagle. Bull calf, under 12 months—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, J. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield, N.S.; 3, W. McMonagle. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, W. McMonagle. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1, Robinson; 2 and 3, Josselyn & Young. Dry cow, 4 years—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, Pipes. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, Robinson. Dry cow, 3 years—1, Robinson; 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, McMonagle. Cow, 2 years—1, Josselyn & Young; 2, W. McMonagle; 3, Pipes & Son; 4, Joseph Myhrall, Fredericton. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, W. McMonagle. Heifer, under 2 years—1 and 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, R. Robinson. Heifer, under 18 months—1 and 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, Pipes & Son. Heifer calf, under 12 months—1, R. Robinson; 2 and 3, Josselyn & Young. Heifer calf, under 6 months—1, Josselyn & Young; 2 and 3,

H. S. Pipes & Son. Herd (aged)—1, R. Robinson; 2, H. S. Pipes & Son; 3, Josselyn & Young. Breeders' young herd—1, Josselyn & Young; 2, Pipes & Son; 3, R. Robinson.

Guernseys were not as numerous as some of the other breeds, but some very excellent animals faced the judge, who in this class was Andrew Elliott, of Galt. His awards were:

Aged bull—1, Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 2, Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B. Bull, 2 years—1, McMonagle. Bull, under 2 years—1, McMonagle. Bull, under 18 months—1, Roper; 2, McMonagle. Bull calf, under 12 months—1, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S.; 2, McMonagle; 3, Roper Bros. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, McMonagle; 2, Roper Bros. Aged cow—1 and 2, Roper Bros. Dry cow—1 and 3, Roper Bros.; 2, McMonagle. Cow, 3 years—1, Roper Bros.; 2, McMonagle. Dry cow, 3 years—1, Roper Bros.; 2, McMonagle. Cow, 2 years—1, Roper Bros. Heifer, 2 years—1, Corning; 2, McMonagle. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Corning; 3, McMonagle. Heifer, under 18 months—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Corning. Heifer, under 12 months—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Corning; 3, McMonagle. Heifer calf, under 6 months—1, Corning; 2, Roper Bros.; 3, McMonagle. Aged herd—1, Roper Bros.; 2, McMonagle. Breeders' young herd—1, Roper; 2, Corning; 3, McMonagle.

Holsteins were par excellence the class of the whole show, and some beautiful specimens of the breed were brought out. Logans' herd was in specially fine form, and met with well-merited recognition from Mr. Stevenson. His awards were:

Aged bull—1, Samuel Dickie, Onslow, N.S.; 2, J. D. Irving, Buctouche, N.B.; 3, J. D. Irving; 4, Harding Bros., Welsford, N.B. Bull, 2 years—1, Logan Bros., Amherst Pt., N.S.; 2, C. H. Giles, Fredericton, N.B. Bull, under 2 years—1, S. Dickie; 2, Harding Bros. Bull, under 18 months—1, R. L. Hicks, Dalhousie; 2, Logan Bros. Bull calf, under 12 months—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, S. Dickie. Bull calf, under 6 months—1 and 3, Logan Bros.; 2, J. D. Irving. Aged cow—1, Logan Bros.; 2 and 3, C. H. Giles; 4, S. Dickie. Dry cow—1, S. Dickie; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, C. H. Giles. Cow, 3 years old—1, Logan Bros.; 2, S. Dickie; 3 and 4, J. D. Irving. Dry cow, 3 years—1 and 3, Logan Bros.; 2, S. Dickie. Cow, 2 years old—1, J. D. Irving; 2, C. H. Giles; 3, Harding Bros.; 4, Logan Bros. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Samuel Dickie. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Logan Bros.; 2, R. L. Hicks; 3, S. Dickie. Heifer, under 18 months—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Harding Bros.; 3, C. H. Giles. Heifer, under 15 months—1, 2 and 3, Logan Bros. Heifer calf, under 6 months—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, C. H. Giles. Aged herd—1, Logan Bros.; 2, S. Dickie; 3, J. D. Irving. Breeders' young herd—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, S. Dickie.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were fairly well filled, some 180 animals being on view. Mr. Elliott, who judged this class, and also the swine classes, distributed the premiums as follows:

Cotswolds.—Two-shear rams—1, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S.; 2, H. H. Churchill; 3, Donald Innes, Tobique, N.B. Shearling ram—1, Corning; 2, Churchill; 3, Innes. Ram lamb—1, Innes; 2, Corning; 3, Churchill. Ewe, 2-shear, 1, Churchill; 2, Corning; 3, Innes. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Corning; 3, Innes. Ewe lamb—1, Corning; 2, Innes; 3, Churchill. Pen rams and 4 ewes—1, Corning; 2, Innes. Pen ram lambs and 3 ewe lambs—1, Innes; 2, Corning.

Leicesters.—Retson Bros., of Truro, N.S., were the only exhibitors, and were awarded first prize in each class.

Shropshires.—Messrs. Logan Bros., of Amherst, were the only exhibitors, and received the various awards in each class.

Southdowns.—J. E. Baker & Son, of Barronsfield, N.S., won the best of it, a few prizes going to G. W. Smith, of Fredericton Jct., N.B.

The class for Lincoln sheep was small, Charles Symes, of Minudie, N.S., being the only exhibitor. In Oxford Downs, Messrs. Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, and Geo. Symes, of Minudie, had the class to themselves, the former taking the first prizes in each section, and the second awards going to Mr. Symes.

Geo. Symes and Charles Symes divided the honors for Cheviot sheep between them. In the class for Dorset Horned sheep, H. W. Corning was the only exhibitor. In the class for Longworth grades, Mr. Corning was first and Chas. Symes second, for aged ewes and shearling ewes; for the pair of grade lambs, W. Forrester, of Douglas, was first, and Corning second; and in the pen of two aged ewes, two shearlings and two lambs, Mr. Corning was first and Mr. Symes second. In the medium-wool class of grade sheep, Logan Bros., of Amherst, carried off all the first prizes, and W. Forrester the second. In fat sheep, Logan Bros. swept the board, with the exception of first prize for fat ewe over one year, which went to Baker & Son.

PIGS.

Pigs were only a very small entry, though there

were some animals of considerable merit among those exhibited. The prizewinners were:

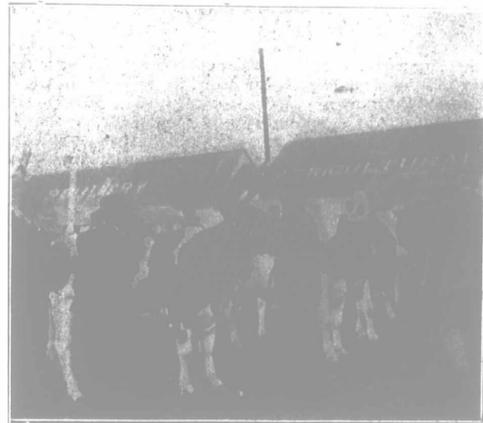
In Tamworths, Sir Wm. Van Horne had four uncontested firsts, and D. Forrester, of Douglas, a solitary aged boar.

In Chester Whites, Bertrand Goodspeed had first on boar and sow pigs, and J. R. Jewitt first on sows with and without litters.

Chas. Symes was the only exhibitor of Poland-Chinas, and J. E. Baker & Sons of Duroc-Jerseys.

There was a fair show of poultry, which were judged by J. P. Landry, of the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

The exhibit of agricultural machinery and implements was small, and it is to be regretted that manufacturers do not take as much advantage as they might of the opportunities afforded them by exhibitions of this nature, of bringing their wares more prominently before the class for whose benefit they are intended.



Judging the Holstein Cows.



Dr. Standish Points out to Morris Scovil the Merits of His Clydesdale Foals.

Games of Chance at Exhibitions Prohibited.

It having come to the knowledge of the Ontario Department of Agriculture that a number of makers have been preparing to carry on illegal practices at fairs and exhibitions in the different parts of the Province, J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, has arranged to send a number of private detectives to the various fairs in the Province, who will see that the law is rigidly enforced.

Under the clauses of the Act, "The officers of any such society shall prevent all immoral or indecent shows, and all kinds of gambling and all games of chance, including wheels-of-fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries or other illegal games at the places of holding the exhibition or fair, or within 300 yards thereof; and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any legislative grant during the year next ensuing."

"The officers of any board shall not allow any person to exhibit either publicly or to any individual any gambling device, or to bring any such gambling device into the building or upon the grounds in or upon which the exhibition or fair is being held."

"No person shall carry on, or assist, or aid in carrying on, any kind of gambling, or any game of chance, at any agricultural, livestock or industrial exhibition or fair, or within half a mile thereof."

In many instances these gamblers carry on their nefarious practices without the knowledge of the directors, having secured space on the grounds, ostensibly for legitimate business. The

penalty for the infringement of the provisions of the Agricultural Societies Act is not less than \$20, and not more than \$100, and costs.

The detectives are being sent direct from the Department, without the knowledge of the directors of any of the fairs.

Annapolis County.

Sept. 25th.—Dry weather still continues; wells drying up, while many uplands look as dry as in winter. This has surely been an exceptionally dry summer in Western Annapolis Valley. Where the soil is not well supplied with humus, crops have suffered severely. Rain now would be too late for anything but turnips. Frost on the 23rd stopped the growth of the more tender vegetation, and apples seem to be at a standstill.

Feed will be shorter in this county this winter than for many years. Hay was about 60 per cent. of an average crop. Oats were light, and roots will be light generally.

As a result of good cultivation and a supply of humus, the writer harvested this week potatoes yielding at rate of 320 bushels per acre, while many are complaining of getting less than 100 bushels per acre.

Farmers are disposing of all the stock they can spare, and the prospects are now for good prices for cattle in the spring of 1910. Hay is selling now at \$14 per ton, and likely to go higher. Butter brings 25 cents per pound in the local markets, and it is difficult to get enough for local use. Apples are also bringing good prices. Gravensteins have sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel; Kings, Ribstons and Blenheims at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Buyers are active, and good returns are coming from the other side.

The fall exhibitions are now on, and are growing more numerous each year. Hoping for rain soon.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Nova Scotia Notes.

September is always a busy month in this section of Cumberland County, as there is a large quantity of mixed hay cut on our marshes, which is done this month. This year the crop and quality are above the average, and as the last two weeks have been moderately fine, a large quantity of this hay has been secured.

Grain is about all harvested, and threshing has begun. The grain crop is good; some yields of around thirty bushels of wheat per acre are reported. Other grain is also good, especially buckwheat, which is considerably above the average in crop, and, owing to the lateness of the seeding season, a larger acreage was sown to this crop than usual.

Potatoes are a good crop, of excellent quality. There was no blight, and the tops are still quite green, as there has been very little frost. Turnips have done well lately, but the wet weather in August produced almost too much top, and we may not have more than an average crop.

Pastures have been generally good during the season, and live stock of all kinds is in good condition. Some fields of clover have the heaviest growth of aftermath we have seen for many years.

Prices of beef cattle, dairy cows and horses are high, but the supply is nothing like what it should be.

The fall shows are now on. A lot of Amherst stock went to Fredericton and Halifax. The Winter Fair Building at Amherst is being enlarged, and will afford very much better accommodation for the dairy test, and probably a horse show will be put on in the spring.

C. H. BLACK.

Anti-oleomargarine Rally.

During the National Dairy Show, in Milwaukee, there will be a monster anti-oleomargarine rally, to which an invitation will be extended to the heads of all dairy and agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada. The rally will take place at a banquet to be held at the Hotel Pfister, Wednesday evening, October 20th. About 300 members of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers will attend. A number of addresses by men of national importance, with debate to follow, will be a feature of the banquet.

More Experimental Farms for the West.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in a recent newspaper interview, expressed the intention of asking Parliament at the next session for a liberal appropriation to establish a number of new experimental farms or substations in Western Canada. Already there are in the prairie region Dominion branch experimental farms at Brandon, Indian Head, Lethbridge, and Lacombe.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax.

The thirteenth annual Provincial Fair of the Peninsular Province was formally opened by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser on a bright Indian-summer day, Sept. 25th. Every prospect was pleasing—good weather, splendid exhibits and large attendance. But Halifax was badly fooled by the weather man. From Monday till Friday the weather was very bad, rain falling heavily for some hours each day, and the attendance was accordingly small. However, the agricultural population persisted, and enthusiasm ran high in all the various departments. Looking over the fair, we see many marked changes and improvements over preceding years.

This year we have a new departure in attractions. The vaudeville acts before the grand-stand, in both afternoon and evening performances, have been eliminated, and we must congratulate the officials in thus dispensing with a moral nuisance and a losing financial proposition.

Although all industries are in much stronger evidence, yet agriculture in its many phases is more than ever the great feature. It is but justice to the other industries to note their main attractions and progress.

The large Mines Building shows a superior exhibit of the various minerals of this wealthy Province, both in the raw and refined conditions.

The Fisheries Building is a great attraction to all visitors, showing, both alive and dressed, over fifty varieties of fish. This is an eye-opener to visitors from other Provinces, and well displays the wealth of our sea coast.

The Industrial and Machinery Halls show the usual products of our many manufacturing concerns, and never before showed such attractiveness, both in numbers and quality of exhibits.

The Arts Building was not as well filled as in previous years, but showed splendid quality.

But agriculture was the great feature of the show. In the Horticultural Building the display of fruit was exceptionally good; in fact, has never been equalled in the history of this fair. The late dates on which the show is held have undoubtedly assisted the fruit exhibit. Although the prize-list was heavily cut for this class, yet the various counties—and nearly all were represented—came out with a magnificent display of plates, and the hundreds of plates from King's, Annapolis and Hants furnished a hard proposition for the judge. The display of plums and pears was unusually fine, both as regards quantity and quality. Some fine grapes and peaches are also shown, equal to the best imported, and the flower exhibit was the best yet. The veteran fruit expert, R. W. Starr, of Wolfville, most ably placed awards.

This department of farm crops has made a tremendous effort, and a superior showing is hard to find. The grain exhibits were splendid, both in the threshed and sheaf classes. Roots, such as turnips, mangels and potatoes, were the best ever seen here, and garden products, such as cabbage, cauliflower, etc., were the best your correspondent has ever seen at any fair. This large building was filled to the limit, and the quality was splendid.

The cheese and butter exhibit was about as usual. We might well copy Toronto and London in having a buttermaking competition to stimulate interest in this branch. Inspector H. Mitchell placed awards on dairy products.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Never in the history of the fair have we seen live stock so predominantly the great feature, and nowhere in Canada do we find a superior showing of dairy cattle. Nearly all of these classes were brought out in splendid shape, and the numbers of most classes far exceeded former years.

Jerseys.—Competition was keen in every class, and we are safe in saying that many of the young classes would have graced the Canadian National. H. S. Pipes & Son, of Amherst, N.S., carried off the bulk of individual prizes, the female championship and all progeny and herds. The famous old bull, Blue Blood, originally from B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, is largely responsible for their success. C. T. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.; R. Robertson and W. McMonagle, of Sussex, N. B., obtained a good share of the money, and certainly made a fine showing.

Guernseys.—Nowhere in Canada can be seen such a large showing of this valuable breed, which is rapidly increasing in the Maritime Provinces. Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., carried away the majority of prizes, closely followed by W. McMonagle, of Sussex, N. B., and H. W. Corning, of Chegoggin, N.S. John McDonald, of Shubenacadie, also had a fine herd. All were in splendid fit, and much credit is due these breeders, who are making this breed both popular and profitable.

Ayrshires.—Never before was competition keener in this breed. Easton Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., divided the money about evenly, while some younger breeders, Retson Bros., Truro, and J. McDonald, Shubenacadie, made them show to their limit. Archibald lifted the male championship,

while Parlee won the female. Herds went evenly to Parlee and Easton Bros. Many criticisms were expressed on the ringside at the judgment of Mr. Peer in some Ayrshire classes, many placings being exactly opposite to those of Mr. Stevenson at Fredericton. Having received what they considered scant justice at the hands of Mr. Peer in 1908, as indicated by subsequent placings at St. John and Sussex, McIntyre Bros. this year protested Mr. Peer before the judging. Naturally, it contributed nothing to their chances. The most severe disappointment was the aged-cow class, where their four-year-old, White Lady, so many times first since she was imported by R. R. Ness, though shown in fine bloom, secured only third.

Holsteins.—Logan Bros., of Amherst Pt., N.S., who made such a strong showing at Toronto in 1907, had their hands full in this class. Samuel Dickie, of Onslow, N.S.; J. D. Irving, Buctouche, and many younger exhibitors, all ran him closely. Here, again, the judge followed too closely the type of the breeds with which he is most intimate, namely, Jerseys. J. D. Irving won first on aged bulls and champion on the same, whilst all the Holstein men present claimed that Dickie deserved first in aged bulls, and Logan Bros. championship on the best two-year-old bull ever shown here. Dickie easily won female championship, but Logan Bros. had it all their own way in young stock and progeny and herds. This was an exceptional showing, and in many classes unexcelled at any fair in the Dominion. What is most needed is a man who is a breeder or buyer of one breed, and a separate judge for each breed.

BEEF CATTLE.

The showing of beef breeds was smaller than usual, but the quality unsurpassable.

Herefords were shown exclusively by W. W. Black, of Amherst, who also won everything in fat cattle.

Shorthorns brought out two veterans: C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., and R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B. The former breeder won easily all the progeny and herds, also female championship, but Snowball had a grand aged bull, champion male, and many splendid young cattle. We are sorry to see a smaller showing of this breed, though pleased to note that dairy herds are gaining rapidly, thus balancing the live stock to suit Maritime needs and conditions.

Devons brought out a splendid showing by C. G. and W. A. Pinkney, of Melbourne, the latter breeder carrying off a little better than half the money. This improved Devon is rapidly gaining favor in some districts, and very superior animals are shown. The importations by these breeders are of particularly good dual-purpose type, so called, and caused much comment.

Prof. H. S. Arkell most ably placed the ribbons in the beef breeds, as also in sheep and swine.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit easily surpassed former fairs, both in numbers and quality. Yorkshires were the popular breed, and certainly made a superior showing. Berkshires and Tamworths were next in evidence.

The bacon classes brought out a nice line, and were much superior to the fat-hog classes. Both judge and exhibitors expressed their satisfaction over the most important exhibit.

SHEEP.

The sheep barns were full and overflowing, and more room is needed for this important and rapidly increasing class of stock.

Leicesters were in strong evidence, and competition was keen. A. Boswell, Pownal, P. E. I., carried away the best money.

Lincolns were also good, the same breeder carrying away the majority of prizes.

Cotswolds are on the increase, and we are pleased to note the energy of two young breeders, H. W. Corning, of Chegoggin, N.S., and H. H. Churchill, of Yarmouth, N.S.

The medium-wool breeds, which are rightly so prominent and popular in our Maritime conditions, put up an excellent showing.

Awards in Shropshires, a most favored breed, were hotly contested by Logan Bros., Amherst, and G. L. Boswell, P. E. I. The former breeder won the best of the money, and carried away all the best prizes in medium-wool fat sheep.

Southdowns put up a grand exhibit. Cephas Nunn, of Winsloe Rd., P. E. I., took best money, but J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S., were close seconds in most classes, and easy first in young stock. Here, as in Shropshires, an opinion was expressed that these two breeds were judged rather too much according to the Oxford type.

Oxfords were in grand shape and numerous, J. E. Baker & Sons taking most of the best prizes, with good competition from B. Goodwin, of Bay Verte, and other younger breeders.

Hampshires, Cheviots and Dorsets were good, but not so numerous as other Downs. A full class of grades in all classes shows the intense in-

terest taken by the average farmer, and this is fully as important as the work of pure breeders.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses, on the whole, was about on the average.

Standard-bred horses brought out a good showing, and the young stock from the famous stallion, Achilles 2.154, was of particularly high standing.

The roadster class was full, and the awards of splendid quality, the matched pairs exceptionally so.

Ponies and general-purpose classes were not up to the average in any way, but the latter class might well be eliminated from all our prize-lists.

Heavy-draft horses put up a splendid showing, and drew forth much admiration from both judge and spectators.

Hackneys were of good quality, but lacked numbers. Roper Bros. easily won stallion championship, and R. A. Snowball the female sweepstakes.

Of the draft breeds, the Clydesdale was the only important one, and this breed has never been so well represented. Several questionable judgments were passed, though it is but fair to the judge to say that it was an exceptionally full class throughout, and that he knew none in the ring. P. S. Brown, Charlottetown, P. E. I., won first on aged stallions with Lord Darnley, but the ringside favorite was Baron Primrose, owned by R. S. Starr, of Port Williams, N.S., who received only third place, while Sorbie Boy, owned by H. C. Jewitt, of Fredericton, N. B., came second. The Brown horse also won championship. W. W. Black, of Amherst, easily won first on three-year-old stallions and second on yearlings and two-year-olds. R. A. Snowball secured first on two-year-olds, and R. S. Starr on yearlings. On mares, Logan Bros., Amherst Pt., N.S., won first in aged mares and female championship on the same. He also won first and second on yearlings, both imported in dam; also second and third on 1909 foals. R. S. Starr won handsily in three-year-old fillies and foals of 1909, also for stallion and three of his get.

The judging concluded in a heavy rain, which was disagreeable to all, but failed to decrease the enthusiasm. Dr. Reed placed the awards for horses.

On Saturday, October 2nd, the exhibition closed, and while attendance was only fair, in many ways it was distinctly the greatest show ever held in this Province. It is becoming more and more each year an educational fair, and more particularly an agricultural fair.

Perhaps it would hardly be fair to omit the excellence of the horse-racing, and the evidence of increasing speed in our younger horses, at the same time maintaining good size and quality.

The usefulness of this great exhibition is not of the past alone, but every indication points toward a progressive future.

BLUENOSE.

Eruca Sativa Again.

The first published report of the appearance of this mustard-like weed, Eruca Sativa, was in "The Farmer's Advocate" in 1907, based upon specimens sent by O. Pollard, of Elgin County, Ont. J. M. Macoun, of Ottawa, in October of the same year, reported specimens collected by Mr. Willing, in Saskatchewan. Mr. Groh also reported it from Preston, Waterloo County.

In all these cases its introduction was traced to sowings of lucerne (alfalfa) seed which, Mr. Willing said, in the Saskatchewan instances, had come from Russia.

Last week, a correspondent from Menie, Northumberland County, Ont., sends a specimen which he says was brought to his farm by lucerne sown last year.

To all appearances, this weed has the noxious qualities of the common wild mustard and the cadlock of the Maritime Provinces. From the former, which it closely resembles, it may be distinguished by its more branching habit and the purple veining of its yellowish petals. Its seed-pods are shorter, stouter, and more conspicuously beaked than are those of the common wild mustard.

It would be interesting to hear from Mr. Pollard or any other farmer who got an infection of this weed two years ago, whether it proves to have the pertinacity of which it was suspected. Knowledge based on experience with the plant might prove invaluable. There is no doubt that it found its way to a large number of farms, whose owners ought to be warned, if it is turning out to be as noxious as its signs indicated.

J. D.

Last year, the onion crop in the Scotland, Ont., district gave one of the best yields ever known there, one grower having an average of 600 bushels per acre. This year the yield will be but 30 or 40 per cent. of that of last year, or about 50 per cent. of an average crop.

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THE
TRADERS BANK
OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$ 6,350,000.
Total Assets, 34,000,000.

You will find it very convenient to have a **Joint Deposit Account** with the nearest Branch of the Traders Bank, in the names of yourself and your wife or son.

Then either could do the necessary banking when in town, depositing or withdrawing money on the one signature.

It would save you many a trip on busy days.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account.

THE BANK
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

74 Branches in Ontario. The Manager of the nearest would welcome your account. 70

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 4th, receipts numbered 47 cars, comprising 1,042 cattle, 7 hogs, 253 sheep, and 19 calves. Quality of cattle fair, trade quiet; nothing doing in exporters. In butchers' trade was steady. Picked cattle, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good loads, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$1.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; feeders of good quality, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; calves, \$3 to \$6.25; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.80. Hogs—Lower, \$8, fed and watered, and \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points, some dealers quoting still lower.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	232	154	386
Cattle	3,724	2,172	5,896
Hogs	4,401	2,223	6,624
Sheep	4,781	3,020	7,801
Calves	323	94	417
Horses	2	126	128

The quality of fat cattle on sale at the Union yards, as a rule, were far from being as good as usual, and at the City yards they were still worse. Trade was dull, with prices from 25c. to 50c. per cwt. lower, notwithstanding the fact that receipts were not as large as on the previous week.

Exporters—Export steers sold from \$4.75 to \$5.75; export heifers, \$5 to \$5.40; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers'—Prime picked heifers and steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; loads of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$4 to \$4.40; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade in stockers and feeders was not as brisk, with prices about steady, as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; best stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25; distillery bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts of milkers and springers were moderate, with prices about steady, at \$30 to \$65 each, the bulk going from \$40 to \$55.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves was light in comparison with the past markets. Prices were firm, at \$3 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts fairly large; trade fair, with prices about steady. The Swift Dressed Beef Co. have placed a buyer for sheep and lambs on the Union Stock-yards, who is paying good prices, as a rule. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts light. Dealers started out at the beginning of the week by quoting hogs, fed and watered at the market, at \$8.25, and \$8, f. o. b. cars at country points, and before the end of the week they were paying \$8.45 and \$8.20, f. o. b. cars at country points, and \$8.40, fed and watered at the market. The prospects are that hogs will not be much lower in price for some time, judging from drovers' reports of hogs being scarce all over Ontario.

Horses—Trade in horses at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, was not quite as brisk last week. Manager Smith reports receipts of 125 horses, with sales of 75, at unchanged quotations, as follows: Drafters, \$180 to \$220; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$190; expressers, \$180 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$160, with speeders as high as \$200 and \$225; serviceably sound, \$30 to \$75 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 mixed winter wheat, 96c. to 97c.; No. 2 white, 97c. to 98c., outside points. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c. to 99c. Rye—68c. to 69c. Peas—76c. to 77c. Barley—No. 2, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3 extra, 54c. to 55c.; No. 3, 51c. Oats—Ontario new oats, 36c. to 37c., outside points. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c. to 76c., track, Toronto. Buckwheat—55c. to 56c., at outside points. Flour—New-wheat Ontario patents, \$3.95 to \$4 bid, in buyers' sacks. Manitoba patents, firsts, \$5.60, seconds, \$5.10, strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50.

Straw—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50.

Bran—Car lots, in bags, \$22.

Shorts—Car lots, in bags, \$24, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts equal to demand. Choice grades about 1c. per pound dearer, while common and inferior are easy, at former quotations. Creamery pound rolls, 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 23c.; store lots, 19c.

Eggs—Market very firm, at 26c.

Cheese—Market about steady. Large, 13c.; twins, 13c.

Beans—Market quiet, at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for primes, and \$2.30 to \$2.40 for hand-picked.

Potatoes—Ontarios, in car lots, track, Toronto, 55c. to 60c.

Poultry—Receipts of live poultry were liberal. Wholesale prices for live weight: Turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 10c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 12c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; lamb skins, 60c. to 70c.; wool, washed, per lb., 22c. to 24c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c. to 14c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 17c. Raw furs, prices on application.

SEEDS.

On account of a good demand from the United States, alsike and red clover have advanced in price during the past few days.

The William Rennie Co. report prices as follows: Fancy alsike, \$6.60 to \$6.80 per bushel; No. 1 alsike, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, \$6.75 to \$7.25; timothy, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit have continued to be very large, especially apples, peaches, plums, pears, and grapes, which have been selling at low prices, as follows: Apples, 75c. to \$1.50 per barrel; crab apples, per basket, 15c. to 25c.; peaches, basket, 40c. to 65c.; pears, 25c. to 50c.; plums, 15c. to 35c.; tomatoes, 15c. to 20c.; grapes, 15c. to 30c.; cranberries, per barrel, \$9; cantaloupes, crate, 40c. to 60c.; beans, per basket, 20c. to 30c.; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c. to 85c.; celery, dozen, 30c. to 35c.; corn, dozen, 8c. to 10c.; cucumbers, basket, 20c. to 25c.; gherkins, \$1 to \$1.25 basket; Canadian onions, bushel, \$1; peppers, green, basket, 35c.; red peppers, 85c. per basket.

Montreal.

Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 25, amounted to 3,364 head, as against 4,512 head the previous week. Choice steers sold last week at 5c. to 5c. per lb., but the bulk of the trading in fine stock was at 4c. to 5c., while good stock ranged from 4c. to 4c., medium being 3c. to 4c., common at 2c. to 3c., and inferior, canners' stock, at as low as 1c. per lb. Sheep, a little lower, at 3c. per lb., and lambs 5c. to 5c. per lb. Calves scarce; prices from \$3 to \$5 for common, and \$6 to \$15 for fine. Hogs—8c. to 9c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses—Prices held about steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; old, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100, and choice carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions—Dressed hogs, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; demand good. Barrelled pork, \$28 to \$32 per barrel; plate beef, \$13.50 to \$14 per barrel. Pure lard, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; compound, 9c. to 10c. Bacon and hams, steady. Green bacon, 14c. per lb. for flanks, and 15c. to 15c. for long clear. Smoked breakfast bacon, 17c. to 18c. per lb.; Windsor backs, 18c.; Wiltshire sides, 18c., and spiced rolls, 16c. Smoked hams, 25 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; 18 to 25 lbs., 15c.; 10 to 18 lbs., 16c., and boneless, rolled, 17c. to 17c. per lb. Potatoes—50c. and 55c. per bag, carloads, track, Montreal, and turned over at a profit of 5c., same position.

Eggs—21c. to 22c., in the country, for straight-gathered, while No. 1 candled stock sold here at 24c., and selects at 27c.

Butter—Prices at 24c. in the Townships. Creamery, here, 25c. per lb. From this it ranged to 25c. Dairy butter about 19c. in a wholesale way, and 20c. to 21c. in a small way.

Cheese—Prices, 11c. to 11c. per lb. for Canadian cheese, and 11c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11c. for Quebecs.

Grain—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 43c. per bushel, carloads, store, Montreal. Other grades not quotable. No. 2 barley, 66c. to 67c.; Manitoba feed barley, 64c. to 65c., and buckwheat, 55c.

Flour—First patents, \$5.70; seconds, \$5.20, and strong bakers', \$5. Ontario patents, steady, at \$5.50, and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Feed—\$21 per ton for Manitoba bran; \$23 for shorts, and \$21 to \$22 for Ontario bran; \$22.50 to \$23.50 for middlings; \$33 to \$35 for pure grain mouille, and \$25 to \$27 for mixed mouille.

Hay—No. 1, Montreal, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10, and clover, \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides—Dealers paid 12c., 13c. and 14c. for beef hides, and 14c. and 16c. for country calf skins; sheep skins, 60c. to 70c. each; horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.25 each; rough tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb., and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle are lower, at 12c. to 13c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11c. to 11c. per lb.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00
Reserve, 5,000,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., 11 5-16c. Belleville, Ont., 11 1/2, 11 5-16c. and 11 7-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 1/4c. Vanleek Hill, Ont., 11 1/4c. Kingston, Ont., 11 1/4c. to 11 5-16c. Winchester, Ont., 11 1/4c. Woodstock, Ont., 11c. bid. Madoc, Ont., 11 5-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 11 5-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11 1/4c. Picton, Ont., 11 7-16c. and 11 1/4c. Perth, Ont., 11 5-16c. and 11 1/4c. Brantford, Ont., 11 1/4c., 11 5-16c.; twins, 11 1/4c. Iroquois, Ont., 11 5-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11c. Victoriaville, Que., 10 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Hogs—Choice heavy, \$8.30 to \$8.40; butchers', \$8.25 to \$8.40; light mixed, \$7.80 to \$8.10; choice light, \$8.10 to \$8.20; packing, \$8 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$7.95 to \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.50; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.60.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.

Veals—\$6 to \$10.

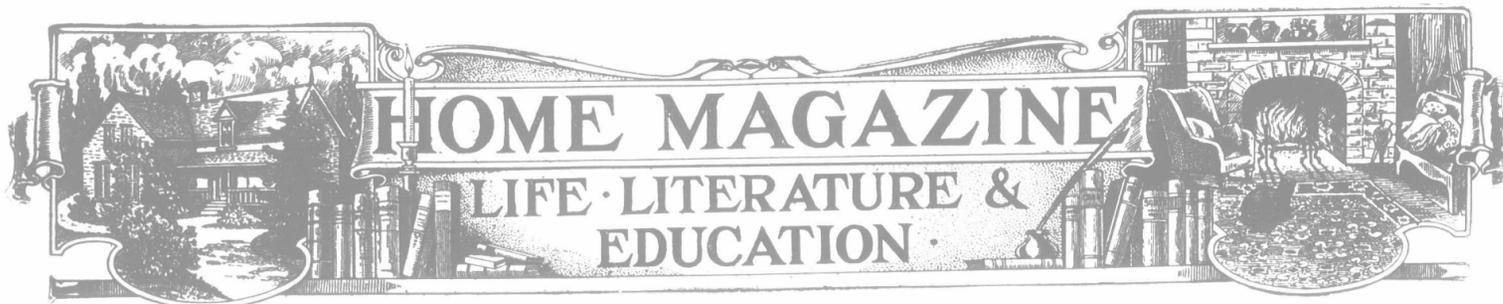
Hogs—Heavy, \$8.45 to \$8.55; mixed, \$8.25 to \$8.50; pigs, \$6.75 to \$7.40; roughs, \$7.20 to \$7.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.15; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75; Canada lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.50.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, of Living Springs, Ont., near Fergus, in ordering a change in their advertisement of Oxford Down sheep, write: "We are having a very successful season's trade so far. We have sold several rams and ewes, the demand for both being very encouraging. We are still offering some splendid types of yearling rams for flock-headers or fall-show purposes. We also have a limited number of two-shear ewes for sale at tempting prices, considering quality and breeding. Interested parties should visit our flock to get the best selections. Satisfaction is assured."

IT SETTLED ITSELF.

"Well, Brown, you know I'm going to be married next week!"
 "So I hear. Let me congratulate you, old man."
 "That's all right. Now, what I want is a little advice."
 "What is it?"
 "You see, you've been married quite a while, and I want to know what to call my mother-in-law."
 "Don't call her. Just keep on bluffing."
 "You know what I mean. I have to address her sometimes to attract her attention. I don't know her very well, and maybe she wouldn't like to have me call her 'mother,' and I'd hate to call her 'Mrs. De Pimlico.' How'd you work it?"
 "Oh, easy enough. Let me see, the first year I called her 'Say,' principally, but after that I got along all right. Things kind of shaped themselves."
 "Why, what did you call her after that?"
 "Grandma."



Commander Peary asserts positively that he is the only white man who has ever reached the North Pole, and that within six months he shall have produced evidence to substantiate his story. At the same time, public sympathy is veering rapidly in favor of Dr. Cook. In the first place, Peary's own accounts of the northern regions, especially of the existence of a sea at and about the Pole, corroborate the very points in Dr. Cook's story which were at first looked upon with the most doubt. In the second, it is now known that among those who have expressed confidence in Dr. Cook are such eminent explorers as Nansen, Shackleton, Sverdrup and Amundsen. In the third, Dr. Cook's own manly and upright bearing have been to a great degree convincing. The public is quick to recognize manliness and magnanimity, and these the hitherto less illustrious explorer has assuredly shown from the very beginning of this unfortunate altercation.

The fact that Commander Peary, in his final dash for the Pole, allowed no one to accompany him, except a negro and four Eskimos, can but impress, as has often been impressed before, the lamentable conclusion that a man, great in courage and persistence, may often be an essentially small man at heart. As the New York Evening Journal strikingly remarks: "Unfortunately, Peary has not left open any question as to his keen craving for personal and isolated glory. His own account of his adventure makes it plain that he could not tolerate the sharing of an achievement even with men who had risked their lives to make his success possible."

At the present juncture, it is impossible to foretell the issue of the struggle, but until Commander Peary shall have proved incontrovertibly his assertion that Dr. Cook has "hurled a gold-brick at the public," it is safe to say that that same public will continue to hope that Dr. Cook shall prove to be the first white man at the Pole.

WHAT SOME OTHER PUBLICATIONS ARE SAYING ABOUT IT.

"Common fairness imposes the obligation to treat the claims of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary with the utmost impartiality, and to await the submission of their proofs before

uttering judgment on them."—Toronto Globe.

"Perhaps when Cook and Peary meet they may agree to go halves on the Pole. If they did, the rest of us would be saved a lot of trouble."—Toronto News.

"Peary has lost many friends, if not believers, while Cook has gained many sympathizers."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"If he has any left, Dr. Cook might give Peary a gumbrop."—Houston Chronicle.

"There isn't much left for us to discover now except tariff revision."—Baltimore Sun.

"Never before was there such a hot argument about so cold a subject."—Wall Street Journal.

"It will be best to have the South Pole discovered by one man at a time."—Indianapolis Star.

"There is glory enough for two, perhaps; but will there be lecture receipts enough for two?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Christiania, Sept. 8.—At a late hour to-night Walter Wellman conceded everything."—New York Evening Mail.

Both Cook and Peary will partake of the banquet first, and submit proofs afterward. The wisest way."—Indianapolis Star.

"Of course, some allowance for environment will have to be made for heated language issuing from a ship named Roosevelt."—New York World.

"It remains to be learned, also, whether the public libraries will put the new polar books in the fiction department."—New York Evening Mail.

"England is raising \$200,000 to send Captain Scott to the South Pole. About \$183,000 of that had better be used to get a good umpire."—Washington Times.

"What a pity—or what a blessing—that Mr. Roosevelt is not here to grapple with that north-polar dispute, and shake the daylight out of it!"—Chicago Tribune.

"When Peary telegraphed to a clipping agency to 'Clip all editorials, illustrations, cartoons and jokes on my work, and hold till further instructions,' did he consider what the storehouse charges would be were the order literally complied with?"—Boston Transcript.

"In other words, Peary does not admit that his goose had been cooked."—Knoxville Sentinel.

"A revision of the map of the world upward seems to be required."—Omaha World-Herald.

"The forthcoming Cook-book will deal with little less than ices."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Battle Harbor is appropriately named as a port for Arctic explorers."—New York Tribune.

"The hammers that nailed the flag to the Pole are still working overtime."—Atlanta Constitution.

"There may be lecture-money ahead for Etukishook and Ahwelsch, also."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"It will never do to tell Young America that there is only room at the top for one man."—Atlanta Constitution.

"The Roosevelt, with a speed of only five or six knots an hour, is not living up to the family reputation."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Monrovia, Cal., has passed an official resolution that Cook discov-

Mr. A. M. Fleming and His Work.

It was in the Art Gallery, at Toronto Exhibition. The usual crowds were sauntering through, some interestedly following picture after picture; catalogue in hand, others critically pointing out the merits or otherwise of this production or that, and yet others passing carelessly through, as though these pictures, hanging everywhere about, did not represent so much soul and aspiration and talent, rather than mere canvas and paint. In the midst of the crowd two farmers were observed disgustedly making way, and presently one of them was overheard to remark, "Let us get out of here!" He was a little man, and one dared to hope that his disgust was due to his inability to see over the heads of

the sight-seers, rather than his lack of appreciation of works of art. For why should not farmers be interested in cultural subjects, as well as in cattle and horses, and grain, and gold? Indeed, we hope the day is fast nearing when the wealthier of our farmers will be especially interested in art and kindred subjects, for personal as well as for general reasons, and when the buying of a picture for the adornment of the home, or the filling up of a case for books, will be quite as important a matter as the building of a silo or the buying of a new binder. The mind is, after all, the man, and how can it grow if starved of the food that it needs?

The purpose of this article is not, however, to discuss the general merits of the pictures at the Exhibition, or of art in general, but rather to give a few especial notes in regard to an artist whose works are attracting more and more attention each year at the big Toronto Fair, and elsewhere—Mr. A. M. Fleming, of Chatham, Ont.

There is something about this artist's work that attracts the people. Artists of the new schools may rave over a few strong splashes of color thrown on, as it were, with a white-wash brush, in accordance with some of the ideals of the impressionists, but "the people" hover beside the soft purples and browns and blues of Mr. Fleming's canvases, and are not at all displeased if a few traces of almost photographic fidelity to nature appear here and there. They



Mr. A. M. Fleming, Chatham. Engaged on his painting, "The Crab-catchers."

ered the Pole. The incident is now closed."—New York American.

Dr. Cook continues to survey the jackpot with the unassuming confidence of a man who holds four aces before the draw."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Probably it is better for the census returns next year that the Cook and Peary parties did not meet in the frozen North."—Indianapolis Star.

"The state of public opinion on the controversy over the North-pole discovery is partly illustrated by an incident at Fort Worth, Tex., where a Cook man whipped a Peary man, and was arrested by a neutral policeman."—New York World.



"The Crab-catchers."

Exhibited at the O. S. A., 1909, and purchased by the Ontario Government.



"When the Dew Begins to Fall."

Kent County Lowlands. One of Mr. Fleming's latest canvases.



"A Wet Autumn, Kent County."



"Morning Mists in the Waning of the Year."
Purchased by Earl Grey.

recognize in these pictures something that they have seen and felt, and they realize that, whereas the more dashing "dauby" pieces may look well on the walls of the public art gallery, where the requisite distance may be attained, these more-perfectly-worked-out landscapes are better for the home. Accordingly, it is not surprising, each year, to find one of Mr. Fleming's pictures marked SOLD, nor to hear, frequently, a pleased "Oh, here is one of Mr. Fleming's pictures!" as though in recognition of an old friend. Indeed, there is something intensely individual about this artist's work. It is not hard to recognize it at first sight, after the merest acquaintance with it, and to many it has become something to look for on the walls of the Art Gallery at the C. N. E.

In regard to the paintings of which reproductions are given in to-day's issue, Mr. Fleming has, at our request, supplied some information.

The "Crab-catchers" is the most recent of the productions, and was painted off the Banffshire coast, at the little village of Whitehill. It depicts a method practiced by Scotch fisher-boys in capturing the small crab used for bait for fishing (chiefly for haddock). They make fast a bait, composed usually of refuse of fish, in the center of a bundle of seaweed, then tie all securely to a bit of small rope. They then repeatedly cast this bait in the shallow water, usually at low tide, pausing for a few minutes to allow the crabs to get hold of it, and finally, with a sudden pull, land the crabs on the rocks.

"Sunset After Rain" is a typical bit of Kent County landscape, painted from original sketches at a spot two miles west of Chatham, on the old Indian creek, familiar to all Chathamites.

"In the Haunts of the Black Bear" was painted on the spot in Northern Parry Sound district, and is a sample of the roughest scenery in the Province. It was painted a year ago,

in the heart of autumn, and is now owned by a Mr. Castle, of Toronto.

"In Kent County Lowlands" depicts a familiar scene just west of Chatham, painted in the rainy season, and represents the last vestiges of a once dense forest of the lowlands. This picture has been purchased by the Chatham Club.

"Morning Mists in the Waning of the Year," purchased at the O. S. A. last winter by His Excellency Earl Grey, is a typical Canadian woodland scene, whose inspiration was a point three miles west of Chatham.

Mr. Fleming was born at Chatham, which is still home to him, although he spends a portion of each summer in other sketching fields. While he was still an infant, however, his parents moved to the country, and here sixteen years of his life were spent. "I am not sorry to say," he remarks, "that I am a farmer's son." He recognizes that in those years came the early impression of the real charm in Nature, and the habit of studying her in her every mood, which has stood him in such good stead. In his own words: "I study everything that I come in contact with in Nature. The sun, the atmosphere, the dreams of twilight, the freshness and sparkling dew of the dawn of day—these will live and last to the end."

In 1895, Mr. Fleming entered upon his academical training in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, where he received every encouragement that a pupil could desire. Since then he has devoted himself persistently to art, touring the Atlantic coast, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy and Holland, as well as Canada, for subjects, inspiration and instruction, but his affections have been by no means alienated from home by this foreign travel. "We have a lovely country," he says, "particularly our home Province of Ontario. Its rural picturesque qualities cannot be surpassed elsewhere in the world, al-

though it has not so many of the quaint charms of the British Isles."

For some time he studied at the Royal Academy, London, and among the national collections of Britain; but he has emerged with the best ideal of art, that it must represent no school, but individual or cosmopolitan feeling. "I learned, to my own satisfaction," he concludes, "that an artist must depend upon his own impression of things picturesque, and then his own personality will have every opportunity to develop. To depend on the methods of other men's pictures merely leads a man to be a copyist. I cannot picture the beauties of nature as other artists see them, but as I see them myself."

Last year Mr. Fleming again returned to Scotland, and spent the summer studying Scottish Art, which he very much admires, and sketching along the coast, especially near some of the old smuggling towns.

This summer he spent two months in the northern districts of our own country. The results of this trip will be shown later.

Mr. Fleming exhibits in all the important places in the Dominion, is a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, an exhibitor at the Royal Canadian Academy, the Montreal Art Association, etc., but he always chooses to live either in Chatham or in some small place, believing that an artist should live as near the country as possible. Like the majority of artists, he has never regretted his choice of a profession, and is absolutely happy in his work.

And recognition is coming to him rapidly. Year by year his interpretations are attracting more and more attention, and there is every reason to hope that he is destined to stand, before long, as an artist of more than national reputation. Already he has found ready sale for many of his canvases across the water, a rather unique experience for a colonial.

Canada should give every encouragement to such men. They advertise her more than she is aware, and

they take their place among the great educators of her people.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

We Should Not Throw Stones.

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth.—Rom. xiv. 4.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—S. Matt. vii. 1, 2.

What matter if your brother man Does not the things he ought to do. Or that you think he ought? He may Be thinking just the same of you. Judge not."

The habit of censoring other people is not by any means a new thing. We find it very strongly forbidden in many parts of Scripture, but it is a bad habit that is very hard to kill. St. Paul, in the second chapter of his letter to the Roman Church, declares that one who sits in judgment on another is "inexcusable," condemning himself, because he does the same things that he condemns in another. Our Lord also warns us that our harsh judgment of our fellows is sure to react heavily on ourselves. We have found this out by sad experience, and yet—don't we all climb sometimes into the judgment-seat and look down in pity or stern condemnation on our brothers and sisters?

What right have we to judge another man's servant? Surely we have only the right to stand humbly beside him, pleading with him the hope of forgiveness through Christ's atonement, before the judgment-seat of God.

The other day I had the privilege of speaking to a number of women in the jail—the great privilege and joy of reminding them that Christ was with them in their sad imprisonment, that even there they could say with Jacob: "Surely the LORD is in this place"



"Sunset After Rain."

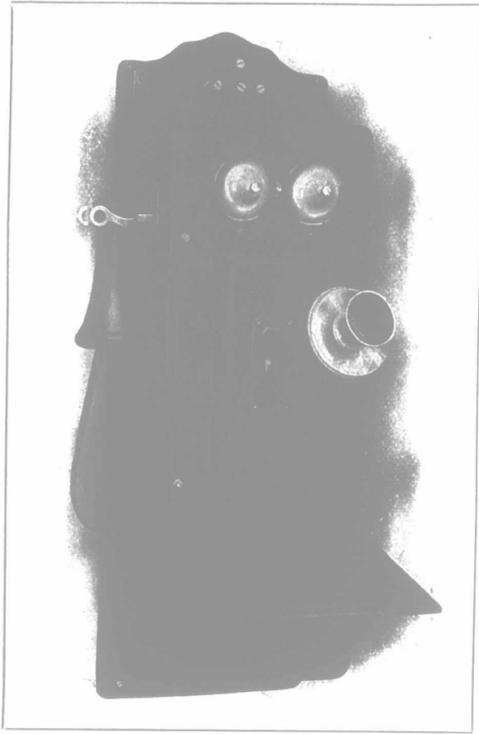
Exhibited at the C. N. E., 1908, and purchased by the City of Toronto. This picture now hangs in the City Hall.



"In the Haunts of the Black Bear."

Northern Ontario Scene, north of Parry Sound.

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"This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

As I walked home, I thought that if I had been placed in their circumstances, with their hereditary influences and training, I might also have been shut within prison walls. Certainly I did not feel any right to condemn them. But, though it is easy to think kindly of people who live outside the sphere of everyday life, it is not so easy to be just and tender in our opinions of our relations and neighbors. We are very quick to see excuses for our own sins—even when we are willing to admit that we have committed any wrong—but when we discuss the faults of our neighbors, dragging their shortcomings pitilessly into the light, we seldom mention the extenuating circumstances which we are quick to recognize in our own case.

I am afraid we pay little heed to our Lord's solemn warning: "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again." And yet we know that His words are true, even as regards human judgment. Those who are most severe and uncharitable in their judgment of others, are in their turn judged mercilessly by the world, while the few individuals who are never known to drag to the light the faults of their neighbors, may safely trust their own name and reputation in the hands of their acquaintances. If we take pleasure in raking up and discussing all the worst things that can be discovered or imagined about the people who have the misfortune to be acquainted with us, then we may feel pretty certain that our own character and doings are being examined with a searchlight and a microscope. Are we quite spotless ourselves?

There is a remarkable story told in the first eleven verses of the eighth chapter of St. John's Gospel.

Bible students say that most of the ancient authorities omit it entirely, and even those MSS. which contain it vary much from each other. And yet it must surely be a true story, for it is so marvellously true to life. A group of respectable men are ready to throw stones at a sinful woman, in strict adherence to the stern Law of Moses. Knowing our Lord's tender mercy towards the weak and fallen, and eager to bring Him into open opposition to the Law, they asked whether He considers them justified in their severity. At first He refuses to enter into the discussion at all, but when silence is no longer reasonable, He stands erect-looking, we may be sure, straight into the hearts of the self-made judges—and sends His searching probe straight home: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

It is enough. Not one stone is thrown, but the accusers—with their minds turned sadly on their own shortcomings—slip quietly out, glad to escape, and forgetting about their prisoner.

If we remembered that Christ never fails to be a Silent Listener to every conversation, perhaps we might be less hasty in our harsh judgment and less unkind in our petty gossip. He may be saying to us, as we condemn others for selfishness, miserliness, extravagance, or pride: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

We cannot judge anyone with perfect justice, because we don't know how great the temptation has been to evil, nor how hard the sinner may have battled against it.

"You cannot read your brother's mind; You cannot know the why and where; But there is one that knoweth all, So leave it to His love and care."

Judge not."

There is a quaint old legend which describes three travellers each carrying two sacks, one hanging behind the back and one slung in front. The first traveller shoved all the kind and good actions done by his neighbors into the sack that was behind his back. Here they were out of his sight and very soon forgotten. In the front sack he carefully placed all the faults of his relations and acquaintances. These were never forgotten, for they were examined every day and shown to everybody. One day he met the second traveller, who also carried two sacks, and he gave the front one a friendly poke.

"Don't do that!" exclaimed Number Two. "You'll spoil all my good things."

"What good things?" asked Number One.

"I keep all my good deeds in front of me, so that I can see them," said Number Two. "Here is the large piece of silver I put in the plate last Sunday, here are the clothes I gave to the beggar, the smile I gave to my wife, and—"

"What's in the sack behind you?" asked the first traveller, who soon grew bored with this autobiography.

"Tut, tut," said Number Two, "there's nothing there worth mentioning. That sack only holds my little slips and mistakes."

"It seems to me that the sack of mistakes is far heavier than the sack of virtues," said Number One, who—like the rest of us—was more quick to observe things which the owner tried to hide.

Number Two was indignant because any notice was taken of the slips which he naturally expected the world to forget or forgive as easily as he himself had done.

Just then the third traveller came up and was asked what his sacks contained.

"This sack in front," he said, "is full of the good deeds of other people. It is very full, but it is not troublesome to carry; for, like the sails of a ship, it helps me on the way. The sack behind has a big hole in the bottom, so if I hear any slander or ill-natured gossip I toss it in there. It soon falls through the hole and is lost and forgotten, so I have no weight to drag me backwards."

Number Three had forgotten himself entirely, obeying St. Paul's command: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

Why do we take pleasure in talking about people's faults behind their backs? Blackening the reputation of another person does nothing to whiten our own, neither does it prove that we are superior to the one we are judging so uncharitably. On the contrary, even while we are eagerly discussing the latest spicy bit of scandal with a congenial companion, he—or she—is quietly and almost unconsciously disapproving of us for mentioning it so unnecessarily. We gain nothing but a sense of shame that again our unruly tongues have run away in unbridled fashion. Perhaps we ask God's forgiveness in real penitence—but can that stop the scandal which we have let out on its way?

"Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead."

But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

But the trouble lies deeper than words. The tongue may be an "unruly member," but it is not a real cure for the sin of judging to simply bridle the tongue. We must guard the spring at its source—the heart. Love is the only real cure. If we exult over the failures of our brothers and sisters, then it is very plain that our love for them is very poor. If we really love their Elder Brother, we cannot fail to be disappointed when they slip and fall. If we remember our own many sins, we shall be ashamed to cast a stone at another sinner. It is very strange that any of us can dare to climb a pillar of conscious virtue and look down on our neighbors. To talk as if we were so much better than they are, seems rather conceited, to say the least of it. Perhaps in God's sight, and even in the judgment of the world, we may be far beneath the level of the person we are looking down on.

Once a proud Pharisee considered that a sinful woman was not fit to touch a Guest of his—a Guest to Whom he had not taken the trouble to show the usual acts of courteous hospitality—and he was told that the despised outcast was forgiven her "many sins" because she "loved much." He had shown no sign of love to God or man, and was given no assurance that his sins—which did not trouble him very much—were forgiven.

May God keep us all from helping to push down our brothers! How sad if we should ever have to say:

"Because, professing His dear Name
Whose love is infinitely great,
My tongue will even friends defame,
And flashing eyes oft tell of fate,—
Alas, alas, that some, through me,
May, hopeless, face eternity!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb. (The William Weld Co., London, Ont. Price, \$100.)

Miss Farncomb has read widely, thought

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highly and felt deeply. You know it as you turn over these pages on the vision beautiful. They are meditations on the invisible things of the spiritual life, and show the same insight, warmth of sympathy, and attractive illustration as are found in the works of Frances Ridley Havergal. Indeed, our author is more practical than the Englishwoman, and more than once explains how right thinking depends, to a large extent, on healthful physical conditions.

Miss Farncomb is a sister of the Rev. Canon Farncomb, of Toronto, and was educated at the Bishop Strachan school.

Composed by a Shut-in, "Lankshire Lass."

(Sing to tune of "Alas! and Did My Saviour Bleed." Common metre.)

One morning as I suffering lay,

Jesus appeared to me.

And in the vision that I saw,

What glory did I see.

For Jesus stood near, so close by.

And looked at me and smiled.

I heard His sweet voice gently say,

"Wait yet a little while."

So I am waiting patiently

His voice again to hear.

To call me from this earth below

To be with Jesus there.

FIRST CHORUS.

Only one step I see before,

One is enough for me.

In Jesus' love I am secure.

Oh, may I faithful be!

So often I am all alone,

No earthly friends right near.

And in those lonesome times I feel

Jesus more near and dear.

Oh, what joy would earth have for me

Without my Saviour here?

For He knows every pain and grief,

And drives away all fear.

Help me to let my light so shine.

So others see each day.

What peace there is and lasting joy.

By trusting all the way.

With the Flowers.

Re Easter Lily.

Mr. Walter Warner, Woodstock, writes as follows:

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Reading in the columns of your valuable magazine of Sept. 9th, an account of the method of raising the Easter lily, I would like to ask your numerous readers, through the same, if they ever knew the Easter lily to bloom twice within six months. The last week in April I was given six Easter lilies in pots, just done blooming. I cut the stalks down to within two inches of the bulb, and planted them ten inches deep in good, rich soil, on the north side of a cedar hedge. Five of them grew and came into bloom within five months of date of planting. Three of the blooms are now to be seen (Sept. 26th) in the window of the Sentinel-Review newspaper office in Woodstock. I had to develop the flowers in water in the house, the nights being too cold for them out of doors.

Insect on Fuchsia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed, find leaves from a fuchsia. Kindly explain what insect they are, and how to get rid of them. I have tried smoking, and washing with suds, but cannot get rid of them. Also tell how and when to make good sauerkraut.

SUBSCRIBER.

The insects on your plant, which were very much dried up when they reached us, appear to be "mealy bugs," a very common enemy of the fuchsia.

To dislodge them, Eben Rexford, a noted floriculturist, advises spraying very thoroughly with a solution of fir tree oil soap, an ounce to every gallon of hot water.

If the fir-tree oil soap cannot be readily obtained, use a solution of Ivory soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the pailful of water, inverting the plant in it again and again, until every part of the leaves and stems is wet. Forcible spraying with the solution will answer as well. Repeat treatment frequently.

If only a few bugs appear, touching each with a small brush dipped in alcohol will prove effective.

For question re sauerkraut, refer to Ingle Nook.

The Beaver Circle.

The Last Competition.

At last the "Berry Picking" essay papers have been examined, and the prize has gone to Elizabeth Wilson, Lucknow, Ont. When you read her composition you will notice, I am sure, that she managed to get a good deal more out of her berry-picking trip than just berries. She noticed the hawks and the bees (but I dare say, the most of us would have paid attention to the latter), and managed to pack a little bit of fun in at dinner time, too.

Did you ever hear of old Isak Walton? He lived a long time ago, and was very fond of going fishing. But do you suppose he got nothing but fish on his trips? Bless you, he got all sorts of things, lessons about the trees, and clouds, and grasses, and about the way the fish and other things live. He kept his eyes open, you see, and nothing missed him; and finally he wrote a book telling about it all, and this book, "The Compleat Angler" (notice how queerly "complete" was spelled in those times), is read to the present day.

We should try likewise to keep our eyes open on our little trips—fishing, or berry-picking, or going for the cows; and we can do it without losing time, either. If we don't, we will lose a great deal of pleasure and interest, and are likely to grow up unobservant.

But now I must stop and leave room for Elizabeth's composition. I may just pause to say that the next best compositions, although scarcely good enough for a prize, were sent in by Harold Ferrier, Luella Killough, Jessie Swanton, and Vera Perdue.

The prize for drawing has been sent to Luella Killough (age 11), Auburn, Ont.

Prize Composition.

"BERRY PICKING."

One bright July morn, as mother and I were finishing the morning work, there came a rap at the dining-room door. On going to the door, I was rather surprised to find a friend of ours standing there, as she afterwards expressed it, "in berry-picking garb." Mother and I had no idea that the berries were ripe so soon, but our friend, whom I shall call Miss M., knew of a place where they got ripe very early.

Miss M. brought several friends along with her. They put their horses in our stable, and when we started there were seven of us. We had to walk across one hundred acres to get to the berry-patch.

Miss M. had to give salt to the cattle, so I waited for her. While I was waiting, my attention was drawn, by the noise of the mother birds, to an old hawk which was flying away with a small bird in its claws. The poor old birds were trying to save the little one. But I do not know how they succeeded, as they all flew down behind a hill, and I could not see them any longer.

We then went on our way towards the berry-patch. After crossing a creek on stones, we had to climb a small hill, and there was the patch, "just red" with lovely large berries. The day was not very hot, so we were able to pick in peace, both from the heat and mosquitoes.

Miss M. and I were picking near a large stump, when we suddenly heard a buzzing noise which drew our attention to a bee's nest. We soon got out of there, thankful to have escaped the horrid little creatures.

As the 12-o'clock whistles blew, the familiar berry-patch dinner call was heard. "Come to dinner! Supper is ready! Breakfast is on the table!" So we started from all sides of the berry-patch to the two large maple trees where we had left our pails and dinners.

When we arrived the dinners were mixed, and then the good time began, for every person was duty bound to tell a comical story or go without any dinner. When we had finished our dinner, we rested until we heard the whistles blow for 1.

It was not long after this till we had all our dishes full, even the sealer we brought our drink in, then we started for home, arriving there near 3, all ready for the hot dinner which was waiting for us, and pleased with the amount of berries we had succeeded in getting.

ELIZABETH WILSON
Lucknow, Ont.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—One sunny morning my sister and myself went out to pick berries. We had not been out long when I noticed a patch of wild honeysuckle. I tried to pull up one, and was delighted to find that it came up so easily. Grandpa, who was standing near, said that it would soon wither, so you may be sure I lost no time in getting home.

Well, I will try to tell you what I found out about it. I found it in moist soil beside a fence. It grew to about 33 inches in height. The root, consisting of several short, round, red-looking rootlets, clustered with fine, hair-like fibres. About every six inches on the stalk there were joints or swellings. The leaves were somewhat like those of the tame honeysuckle, only they were not jagged and were of a darker green. The flower was yellow and somewhat bell-shaped, having brown dots on the inside.

I will close, wishing the Circle success. VERA PERDUE (age 11).
Massie P. O., Ont.

Our Game Corner.

What about carrying on a "Game Corner" for a while? Here are two good games. Have you any others that have not been given here before?

The Game of Trades.

Each player must choose a trade and pretend to be working at it. For instance, if he is a tailor, he must pretend to sew or iron, if a blacksmith, to hammer, and so on. One is the king, and he, too, chooses a trade. Every one works away as hard as he can until the king suddenly gives up his trade and takes up that of someone else. Then all must stop, except the one whose business the king has taken, and he must start with the king's work. The two go on until the king chooses to go back to his own trade, when all begin working again. Anyone who fails to cease working or to begin again at the right time must pay a forfeit.

A somewhat more elaborate and livelier game of trades is played by each boy in the party choosing a trade which he is supposed to be carrying on.

The leader must invent a story and, standing in the middle, must tell it to the company. He must manage to bring in a number of names of trades or businesses, and whenever a trade is mentioned, the person who presents it must instantly name some article in the shop.

Our Junior Beavers.

Fellow Travellers.

I travelled on the train, one day,
Across the way there sat
A dainty little midget
With a pretty, fluffy hat.
Her cheeks were plump and rosy,
And her eyes were very blue,
And as for her behavior,
It was good enough for two.

In fact, you'll be surprised to hear,
As I was, then, to see
How far superior a child
Can to her elders be.
"The lady" who was with her
In whining tones was heard—
But I did not hear Miss Midget
Speak a single fretful word.

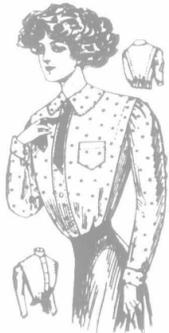
"The lady" wanted cookies, then
She had to have a drink,
She didn't give the passengers
A minute's time to think.
While little Rosy (cheeks just sat
And smiled across at us,
"The lady" squirmed and wriggled round,
And made a constant fuss.

So next time I go travelling,
As happen soon I may,
I hope that only one of them
Will be abroad that day!
And if a fairy asks me which,
I'll tell the little elf,
I much prefer Louise's doll—
To Miss Louise herself.

—St. Nicholas.

"Say," a boy yelled in to the proprietor of a store in a prohibition town, "the express agent says for you to send down for that package of Daily Tribunes right away, 'cause they're leakin'!"

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6398 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 34 to 44 bust.



6411 Girl's Dress,
4 to 10 years.



6418 Girl's Dress,
4 to 10 years.

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.

The Roundabout Club

Re "Gowans."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—There is an article in a recent "Advocate" entitled, "To Mine Enemy." Ox-eyed daisies are the enemy referred to, and the writer has sized them up pretty well, but in my humble opinion he makes a mistake in comparing them with gowans. He quotes the lines, "We twa hae ran about the braes, and pu'd the gowans fine," and seems to think that the ox-eyed daisies are the gowans referred to, whereas it is the common little field daisy that is meant, the one that Burns wrote about when he was out plowing in April, 1786. He turned one down with the plow and said:

The Washboard Ruins Clothes

Take a new shirt. Soil it well! Then soap it, and rub the stains out of it on a Washboard.

Do this six times. Then look at the hems, collar and cuff edges and the button holes closely.

You'll find them all badly frayed, ripped, thinned, worn out more than from three months' hard, steady use.

Half the life of the garment gone—eaten up by the Washboard.

Shirt cost a dollar, say—washboard takes 50 cents of wear out of it—you get what's left.

Why don't you cut out the Washboard? Use a "1900 Gravity" instead. It drives the water through the clothes like a force pump. It takes out all the stains, in half the time, without wearing a single thread, or cracking a button.

No rubbing, scrubbing, wearing nor tearing the clothes against a hard metal Washboard. That costs twice as much for hard work, and wears out twice as many clothes in a year.

Try the "1900 Gravity" for four washings! Won't cost you a cent to try it, either. You write to me for a "1900 Gravity" and I'll send it to any reliable person without a cent of deposit, or a cent of risk on their part.

I'll pay the freight, too, so that you may test my offer entirely at my expense. Use it a month, free of charge.

If you like it then you may keep it. If you don't like it, send it back to me, at my expense.

If you keep it you pay for it out of the work and the wear it saves you—at, say, 50 cents a week. Remember, it washes clothes in half the time they can be washed by hand, and it does this by simply driving soapy water swiftly through their threads.

It works like a spinning-top, and it runs as easy as a sewing machine.

Even a child ten years old can wash with it as easily as a strong woman. You may prove this for yourself, and at my expense.

I'll send the "1900 Gravity" free for a month anywhere, so you can prove it without risking a penny.

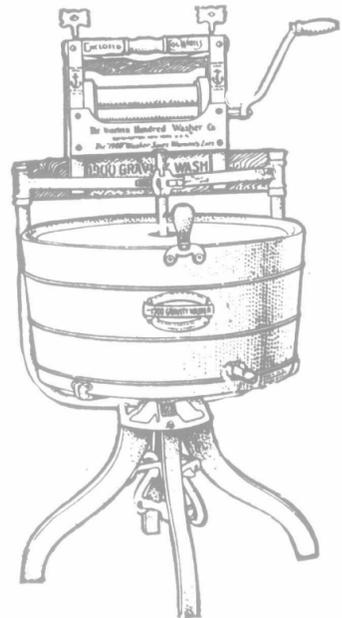
I'll take it back then, if you think you can get along without it. And I'll pay the freight both ways out of my own pocket.

How could I make a cent out of that deal if the "1900 Gravity" wouldn't actually wash clothes in half the time with half the wear and do all that I say it will?

Write to me to-day for particulars. If you say so, I'll send on the machine for a month, so that you can be using it in a week or ten days.

More than 200,000 people are now using our "1900 Gravity" Washers. Write to-day to me, personally, F. A. X. BACH, Manager The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements are made for these districts. 1912



The Economy of Duchess Children's Dresses

A mother never bestowed more care and attention to details, in making garments for girls, than will be found in "Duchess" Brand Children's Dresses.

They are dainty and stylish—beautifully made throughout—in Tweed, Serge, Cashmere and other fine fabrics—and they cost no more than the bare materials would cost in any reliable store. Every garment guaranteed by maker and dealer.

Save yourself so much home sewing. Ask your dealer to show you the "Duchess" line. If he does not handle them, write

DUNLAP MANUFACTURING CO. . . . MONTREAL

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!

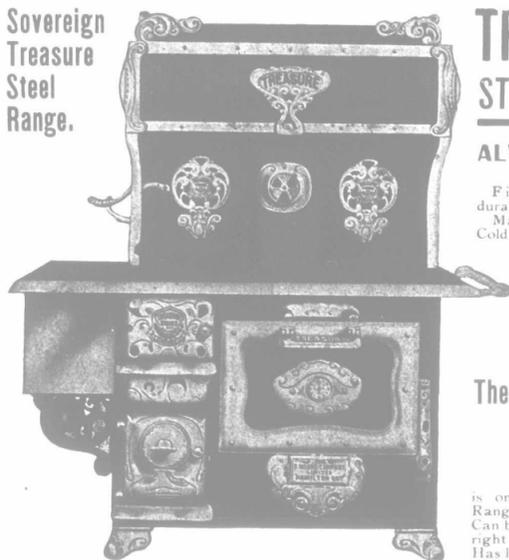
MY NEW IMPORTATION OF

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. Phone connection. T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

Sovereign
Treasure
Steel
Range.



TREASURE
STEEL RANGES

ALWAYS PLEASE

Finest in construction, durability and finish. Made of the very best Cold Rolled Wellsville Polished Steel, which requires no blacking. Castings made exclusively of high-grade No. 1 Pig Iron.

The Sovereign
Treasure

is one of the best Steel Ranges to be had in Canada. Can be furnished with either right or left hand reservoir. Has lift-off nickel edges.

Notice the handy "TREASURE" way to broil, toast, or fix the fire. Every "TREASURE" Stove or Range is accompanied by the Company's guarantee.

THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA.

The Harvesting Finished

It is now time to clear your lands of the stumps and boulders which have been an eyesore to you for so long. This work can be easily done by using

STUMPING POWDER

MANUFACTURED BY

Hamilton Powder Co.

A recent letter received from Maple Stock Farm, Paris, Ont.:

August 21, 1909.

Hamilton Powder Company, Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—Please send me a case of your Stumping Powder, same as last February; it does great work.

Yours truly, C. W. GURNEY.



This is what happened to the stump by using Stumping Powder.

WRITE:

HAMILTON POWDER CO.

(nearest to where you reside)

TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL, P. Q., VICTORIA, B. C.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

FREE! Positive Cure for Urine Weakness



SOME Children wet the bed and are spanked by mothers in hope of effecting a cure. Bed-wetting is not carelessness—there is a constitutional cause. Even grown ups are troubled with this peculiar weakness. Mothers have consulted Physicians in search of a cure for their children, but all in vain.

Don't spank the child, it is not to blame, and spanking does no good. I, Mrs. Summers, have studied this weakness, made researches, and finally discovered a positive, permanent cure. I want every mother who has children affected with bedwetting to write me today for my free home

treatment, with full instructions. It won't cost you one cent—send no money—just your name and address. And you need not feel under any obligation, either. My treatment also cures adults affected with urine trouble by day or night. Remember, it costs you nothing, and is a positive cure, without trouble, danger, publicity or loss of work. Will you write me today? Don't wait—the final result of neglect is disastrous. Just address me:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box W, 821, Windsor, Ont.



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 quarters-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.

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou met me in an evil hour,
For I maun crush among the stoure
Thy slender stem,
To spare thee now is past my pow'r,
Thou bonnie gem." Etc.

Then I never heard the word softened to "cowans." "Gowan" is the word. "You cove the gowans" is an expression often used in Scotland, the same as Canadians would say, "You beat the Dutch," but I don't know the origin of it—perhaps Sandy Fraser could tell us. "Cove" means "to cut." When a man went to get his hair cut, he went to get it "cowed," or he went to get a "cove." I am sending you a specimen of a single garden daisy, that comes as near to an Old Country wild daisy as anything you will see here. I got it from a Scots-woman a number of years ago, and prize it very much because of its resemblance to "the gowan fine," but the wild daisy has, if anything, a thinner fringe of white, and, as the poet says, the white is crimson-tipped.

I never remember seeing an ox-eyed daisy in the Old Country (although I have no doubt they are there), but I came from a district not very far removed from where Burns lived, and where the little, modest field daisy grows in millions.

"Buttercups and daisies,

Oh, the pretty flowers,

Coming in the springtime

To tell of sunny hours,

When the trees are leafless,

When the fields are bare,

Buttercups and daisies

Spring up here and there."

—AN OLD SCOT.

Grey Co., Ont.

Many thanks for the above, which is very interesting, especially to those in whose veins runs a drop of good old Scottish blood. "A Lesser Spark" will, no doubt, be glad of the correction.

The specimen inclosed is, indeed, very different from the ox-eye daisy. It resembles more closely our common "May-weed," or *Maruta Cotula*, but the absence of the strong, peculiar odor of the latter would of itself suffice to differentiate the species.

Current Events.

Hon. Sydney Fisher proposes to establish a number of new experimental farms in the West.

Britain's eighth Dreadnought, the Neptune, described as the most powerfully armed vessel yet built, was launched at Portsmouth recently.

A medal, called the King's Police Medal, has been instituted, to be awarded, for conspicuous gallantry, to members of constabulary forces and fire brigades.

The Wrights have announced that any attempt to make flights in the United States with Farman or Bleriot aeroplanes will be followed by a suit. They claim that both of these are infringements on their patents.

Captain R. F. Scott, the commander who will take charge of the British expedition to the South Pole, has now chosen his crew and his ship, which will be a stout Scotch whaling vessel, the "Terra Nova." A French expedition to the Antarctic regions is already well down towards the south, under command of Dr. Jean Charcot.

As a country physician was driving through a village, he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said:

"My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick."

The man looked up, with a simple, rustic look, and replied: "Well, you see, it's this way, you have to know enough the dog, or you can't learn him nothin'."

The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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

[Serial Rights Secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.]

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Continued.

All rose to welcome him. Pierre looked anxious and somewhat discomposed, but the warm grasp of the hands of so many true friends made him glad for the moment.

"Why, Pierre!" exclaimed the Count, "I hope no ill wind has blown you to the city so unexpectedly! You are heartily welcome, however, and we will call every wind good that blows our friends back to us again."

"It is a cursed wind that blows me back to-day," replied Philibert, sitting down with an air of disquiet.

"Why, what is the matter, Pierre?" asked the Count. "My honored Lady de Tilly and her lovely niece, are they well?"

"Well, your Excellency, but sorely troubled. The devil has tempted Le Gardeur again, and he has fallen. He is back to the city, wild as a savage, and beyond all control."

"Good God! it will break his sister's heart," said the Governor, sympathizingly. "That girl would give her life for her brother. I feel for her; I feel for you, too, Pierre." Philibert felt the tight clasp of the Governor's hand as he said this. He understood well its meaning. "And not less do I pity the unhappy youth who is the cause of such grief to his friends," continued he.

"Yes, your Excellency, Le Gardeur is to be pitied, as well as blamed. He has been tried and tempted beyond human strength."

La Corne St. Luc had risen, and was pacing the floor with impatient strides. "Pierre Philibert!" exclaimed he, "where is the poor lad? He must be sought for and saved yet. What demons have assailed him now? Was it the serpent of strong drink, that bites men mad, or the legion of fiends that rattle the dice-box in their ears? Or was it the last temptation, which never fails when all else has been tried in vain—a woman?"

"It was all three combined. The Chevalier de Pean visited Tilly on business of the Intendant—in reality, I suspect, to open a communication with Le Gardeur, for he brought him a message from a lady you wot of, which drove him wild with excitement. A hundred men could not have restrained Le Gardeur after that. He became infatuated with De Pean, and drank and gambled all night and all day with him at the village inn, threatening annihilation to all who interfered with him. Today he suddenly left Tilly, and has come with De Pean to the city."

"De Pean!" exclaimed La Corne, "the spotted snake! A fit tool for the Intendant's lies and villainy! I am convinced he went not on his own errand to Tilly. Bigot is at the bottom of this foul conspiracy to ruin the noblest lad in the Colony!"

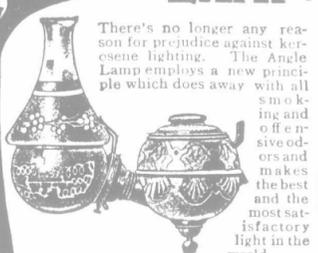
"It may be," replied Philibert, "but the Intendant alone would have had no power to lure him back. It was the message of that artful siren which has drawn Le Gardeur de Repentigny again into the whirlpool of destruction."

"Aye, but Bigot set her on him, like a retriever, to bring back the game!" replied La Corne St. Luc, fully convinced of the truth of his opinion.

"It may be," answered Philibert; "but my impression is that she has influenced the Intendant, rather than he her, in this matter."

The Bishop listened with warm interest to the account of Philibert. He looked a gentle reproof, but did not utter it, at La Corne St. Luc and Philibert, for their outspoken denunciation of the Intendant. He

The Angle LAMP



There's no longer any reason for prejudice against kerosene lighting. The Angle Lamp employs a new principle which does away with all smoking and offensive odors and makes the best and the most satisfactory light in the world.

Brilliant as Gas

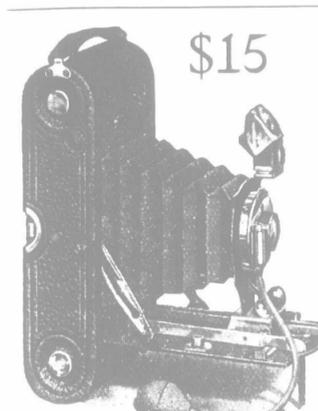
or electricity, and better than either, because its light is soft and mellow and does not hurt the eyes. It's the light with "no under shadow," lighted and extinguished like gas. It is safe, clean and convenient. A great difference between the Angle and any other lamp.

Sold on 30 Days Trial

You should get the Angle book and read about this lamp. Write us for catalog 62 671

THE 1900 WASHER CO.
357 Yonge St. Toronto.

ANYBODY CAN KODAK.



\$15

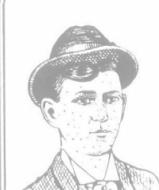
1A Folding Pocket Kodak, Special.

There has never before been so much quality put into so small a camera—in lens and shutter and mechanical precision it is right. Makes the popular 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 pictures—the camera itself measuring but 2 x 3 1/4 x 8 inches. Fitted with Rapid Rectilinear lenses having a speed of f/8 and the reliable F. P. K. Automatic Shutter. It fills every requirement of those who desire a perfect combination of convenience and efficiency. Price \$15.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Canada.

Catalogue free at dealers or by mail.

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 "F" and sample of cream.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 COLLEGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.
Tel. M. 831. Estab. 1882.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

knew—none knew better—how deserved it was; but his ecclesiastical rank placed him at the apex of all parties in the Colony, and taught him prudence in expressing or hearing opinions of the King's representatives in the Colony.

"But what have you done, Pierre Philibert," asked the Bishop, "since your arrival? Have you seen Le Gardeur?"

"No, my Lord; I followed him and the Chevalier to the city. They have gone to the Palace, whither I went and got admittance to the Cabinet of the Intendant. He received me in his politest and blandest manner. I asked an interview with Le Gardeur. Bigot told me that my friend, unfortunately, at that moment was unfit to be seen, and had refused himself to all his city friends. I partly believed him, for I heard the voice of Le Gardeur in a distant room, amid a babble of tongues and the rattle of dice. I sent him a card with a few kind words, and received it back with an insult—deep and damning—scrawled upon it. It was not written, however, in the hand of Le Gardeur, although signed by his name. Read that, your Excellency," said he, throwing a card to the Count. "I will not repeat the foul expressions it contains. Tell Pierre Philibert what he should do to save his honor and save his friend. Poor, wild, infatuated Le Gardeur never wrote that—never! They have made him sign his name to he knew not what."

"And, by St. Martin!" exclaimed La Corne, who looked at the card, "some of them shall bite the dust for that! As for Le Gardeur, poor boy, overlook his fault—pity him, forgive him. He is not so much to blame, Pierre, as those plundering thieves of the Friponne, who shall find that La Corne St. Luc's sword is longer by half an ell than is good for some of their stomachs!"

"Forbear, dear friends," said the Bishop; "it is not the way of Christians to talk thus."

"But it is the way of gentlemen!" replied La Corne, impatiently, "and I always hold that a true gentleman is a true Christian. But you do your duty, my Lord Bishop, in reproving us, and I honor you for it, although I may not promise obedience. David fought a duel with Goliath, and was honored by God and man for it, was he not?"

"But he fought it not in his own quarrel, La Corne," replied the Bishop gently; "Goliath had defiled the armies of the living God, and David fought for his king, not for himself."

"Confiteor! my Lord Bishop, but the logic of the heart is often truer than the logic of the head, and the sword has no raison d'être, except in purging the world of scoundrels."

"I will go home now; I will see your Excellency again on this matter," said Pierre, rising to depart.

"Do, Pierre! my utmost services are at your command," said the Governor, as the guests all rose too. It was very late.

The hour of departure had arrived, the company all rose, and courteously bidding their host good-night, proceeded to their several homes, leaving him alone with his friend Kalm.

They two at once passed into a little museum of minerals, plants, birds, and animals, where they sat down, eager as two boy-students. The world, its battles, and its politics, were utterly forgotten, as they conversed far into the night, and examined, with the delight of new discoverers, the beauty and variety of nature's forms that exist in the New World.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A Wild Night Indoors and Out.
The Chevalier de Pean had been but too successful in his errand of mischief to the Manor House of Tilly.

A few days had sufficed for this accomplished ambassador of Bigot to tempt Le Gardeur to his ruin, and to triumph in his fall.

Upon his arrival at the Seignior, de Pean had chosen to take up his quarters at the village inn, in preference to accepting the proffered hos-

pitality of the Lady de Tilly, whom, however, he had frequently to see, having been craftily commissioned by Bigot with the settlement of some important matters of business relating to her Seignior, as a pretext to visit the Manor House and linger in the village long enough to renew his old familiarity with Le Gardeur.

The visits of de Pean to the Manor House were politely but not cordially received. It was only by reason of the business he came upon that he was received at all. Nevertheless, he paid his court to the ladies of the Manor, as a gentleman anxious to remove their prejudices and win their good opinion.

He once, and but once, essayed to approach Amelie with gallantry, a half-breath only beyond the rigid boundary line of ordinary politeness, when he received a repulse so quick, so unspoken and invisible, that he could not tell in what it consisted, yet he felt it like a sudden paralysis of his powers of pleasing. He cared not again to encounter the quick glance of contempt and aversion which for an instant flashed in the eyes of Amelie when she caught the drift of his untimely admiration.

A woman is never so Rhadamantean in her justice, and so quick in her execution of it, as when she is proud and happy in her love for another man. She is then indignant at every suggestion implying any doubt of the strength, purity and absolute-ness of her devotion.

de Pean ground his teeth in silent wrath at this quiet but unequivocal repulse, and vowed a bitter vow that Amelie should ere long repent in sackcloth and ashes for the wound inflicted upon his vanity, and still more upon his cupidity.

One of the day-dreams of his fancy was broken, never to return. The immense fortune and high rank of the young Chatelaine de Repentigny had excited the cupidity of de Pean for some time, and although the voluptuous beauty of Angeliqne fastened his eyes, he would willingly have sacrificed her for the reversion of the lordships of Tilly and Repentigny.

de Pean's soul was too small to bear with equanimity the annihilation of his cherished hopes. As he looked down upon his white hands, his delicate feet, and irreproachable dress and manner, he seemed not to comprehend that a true woman like Amelie cares nothing for these things in comparison with a manly nature that seeks a woman for her own sake by love, and in love, and not by the accessories of wealth and position. For such a one she would go bare-foot, if need were, while golden slippers would not tempt her to walk with the other.

Amelie's beau-ideal of manhood was embodied in Pierre Philibert, and the greatest king in Christendom would have wooed in vain at her feet, much less an empty pretender like the Chevalier de Pean.

"I would not have treated any gentleman so rudely," said Amelie in confidence to Heloise de Lotbiniere when they had retired to the privacy of their bedchamber. "No woman is justified in showing scorn of any man's love, if it be honest and true; but the Chevalier de Pean is false to the heart's core, and his presumption woke such an aversion in my heart, that I fear my eyes showed less than ordinary politeness to his unexpected advances."

"You were too gentle, not too harsh, Amelie," replied Heloise, with her arm round her friend. "Had I been the object of his hateful addresses, I should have repaid him in his own false coin: I would have led him on to the brink of the precipice of a confession and an offer, and then I would have dropped him as one drops a stone into the deep pool of the Chaudiere."

(To be continued.)

A photograph of the twenty-years-old Jersey cow, "Hovering," owned by Wm. Hayden, of New York State, with her twentieth calf, appeared in the Jersey Bulletin of last week.



EASY WASHING
—quick washing.
That's the kind of washing you do with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub. Only \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
HAMILTON, ONT. 38

Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Is absolutely pure, strong and healthful. Delightful in flavor, nourishing, economical. Cocoa should be boiled three or four minutes in either milk or water to produce best results.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto. 86

Some passengers were waiting at a way station in Vermont for the train to Burlington.

"What kind of a train is this?" asked one of them of the busy stationmaster.

"Oh, freight and passenger together."

"Mixed?"

"Worse than that," said the stationmaster. "It's what you might call scrambled."

COLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE.

Brantford Lady Suffered Till Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She was Restored to Health.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 4.—(Special).—How colds, la grippe, and other minor ills settle on the kidneys and develop rheumatism, heart disease, Bright's disease, and other terribly dangerous ailments, and how any and all of them are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion street, this city.

Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with cold and la grippe, and straining, which affected her kidneys, and the result was backache, lumbago, rheumatism and heart disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she heard of cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and bought a box, which she used with such splendid results that she continued to take them till she was cured. Since then she has used Dodd's Kidney Pills in her own family, and recommended them widely to her friends, all of whom have warm words of praise for the standard Canadian kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Heart disease, rheumatism, lumbago and Bright's disease are all kidney diseases, or are caused by diseased kidneys. You can't have any of them if you keep your kidneys sound and your blood pure. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys sound. Sound kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood.

1 Piece or 60?



You can get a modern cream separator—a Sharples Dairy Tubular—with nothing in the bowl except the piece shown here on the thumb.

Or you can get an out-of-date separator with 40 to 60 disks in the bowl, as shown below; or one filled with other contrivances—all needless in a modern machine.

For easy cleaning, durability and efficiency you'll take the Tubular. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.



Write for catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



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. N. L. Westmount, Que.

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

FARM for sale by Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.—200 acres; Markham Township. Good clay loam, underdrained; well fenced; 2 acres good orchard; good wells, windmill, spring creek. Splendid 2½-story brick house; large bank barn, second barn and other buildings, very complete, comparatively new and in good repair. Second brick house for hired man. 2½ miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 3 miles from Markham, G. T. R. Church, public school and post office near at hand. 2 miles from creamery. 21 miles from Toronto. Price \$15,000, half down. We have a number of good farms from 50 to 210 acres in size, in the counties of York and Ontario, within driving distance of Toronto. Send for descriptive list. Philp & Beaton, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ont.

MARRIED man would like employment on farm. Wife as housekeeper. Three years experience. Apply to F. Divall, Brodhagen P. O., Ont.

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.

WANTED—First-class servant for general housework in small family. Highest wages to competent person. Mrs. W. Chamberlain, Galt, Ont.

WANTED—Name of manufacturer of machinery which will remove small stone (not gravel) from cultivated fields. Address: Box 267, Picton, Ont.

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

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 29½ 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.

GOSSIP.

"Talk," said Uncle Eben, "is sumpin' like rain. A certain amount is welcome an' necessary. But doggone a deluge!"

The Climax Speculum, for administering medicine, or getting at the teeth or mouth of horses and cattle, advertised by Cluff Bros., Toronto, should attract the attention of stockmen and farmers generally. See the advertisement and send for the descriptive booklet.

According to returns of the New South Wales Stock Department, there were 21,315,000 ewes in New South Wales on Dec. 31 last. From 8,455,800 ewes, which lambed in autumn, there were produced 6,813,000 lambs, or 80½ per cent. The winter lambing resulted in 3,151,300 lambs, or 75 per cent., and the probable markings are set down at 2,545,000, or 61 per cent.

At the Kelso, Scotland, Border Leicester ram sales last month, the highest price realized was £110, for a ram from the flock of the late M. Templeton, Sandknowe, whose 25 head offered brought an average of £19 11s. The second highest price of the day was £100, for a sheep from the flock of Messrs. Clark, Oldham-Stocks, whose 24 head offered brought an average of £14 18s. The highest average of one flock was £25 16s., for five from the flock of Mr. Forsyth, New Smalholm. The lowest average was £6 3s., for 18 from the Low Hedgeley flock of Mr. Robson.

The prize-list for the National Horse Show of America, to be held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov. 8th to 13th, provides a very liberal bill-of-fare, the first prizes in many classes being \$150 to \$250, with entry fees of \$5 to \$10 required, veterinary examinations in all breeding classes being compulsory. Canadians in the list of judges are the following: Thoroughbreds—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto. Hunters and Jumpers—Dr. Chas. McEachran, Montreal. Clydesdales—Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Shires and Percherons—Robert Graham, Bedford Park, Toronto.

At the Interstate Live-stock Show at St. Joseph, Mo., last week, the senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull was the three-year-old, Royal Chief, bred by R. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., and shown at Toronto last year by A. Duncan & Son, Carlisle, where he was senior and grand champion male. At the St. Joseph Show, the senior and grand champion female was Pleasant Valley Jilt, a two-year-old heifer, bred by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., in whose possession she was junior and grand champion at Toronto last year. These were both shown at St. Joseph by Thos. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.

J. T. Gibson, Dennfeld, Ont., the well-known and successful breeder of Lincoln sheep, sold out his whole flock to Franklin O'Neil, of Lucan, three weeks ago. Sixty head in all were disposed of, comprising both sheep and lambs. It is understood that a considerable proportion of them will cross the boundary. One of the reasons for this course is scarcity of help, another is that Mr. Gibson finds that sheep no longer do as well on his farm as they used to, owing to such a large flock having been kept for so many years on the same land. Mr. Gibson has long been an exhibitor at the leading shows, having never gone into the ring in his nineteen years' attendance at Toronto without getting at least half the money for which he competed. He has also had the champion Lincoln wether at Chicago for nine years in succession.

TRADE TOPICS.

Dr. Cecil French, of Washington, D. C., advertises in our columns a remedy for worms in dogs. Dog lovers would do well to send for free booklet and give the new medicine a trial.

THE DOMO CREAM SEPARATOR advertised in this issue by J. J. Morrow, Brighton, Ont., is offered at a moderate price, and on terms that are reasonable. See the advertisement on page 1608.



You'll Smile, Too

when you examine the "STANDARD" Fence—note the weight and strength of the wires—and the perfection of "The Tie That Binds."

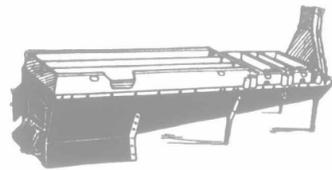
Standard Woven Wire Fence

is all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is the one lock that holds the fence without injuring the wires.

Our book tells all the facts. Write for free copy and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, Ont. C.

MAPLE-SYRUP MAKERS, ATTENTION!



Did you ever stop to think that you can make your maple grove the best paying investment on your farm for actual time spent? These results are accomplished by thousands of up-to-date syrup makers on the American continent every year. Why not get in the line and make something better than can be produced by using old, out-of-date pans. We can interest you. Write for descriptive catalogue.

THE GRIMM MFG CO.,
58 Wellington St., Montreal.

INSURE



YOUR STALLIONS

Just as you Insure your Buildings.

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand.
GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Halewyn, Sec.
Dept. C., New York Life Building,
MONTREAL.
Burnett, Ormsby, Clapp, Ltd., general agents
for Western Ontario, Wellington St., Toronto

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children.
A Sustainant to the Worker.
A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

Children thrive on "Epps's."

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

DOG MEDICINE—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with VERMICIDE 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.

TRADE TOPIC.

Regarding Absorbine, Geo. W. Collingwood, Fountainstown, Alta., Canada, writes W. F. Young, under date of Aug. 29, 1909, as follows: "Last March I had a four-year-old mare which had a severe attack of distemper, which left a large swelling on the neck that was quite hard, and which caused considerable trouble in the wind. After consulting two qualified 'vets' and using various liniments and powders, according to their directions, I found the lump was still as bad and as hard as before, and this went on until the end of July. I happened to meet a friend of mine, who advised me to try Absorbine, as he always found it excellent for swellings of all kinds. I did so, and am pleased to say that inside of three weeks the swelling had quite disappeared. I cannot express how pleased I am (as I was told I should lose the mare, as the swelling would develop into a cancerous growth unless something was quickly done), and I will always keep a bottle of Absorbine handy in case of accident." See advertisement in this paper, and write for free pamphlet, giving detailed information with regard to treating horses.

HE WOULD RETURN.

Marlow was three years old. One day his mother said to him: "Now, Marlow, you may go outdoors to play for a while, but if I see you crossing the street to play with that naughty little boy, Willie Burr, again, I'll give you a hard, spanking."

Half an hour later the mother looked out after her boy and saw him playing with Willie Burr. She raised the window and called, with forced gentleness:

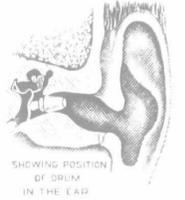
"Marlow, come here to me."
Marlow came, but as he did so he turned to his companion and said:
"You stay wight here, Willie, I'm doin' to get spanked. I'll be wight back."

Good News to the Deaf



You owe it to yourself, family and friends to at least investigate the claims we make for the WAY EAR DRUMS.

Write us to-day, tell us the cause of your deafness, and how long you have suffered, and we will send you positive proof which you yourself can verify that the Way Ear Drums will help your case. If you were born deaf, or have become totally deaf, don't write, because our drums will not help you.



But at least 90 out of every hundred cases can be very materially benefited by our wonderful invention. The Way Ear Drums are made from a peculiarly sensitized material moulded to fit the inner ear. They collect the sound waves and centralize them on the drum, so that by their aid even whispers can often be heard distinctly by people who cannot without the aid distinguish loud and clear voices. They will stop instantly the annoying "head noises" from which so many deaf people suffer. In justice to yourself write us to-day about your case. Be sure and address your letter to:

THE WAY EAR DRUM CO.,
902 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Sole proprietors of the original Way Ear Drum which cured the inventor of deafness after 25 years of almost complete silence.



What Our Trade-Mark Means to You

IT means that the flour contained in bags and barrels so trade-marked is decidedly whiter, a great deal stronger and more nutritious than other flours.

It means that the flour has been properly aged to mature its full strength.

It means

"More bread and better Bread" and better pastry, too.

It means elimination of uncertainty—"your money back" if Purity fails to give entire satisfaction.

Costs more than the other kind, but worth the difference.

PURITY FLOUR

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited,
MILLS AT WINNIPEG,
GODERICH, BRANDON.

Utility Poultry Awards, Ottawa Exhibition.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Cock—1, Chas. Larose; 2, Dr. McIntosh. Hen—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, Chas. Larose; 3, I. Snetsinger. Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, Dr. McIntosh.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cock—1, Collins & Cornish; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, D. Cummings. Hen—1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, Collins & Cornish. Cockerel—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 3, Collins & Cornish. Pullet—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Cock—1, A. G. Luxton; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, G. H. Friend. Hen—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, A. G. Luxton. Cockerel and Pullet—1st in each, A. G. Luxton.

BUFF COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 3, H. Sanders; 2, Dr. McIntosh. Hen—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, E. Peaker; 3, I. Snetsinger. Cockerel and Pullet—1st in each, Collins & Cornish.

BLACK OR WHITE COCHINS.—Cock—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, I. Snetsinger. Hen—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, W. D. Halliday. Cockerel—1, W. D. Halliday; 2, I. Snetsinger. Pullet—1, I. Snetsinger.

LANGSHAN COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 2, G. Holland; 3, I. Snetsinger. Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. Holland; 3, I. Snetsinger. Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, G. Holland. Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, G. Holland.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.—Cock—1, D. Cummings; 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, I. Snetsinger. Hen—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, I. Snetsinger. Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, Dr. Alexander; 2, P. E. Aird; 3, McDougall & Bedlow. Hen—1 and 3, Dr. Alexander; 2, D. E. Hellyer; 4, P. E. Aird. Cockerel—1, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, Dr. Alexander; 3, D. E. Hellyer. Pullet—1, D. E. Hellyer; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, P. E. Aird.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, Mrs. T. Crouch. Hen—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, Mrs. T. Crouch; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, W. H. Slinn. Pullet—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, W. H. Slinn.

A. O. S. V. ORPINGTONS.—Cockerel—1 and 3, J. V. Mulville; 2, W. Plante. Pullet—1, W. McGlennon; 2 and 3, J. V. Mulville.

HOUZANS.—Cock—1 and 3, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, W. D. Halliday. Hen—1 and 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Cockerel—1 and 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, W. D. Halliday. Pullet—1 and 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, W. D. Halliday.

GREVE COEUR AND LA FLECHE.—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1 and 2 in each, J. H. Warrington.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Cock and Hen—1 and 2 in each, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Jos. Fortier; 2 and 4, W. Arnold; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1, G. Lake; 2 and 4, Snyder & Warner; 3, W. Arnold. Cockerel—1, W. Arnold; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, Mrs. J. Fortier. Pullet—1, Mrs. J. Fortier; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, W. Arnold.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, G. Higman, sr.; 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 3, G. Higman, sr.; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1, Dr. McPherson; 2 and 3, Geo. Higman, sr. Pullet—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2 and 3, Geo. Higman, sr.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, J. Masson & Son. Hen—1, 2 and 3, J. Masson & Son. Cockerel—1, J. Masson & Son; 2 and 3, R. E. Blakely. Pullet—1 and 3, R. E. Blakely; 2, J. Masson & Son.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, J. E. Fisher. Hen—1 and 2, J. E. Fisher; 3, G. Higman, sr. Cockerel—1, G. Higman, sr.; 2, G. Higman, sr. Pullet—1 and 2, G. Higman, sr.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1, J. Ireland; 2, J. E. Fidler; 3, E. A.



This Is The Salt

That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter

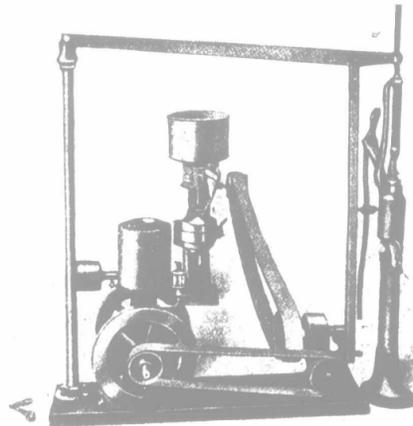
And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making.

Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time.

At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, Etc., Etc.

Send for catalogue.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,

LIMITED,

Brantford, Canada.



Sherlock-Manning

IS HONEST VALUE.

You may buy an organ \$10 or \$20 less than the Sherlock-Manning, but you get that much less value. It may appear equal to the Sherlock-Manning, but rest assured the interior construction has been skimmed, and the life of the mechanism, bellows and action shortened. Sherlock-Manning is a lasting organ, because honestly constructed throughout.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, Ont.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

James. Hen—1, J. Rolland; 2, F. A. James; 3, Mrs. J. Fortier. Cockerel—1, J. E. Fidler; 2, H. Heron; 3, Mrs. J. Fortier. Pullet—1 and 3, Mrs. J. Fortier; 2, A. Heron.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 3, Mrs. J. Fortier; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1, Geo. Robertson; 2 and 3, Mrs. J. Fortier. Cockerel—1 and 3, Geo. Robertson; 2, G. Higman, sr. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Geo. Robertson.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1, I. Snetsinger; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, Geo. Robertson. Cockerel—1, I. Snetsinger; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, P. E. Aird; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 3, D. Cummings. Hen—1, Collins & Cornish; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, Chas. Larose. Cockerel—1, Chas. Larose; 2, W. H. Reid; 3, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—1, Chas. Larose; 2, W. H. Reid; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

PENCILLED HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, C. Larose; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, Chas. Larose. Cockerel—1, S. Oliver; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, Chas. Larose; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

GOLD SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, Dr. McIntosh. Cockerel—1 and 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, W. J. Fennell. Hen—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, D. Cummings. Cockerel—1, W. H. Fennell; 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 3, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, W. H. Fennell; 3, J. H. Warrington.

JAVAS.—Cock—1, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, W. H. Reid. Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. H. Reid. Cockerel and Pullet—1 and 2 in each, J. H. Warrington.

BLACK SPANISH.—Cock—1, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, A. G. Luxton. Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Cockerel—1 and 3, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, A. G. Luxton. Pullet—1 and 3, McDougall & Bedlow; 2, J. H. Warrington.

ANDALUSIAN.—Cock—1, A. G. Luxton; 2, A. A. Casselman; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Hen—1 and 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, A. A. Casselman. Cockerel—1, A. G. Luxton; 2, A. A. Casselman; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Pullet—1, A. G. Luxton; 2 and 3, A. A. Casselman.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Cock—1, E. R. Frith; 2, L. V. Zavitz. Hen—1, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2, W. Ellis; 3, L. V. Zavitz; 4, E. R. Frith. Cockerel—1 and 2, W. Ellis; 3, L. V. Zavitz; 4, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1 and 2, W. Ellis; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 4, L. V. Zavitz.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cock—1, W. Osborne. Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, W. Osborne. Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, W. Osborne. Pullet—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, W. Osborne.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, W. Carleton; 2, N. Cussans. Hen—1 and 2, Mrs. T. L. Crouch; 3, W. Carleton. Cockerel—1, Mrs. Crouch; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, W. Carleton. Pullet—1, W. Carleton; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, H. Kinsella.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, Collins & Cornish. Hen—1 and 2, Snider & Warner; 3, I. Snetsinger. Cockerel—1 and 3, Snider & Warner; 2, W. Carleton. Pullet—1 and 2, W. Carleton.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, J. A. Belford; 2 and 3, Readwin Bros. Hen—1 and 4, J. A. Belford; 2, Readwin Bros.; 3, W. Osborne. Cockerel—1, W. Osborne; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, J. A. Belford. Pullet—1 and 2, W. Osborne; 3, J. A. Belford.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Cock—1 and 2, W. Ellis; 3, I. Snetsinger. Hen—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, S. E. Ellis; 3, D. Cummings. Cockerel—1 and 2, S. E. Ellis; 3, D. Cummings. Pullet—1 and 2, S. E. Ellis.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Cock—1, H. Barrett; 2, S. Oliver; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Hen—1, H. Barrett; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1, S. Oliver; 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 3, Dr. McIntosh. Pullet—1, S.



Amatite

ROOFING

Send for a Free Sample

ROOF PROTECTION for the FARM



PEOPLE who have "smooth surfaced" roofs on their buildings find it necessary to paint them continually to keep them serviceable. This expense and labor can all be cut out by using Amatite. Its real mineral surface absolutely does away with all painting. If you will write for a sample you will get an exact idea of what Amatite looks like. This will be immensely more satisfactory than any description we could give—no matter how minutely done. It is really the only fair way for you to judge. Amatite is so thoroughly durable and reliable without any care or attention after you have nailed it on that, were its cost twice what it is, it would be still the most economical roof to buy. Its durability is unapproached. It is easy to lay and requires no skilled labor to do the work. In purchasing any ready roofing the question of whether it requires painting or not should be thoroughly considered. The busy man has no time to spend tinkering his roof every year or two. He wants to feel that when a piece of work of this sort is completed, he is through with it. Write to-day for a sample of Amatite. Our nearest office will supply same at once, with a booklet about roofing, which will interest you.

PATERSON MFG. COMPANY, LTD.
Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg. Vancouver. St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

Agents Wanted!

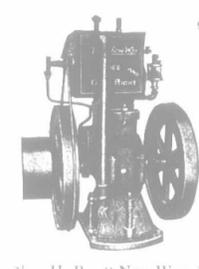
ACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.



3 1/2 H.P. "New-Way" Air-cooled Engine.

It's All in the Picture.

**No tanks to fill
No water to freeze.**

THE "NEW-WAY"

AIR-COOLED ENGINE

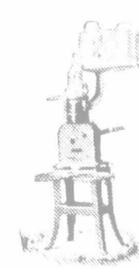
Saves labor and makes money on the farm, and is suitable for any purpose for which 3 1/2 or 7 H.P. is required. Operates on gas, gasoline, or alcohol.

The "NEW-WAY" is guaranteed in all climates and workable conditions to operate under full load all day, developing full rated power all of the time.

The 3 1/2 H.P. "NEW-WAY" is the original heavy-duty air-cooled engine and the only one that has stood the test of time.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE "NEW-WAY" MOTOR CO.
BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.



Domo Cream Separators

Are better than all other separators, and cost less than half. Six sizes, from \$15 and upwards. SIMPLE, EASY-TURNING, DURABLE, CLOSE-SKIMMERS, and GUARANTEED. Not simply as good, but BETTER. We send them to YOU on approval, freight prepaid, and you are out nothing if not satisfied. Write to day for our circular "A," which gives remarkably low prices. It's free.

J. H. MORROW, BRIGHTON, ONT.

BETTER and LARGER than EVER

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.
December 6th to 10th, 1909

Over \$13,000.00 in prizes for:

HORSES,
CATTLE, SHEEP,
SWINE AND POULTRY,
SEEDS, JUDGING COMPETITION.

\$50,000.00

is being spent in order to give more space for live stock and poultry, and to provide accommodation for an exhibit of **HORSES**. Single Fare on all RAILWAYS.

For prize list or programme of lectures apply to:

A. P. Westervelt, Secretary
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting—just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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MARES, FILLIES AND STALLIONS

ADDRESS:

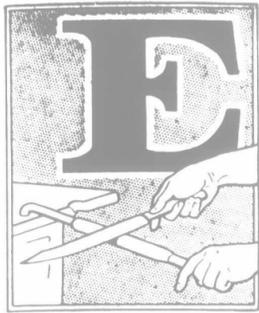
WM. LAKING LUMBER CO.,
677 QUEEN ST., EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



Emery rod and Towel drier—found Only on Pandora

McClary's Pandora Range

When a knife is dull a Pandora owner never wastes time hunting for a "steel." She just walks over to the emery rod attachment to Pandora, gives knife six or eight passes over the high-grade emery, which puts on the keenest kind of an edge. This combined emery rod and towel drier is a patented attachment you cannot secure on any other range. Just one of the many improvements that go to make Pandora the handiest range you can buy. 14



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).

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

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

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

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

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. ELLIOT F. BOLTON, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales
Wait for our new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares. We have still a few flashy Canadian-bred stallions and mares.
SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales and Hackneys
We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

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

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.

Imported Clydesdales
I have lately landed an importation of 4 young stallions and 5 fillies, whose breeding is unsurpassed. 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.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oliver; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

GOLD POLISH.—Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 2, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards; 3, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel—1, Dr. McIntosh; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

SILVER POLISH.—Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Hen—1, S. Oliver; 2 and 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1, S. Oliver; 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—1, S. Oliver; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, Pt. Fortune Poultry-yards.

RED CAPS.—Cock—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, W. Halliday. Hen—1, D. McIntosh; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel—1 and 2, I. H. Snetsinger. Pullet—1, I. H. Snetsinger.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1, I. Snetsinger; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2 and 3, J. J. Gill. Pullet—1 and 3, J. J. Gill; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1 and 3, A. G. Luxton; 2, Mrs. Fortier. Hen—1, Mrs. Fortier; 2 and 3, A. G. Luxton. Cockerel and Pullet—1st in each, Mrs. Fortier.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Cock—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, D. Cummings. Hen—1, Taylor Bros.; 2 and 3, D. Cummings. Cockerel—1 and 3, I. Snetsinger; 2, A. Thompson. Pullet—1 and 3, I. Snetsinger; 2, A. Thompson.

WHITE TURKEYS.—Cock—1 and 3, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros. Hen—1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, Taylor Bros. Cockerel—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, D. Cummings. Pullet—1 and 3, A. Thompson; 2, D. Cummings.

A. O. S. V. TURKEYS.—Cock—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, D. Cummings; 3, A. G. Luxton. Hen—1, A. G. Luxton; 2, A. Thompson; 3, Taylor Bros. Cockerel—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, D. Cummings. Pullet—1, A. Thompson; 2, D. Cummings; 3, Taylor Bros.

TOULOUSE GEESSE.—Gander—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, A. Thompson; 3, D. Cummings. Goose—1, A. Thompson; 2, Dr. McIntosh; 3, Taylor Bros. Gander (1909)—1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, D. Cummings. Goose (1909)—1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, D. Cummings.

EMBDEN GEESSE.—Gander—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson. Goose—1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, Taylor Bros. Gander (1909)—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, D. Cummings; 3, A. G. Luxton. Goose (1909)—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, A. G. Luxton.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Drake—1, D. Cummings; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, A. Thompson. Duck—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, A. Thompson; 3, D. Cummings. Drake (1909)—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, A. G. Luxton; 3, I. Snetsinger. Duck (1909)—1, D. Cummings; 2, I. Snetsinger; 3, Taylor Bros.

ROUEN DUCKS.—Drake—1, A. Thompson; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, Taylor Bros. Duck—1 and 3, A. Thompson; 2, Geo. Robertson. Drake (1909)—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, McDougall & Bedlow. Duck (1909)—1, Taylor Bros.; 2, McDougall & Bedlow; 3, A. Thompson.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Drake—1, Taylor Bros.; 2 and 3, A. Thompson. Duck—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, A. G. Luxton. Drake (1909)—1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, Taylor Bros. Duck (1909)—1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, A. G. Luxton.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—Drake—1, A. Thompson; 2, G. Robertson; 3, J. H. Warrington. Duck—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, G. Robertson. Drake (1909)—1, A. Thompson; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, I. Snetsinger. Duck (1909)—1, I. Snetsinger; 2, Taylor Bros.; 3, A. Thompson.

A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont., owner of the two excellent prize-winning Clydesdale fillies illustrated on another page in this issue, and which were sired by his richly-bred and high-class imported horse, Keir Democrat [7018] (12187), writes that he will have another importation of Clydesdale fillies from Scotland this month. The first-prize 2-year-old filly and female champion at London last month was also sired by Mr. McNiven's horse, Keir Democrat.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Try a McPherson Climax Humane Speculum 30 Days FREE.



Every farmer, liveryman and veterinary surgeon should have a Climax Speculum for administering medicine or getting at the teeth or mouth of horses and cattle. Everyone 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 convinced 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

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. \$3.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.
Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bump or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book \$ D free. A B O R B I N E, J. H., for mankint, St. Louis, Mo.
Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicose Noses, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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 Clydesdales, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

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.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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



TOWERS FISH BRAND

SLICKERS

wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them

SOLD BY THE BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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

Middlebrook Polled Angus I am now offering for the first time 4 very choice young bulls from 2 to 9 months of age, bred from show stock. Also my stock bull, last year's London champion. A few very choice females could be spared. **John Lowe, Elora, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Young cows at \$60 and up. Calves at \$25 and up. Come and see them, or write.
WM. ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont.
Long-distance phone.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
MALES AND FEMALES FOR SALE. APPLY:
Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont.

The youthful author pocketed his rejected verses, but he could not swallow the editor's criticism.

"Sir," said he, not without dignity, "a poet is born, not made."

"Young man," returned the editor blandly, "it won't help your case to try to shift the blame onto your parents!"

Could Not Lie On His Left Side Heart Would Stop.

Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure, and that is

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Try Them and Be Convinced.

Mr. Paul Poull, Cascapedia, Que., writes:—"About five years ago I gave up all hope of getting better of heart trouble. I would nearly choke, and then my heart would stop beating. I could not lie on my left side, and became so nervous and weak I could not work. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before the first box was taken I was almost well, and the second box completed the cure. I have advised many others to try them, and they have all been cured of the same trouble. I have offered to pay for a box for anybody they do not cure."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CHICKEN MITES—BLACK LOCUST.

1. Our basement stabling, woodwork, walls, etc., are covered thickly with, innumerable small parasites, almost invisible to the naked eye. We have had them for two years or more. Last year we tore everything out, all the woodwork, stalls, etc., and thought we would be rid of them. We put in all new woodwork, also cement floors, but this year they are as thick as ever. Our henhouse is in one end, and they (the hens) have free range. Last winter the cattle were very bad with lice. These parasites seem to be too small for either hen or cattle lice. Can you tell us what to do to get rid of them, other than by whitewashing? We have an auto-spray. Is there anything we can use that could be put on by it?

2. Eighteen months ago we got a quantity of small seedling black locust trees from Guelph. We planted out some last spring, and intend to plant more next spring. They are nice-looking trees, and very fast growers, but they are very prickly, having very large thorns, and we have an idea that they may stool out from the roots and send up suckers and become a nuisance. Can you tell us anything about them? "ANXIOUS."

Ans.—1. The specimen of parasite you refer to is a very serious pest of poultry, known as the chicken mite or "tick" (*Dermanyssus gallinae*). The mite, when mature, is about one-twenty-fifth of an inch in length. It has eight legs, by means of which it can move very rapidly. In color it is light gray, with small spots showing through the skin. After a meal it shows red, due to engorgement with blood. They hide in cracks and crevices by day, but at night crowd upon the fowls and suck their blood. Often they become so plentiful that they overflow the hiding places and appear in hordes upon the exposed places. Kerosene emulsion is very effective. Take one-half pound of hard soap and shave it into a gallon of soft water and put it on the fire and bring it to a boil. By this time the soap will have dissolved. Then remove the soap solution from the fire and thoroughly stir into it at once, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with ten volumes of soft water and stirring well. It can be utilized as a spray, dip or wash. Make up as much of the stock emulsion as is thought will be needed. If the holder attached to the spray pump holds five gallons, one-half gallon of the stock emulsion should be taken and put into the holder, and four and one-half gallons of soft water added, and the whole well stirred. It is then ready to be sprayed on the places occupied by the mite. The spray should be directed with special care into all crevices, holes, joints, or other hiding and breeding places of the mites. Spray two or three times if necessary.

2. The black locust, planted in favorable location, makes a desirable lawn tree, on account of its pretty foliage and white flowers. It can be sown in forest plantations, but is not generally desirable for such places on account of its sharp prickles, its tendency to sprout, and its liability to being occasionally killed back, although it seldom kills out. The tree is subject to the attacks of borers, which generally spoil the value of the timber for manufacturing purposes.

Four notable race-horses from the stables of Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., were burned to death in a horse car in the Grand Trunk Railway yards, Toronto, just as the train was pulling out on Monday afternoon, last week. The origin of the fire is said to have been the falling of a lamp hung from the roof of the car, igniting hay and straw on the floor. The four horses cremated were: Photographer, considered one of the two best horses of his class ever bred in Canada; Kempenfeldt; Covershot; and Moorsshot. All four were bred and raised by Mr. Beck, and their loss will be to him all the more regrettable on that account. Photographer was the champion Province-bred horse last year, winning four races in a row at the Woodbine spring meeting. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, and there was no insurance.

Steady as a Rock THE MAGNET

The Cream Separator of To-day and the Future.



BECAUSE it has square-gear construction, made twice as strong as is required to do the work, and that is the only way to make durable a fast-running machine like a cream separator.

BECAUSE it has a special skimmer in one piece, easily cleaned, which takes out all the butter-fat, besides separating all impurities from the milk and cream.

BECAUSE its large steel bowl is supported at both ends (MAGNET patent), which keeps it in balance.

BECAUSE its brake (MAGNET patent) circles the bowl, stops in eight seconds, and prevents wear on machine after separation is finished.

BECAUSE its frame is strong and rigid, and so firmly put together that it will skim perfectly on the rough ground or any floor.

BECAUSE all parts are covered, no danger of accident in operating.

BECAUSE all parts in the machine are designed mechanically correct, and built of the best material by workmen who are specially trained to turn out perfect work.

BECAUSE it is the only cream separator that will continue to take out all the butter-fat, no matter how long it is run, be it one or fifty years.

THE PROOF is in your own hands; try your machine by setting your milk in your dairy, and you will find that the MAGNET continues to take out all the butter-fat as it did at first. If you have a cheap machine, you will find it is wasting your money every day, because it has lost its grip, and does not skim as it did at first.

Buy a MAGNET and stop that waste.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory:
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Branches: Winnipeg, Man.; St. John, N. B.; Calgary, Alta.; Montreal, Que.; Regina, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS
Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:
Andrew Dinsmore, Manager,
"Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

At Dominion Exhibitions, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1906; Sherbrooke, Que., 1907; Calgary, Alta., 1908, our Aberdeen-Angus herd won all the champion and grand champion prizes. Out of a possible 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females.
JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.



Choice Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls.
S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

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



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.

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.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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



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.**

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: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B. Gloster King = 8703 = 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 choice-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.**

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Of the right modern kind, and fashionably bred. 5 bulls from 8 to 24 months of age, 3 of them fit for service—imp. sire and dams; also 12 heifers from 2 years of age, all sired by Healdman and imp. Pride of Scotland. **JOHN WATT & SON, SALEM P. O., ONTARIO. ELORA STATION.** Phone 111-1111.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE NURSERY BOOK.

Where can I obtain a good text-book on the growing, budding and grafting of fruit trees, from the planting of the seeds and stones until the young trees are as large as those sold by nurseries?

Ans.—The Nursery Book, by L. H. Bailey, is what you want. Order through this office. Price, \$1.50, post-paid.

TITLE TO LAND.

Can a widow, having a child of 6 or 7 years old, give me a clear title to a farm if I should buy it off her?

Ontario. Ans.—We assume that the farm belonged to her husband, although the fact is not stated, but we are not informed as to whether he left a will or died intestate. But, in either case, and assuming further that the husband's title was good and unencumbered, a proper and sufficient conveyance by the widow (with possibly the concurrence of the Official Guardian of Infants, of Ontario), could be arranged for by a solicitor, and the purchaser would thereby acquire a clear title.

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE MATTERS.

In making a reassessment on a township drain which runs through my farm to have said drain deepened and widened

1. Would I be entitled to a crossing over the drain in any of the fields through which it runs?

2. Could I claim damages for the earth which is removed being deposited on meadow and wheat land?

Elgin Co., Ont. Ans.—1. We are unable to say, judging from your statement alone, that you would be entitled to such crossing. 2. We think so.

REFUSE FROM TANNERY.

Would it pay to haul refuse from a tannery two or three miles to apply to the land?

Ans.—While the material is a variable product, there need be little hesitation in saying that, provided the refuse is not too wet, it has a distinct agricultural value, not merely for its lime, but also for the considerable amounts of nitrogen which it is apt to contain. If your correspondent pleases to send us a thoroughly representative sample for examination, we shall be glad to advise more definitely as to the composition and fertilizing value of the material in question.

COW FAILS TO SHOW OESTRUM.

I have a cow that was bred the 31st of July, 1908, and has never been in season since, has not had a calf, and is healthy and in fine condition. Can you tell me how to make her come in season? She is a very fine pure-bred Holstein cow that is very valuable.

Ans.—One recent authority advises, as a last resort in such cases, a forced service, claiming that, as a rule, the cow will, in the course of two or three weeks, come in season, and may conceive if served again. We know of no other treatment likely to have the desired effect, and confess to little faith in this. It is considered that a cow in the condition described, is more likely to come in season when the bull runs in the field with her, but that practice is risky and uncertain.

TRADE TOPIC.

The Chicago House wrecking Company's recently-issued catalogue, No. 150, for 1909-1910, referred to in their advertisement, is certainly one of the finest publications sent out from houses in the mail-order business. It contains 410 beautifully illustrated pages. They deal in all sorts of general merchandise, and manufacture from a wrench to a house of modern design, with hot-water heating apparatus and up-to-date furniture, or a barn with modern fittings. See their advertisement and send for the catalogue.

Poultry-Yard Insurance DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A every day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, active and contented than those fed without it. DR. HESS STOCK FOOD Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275 4 IMP. SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS One Cruickshank Butterfly (red), 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhocks (roan), 14 months old; two Marr Roan Ladys (reds), 13 and 14 months old.

ROCK SALT for Stock. \$10. PER TON. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont. Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Herd established 1855; flock 1848.

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.

Imported Bull! To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittyton Victor = 50093 = (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active.

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.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES. Young bull, heifers and calves of good type and breeding. Dams all from a milking strain. Shropshire shearing rams and lambs. JOHN RACEY.

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.

OLD MELDRUM We are offering three very SHORTHORNS! choice young bulls, old enough for service; also several extra nice heifers. All in good condition, and bred to make money.

SHORTHORNS Belmar Parc. 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.

SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO. Live Stock Far Labels! The greatest thing for stock. Spend a cent to see. Write to-day for free circular and sample. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

YOU CAN SAVE HIM

Write to This Woman
To-Day

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
234 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

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires: 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

Fairview Herd

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.

A timber merchant was sitting in his office one day musing sadly over the general depression in the wood trade, when a quiet-looking young man entered. "Do you sell birchwood?" asked the stranger.

"Yes, sir," replied the merchant, rising with alacrity, and hoping devoutly to book a large order. "We can supply any quantity on the shortest notice, either in the log or the plank."

"Oh, I don't want so much as that," said the youth, shifting his feet uneasily. "I just want a bit for a fiddle bridge."

YOU'LL feel
better for work,
play or rest if you
eat Quaker Oats
at least once a
day.

GOSSIP.

An Irishman caught smallpox, and was sent to the pesthouse. The doctor told him he could not recover, and asked him if the priest should be sent for. "No," the Irishman replied, "send for a Jewish rabbi. I don't want to expose one of my own faith."

HILLCREST TAMWORTHS.

Hillcrest Stock Farm is the property of Herbert Germain, the well-known breeder of Tamworth swine. It is situated three miles south of St. George, which is Mr. Germain's post office, and six miles north of Brantford. For a great many years the Hillcrest herd of Tamworths has been one of the very best breeding and show herds of Canada, for a number of years successfully bred and exhibited by Norman Blain, and of late years by Mr. Germain. Especial care has always characterized the selection of breeding stock for this great herd, hence the high standard of excellence and splendid success the herd has always attained. The dozen or so brood sows now doing duty in the herd are certainly a choice lot, built on true bacon lines, weighing from 400 to 700 pounds, many of them prizewinners at Toronto. Seldom indeed has a herd of the bacon reds been graced with so many high-class matrons. The three stock boars now doing duty are equally as noble a lot, very large, and of an ideal type. Winners at Toronto and elsewhere, from such stock as this, are for sale, sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and young ones of both sexes. Write Mr. Germain to St. George P. O., Ont.

"OLD MELDRUM" SHORTHORNS.

Old Meldrum Stock Farm lies in the County of Wellington, five miles east of Guelph. The owners, Messrs. A. F. & G. Auld, are among the leading Shorthorn breeders of that noted stock county, their herd is always found in nice, thriving condition, and contains many very choice animals, selected as foundation stock, not for pedigree alone, as so many of our breeders have done to their financial sorrow, but selected for their individual excellence, particular attention having been paid to their ability to feed their own calves and have a margin for house use. On blood lines they represent the Nonpareil, Princess Victoria, Fancy, and others tracing to Daisy and Beauty (imp.). On the sires' side, they are the get of such well-known bulls as Imp. Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Scottish Hero, Imp. Scottish Minstrel, Imp. Ben Lomond, Imp. Old Lancaster, Imp. Royal Champion, the great sire, Prince Gloucester, etc. The present stock bull is Bud's Emblem 63860, by the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Old Lancaster, dam a Cruickshank Rosebud, by Golden Prince 21068, grandam by Imp. Rajah, great-grandam Imp. Rose of Aberdeen. He is an immensely thick bull, a wonderful doer, and as mellow as a glove. In 1907, he won the junior championship at the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, Que.; this year, at Toronto, in a wonderfully strong class, he was first, and reserve for senior champion. Among the females are such splendidly-bred things as Collynie Rose, a C. Rosebud, by Prince Gloucester, Cecelia Miss, a C. Cecelia, by Old Lancaster (imp.), a two-year-old Wedding Gift heifer, by Imp. Scottish Hero, another two-year-old Nonpareil, by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, a junior yearling, Princess Victoria, by Imp. Ben Lomond. This heifer won first at Toronto this fall. Another, same age, by same sire, and out of a daughter by Imp. Old Lancaster. This heifer won fourth in the same class. Fancy 13th, by Imp. Royal Champion, and out of Imp. Fancy 12th etc. All old enough, are in calf to Bud's Emblem. In young bulls old enough for service, there are three, a roan yearling, by Old Meldrum 68993, and out of a dam tracing to Daisy (imp.). Violet Lancaster 76103 is a roan, 11 months old by Bud's Emblem and out of a Dassy bred dam, by Royal Hero. Collynie Minstrel 73311 is a roan yearling, by Imp. Scottish Minstrel, and out of Collynie Rose, a C. Rosebud. Here are a trio of young bulls that will please anyone wanting something good. There are also for sale a number of choice heifers. Write the Messrs. Auld to Eden Mills P. O., Ont.

Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; water-soaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a one-piece roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at our factory.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 98P The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

Holsteins FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughter 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 Creamelle, 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.

DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville Ont.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

World's Champion Bred Bull

GRACE FAYNE 2ND'S SIR COLANTHA

WILL HEAD THE HOMEWOOD

HOLSTEINS!

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE.
R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario,
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Prices reasonable.

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 DeKol Posch, his dam has official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

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

Lakeview Holsteins

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 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, suitable in calf to Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercedes St. Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, 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.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthide Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

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 31.67 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.

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol,

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 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.

Holsteins For Sale:

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

GOSSIP.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

"Sunnyside," illustrative of cheerful surroundings, the farm bearing that happy cognomen, the property of W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., a few miles south of London, is certainly well named, with its splendid farm buildings and well-kept lawns, every appearance is indicative of peace, plenty and contentment. Few breeders in Ontario have been before the people through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" so many years as has Mr. Wright, his specialty being Chester White hogs, Shropshire sheep, Bronze turkeys, and Red Cap poultry. Of the high-class character of Mr. Wright's stock in these particular lines, the public are well aware. For years in competition with all comers at Toronto, London and Guelph, the result has always been added honors and new customers. There are no better bacon-type Chester White hogs to be found than those of the Sunnyside herd, and what is of more interest to mail-order buyers, is the fact that Mr. Wright always describes things just as they are. For sale are some exceedingly choice young boars and sows of breeding age, and younger ones; also a number of Shropshires, choice, and well covered, a number of Bronze turkeys, and cockerels and pullets. Of special interest is the fact that pullets from eggs bought of Mr. Wright won two firsts at Toronto this year.

GEO. G. STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

There never was a time in the history of Canada when the shortage of draft horses was so keenly felt as now, nor a time when, as a profitable investment, it was more opportune for Canadian draft-horse breeders to add an extra mare or two to their breeding stock. Such an opportunity is now offered by Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., as lately he has landed at his stables his new importation of four Clydesdale stallions and eight fillies, two of the latter being sold immediately after landing to a breeder of Western Ontario for a good round price, as they were a high-class show pair. Breeding unexcelled is shown in the pedigrees of every one, both stallions and fillies, while for substance, character and quality of underpinning, no one looking for such will be disappointed on looking them over. They are a big, bonnie lot, and all the fillies were bred in Scotland. Earl of Ancaster [9690] is a brown two-year-old stallion, by the celebrated champion, Royal Chattan, dam by the famous Mains of Atries, granddam by the no less famous Prince of Kyle, great-granddam by Barney. King's Chamberlain [9691] is a bay two-year-old, by the good breeding horse Royal Blend, dam by Brown Lawrence, granddam by Ochterlony. Lord Howick [9692] is a bay two-year-old, by Royal Blend, dam by the noted Cawdor Cup Champion, Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales (673). Loyal Hero [9715] is a black two-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta, dam by Copestone, granddam by Loyalist. Outstanding characteristics of these young stallions are their great size, draft character, and good, flashy underpinning. Of the six fillies, five are two-year-olds, the other a three-year-old. Of the former, Beechnut [18676] is a brown, by Baron Ruby, dam by Prince of Brunstane. Violet McEwen [18677], another brown, is by Royal Favorite, dam by Prince of Albion. Spicy [18678] is a bay, by Atahualpa, by Hiawatha, dam by Brooklyn. Baron's Rose [18745] is a bay, by Baron's Best, by Baron's Pride, dam by McVicar, Chattan Princess [18746] is a brown, by Royal Chattan, dam by Prince of Kyle. Nellie Darnley [18748] is a brown three-year-old, by Darnley Again, dam by Prince of Albion, granddam by Macgregor. Of this lot, the Scottish Farmer says: "Several of them were winners at different shows in Scotland, and of the shipment as a whole, they are the best lot Mr. Stewart ever imported. For a quarter of a century Mr. Stewart has been importing Clydesdales, and he is noted for bringing over good ones, and certainly this bunch has size and quality enough to stir the Canadian demand.

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.



A BETTER LOT OF Ayrshire Cows and Heifers

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

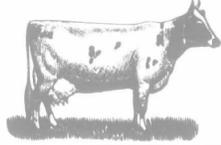
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Cherry Bank Ayrshires

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown P. O., Que.

Howick station, Que.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

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

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

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

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write: W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont. Trout Run Stock Farm.

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.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

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

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

Stonehouse Ayrshires

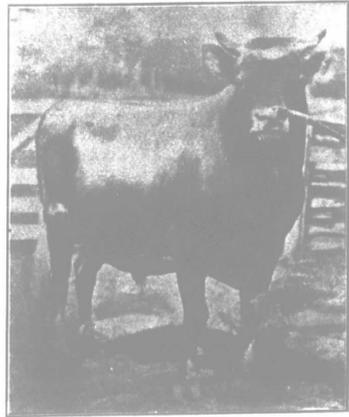
36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Springhill Ayrshires

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

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.



THE GOLDEN LAD BULL,

"Golden Fox of Dentonia," at 3 years old a Toronto champion, at the head of my St. Lambert herd. Some beautiful young stock of both sexes for sale from him.

T. PORTER, 360 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF A CHOICE BULL TO HEAD YOUR HERD?

We are offering choice bull calves sired by Fountain's Boyle, who won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa, who also headed first-prize herd at Toronto and Ottawa. Also offering some choice heifers.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.

DUNCAN STATION, C. N. O.

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

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

MEN! I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME



Let any man who is weak, broken-down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him, and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay a cent until I cure him.

The proposition I make to you is a fair one. It is an easy one for you to accept. All I ask is give me security that I will get my pay, 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.

I don't want money that I don't earn; I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest. And I don't want it at all until I have cured you, if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll cure you first and then you can pay me. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success, from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Never mind waiting until you use the last dose out of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk over your case with me, or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over twenty-four years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT stands the world over as the most correct—the most perfect method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt, which I have had for two years, I consider to be the only thing to tone up the human system, and I would not take twice the price of the Belt and do without it, for mine is just as good as new. I am in the prime of health, and weigh more now than I ever did at this time of the year, giving all the credit to your Electric Belt, the finest thing on earth. GEORGE JONES, Falls View, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have worn one of your Electric Belts for three months, as directed. I am very much pleased with it, as it has done more for me than I expected. I feel at present that I am thoroughly cured. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I hope it will do as much for others as it has done for me. I will strongly recommend it to all who suffer from any aches and pains. WM. S. CARTER, Box 14, Mapleton, Ont.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Liver and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica; overcomes the effects of exhaustive habits—every sign of weakness in men or women. It puts new Life and Energy into the Nervous System. Ginger up! Use this Belt and become a Man!

Call at my office, or send me this coupon and I will mail you my 80-page FREE BOOK. It points the way to Health and Prosperity.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

**Was Taken Very Ill with
DIARRHOEA.**

WAS WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

**DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURED HIM.**

Mr. T. W. Robertson, Elm Valley, Man., writes:—"I was taken very ill with diarrhoea, and tried everything I had ever heard of, as being good for it, but, without success until I was finally advised to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was so weak and discouraged that I didn't expect to derive much benefit from it, but I am happy to say, that, after I had taken two doses I was greatly relieved, and a few more entirely cured me. I shall always be pleased to recommend your medicine to all sufferers and I consider myself fortunate to get such a marvelous relief after expecting to die."

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called "Strawberry Compounds" for Dr. Fowler's.

If you want to be on the safe side, ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and insist on getting what you ask for.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

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.
Linden Oxford Down Sheep.**

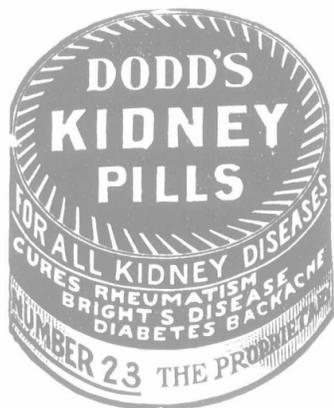
I am offering a high class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

POPLAR 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.**

A colored man was brought before a Police Magistrate, charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to hit those chickens right under the window of the owner's house, when there was a dog loose in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be no use, Judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to yo' all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo am familiar."



GOSSIP.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club announce that 908 official yearly records of cows in the Advanced Registry have been completed.

R. O. MORROW'S HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, AND CHESTER WHITES.

The noted stock farm of R. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., is situated in Hastings County, Ont., about three miles north of Brighton Station. Mr. Morrow is well known as a breeder of exceptionally high-class Holstein cattle, Tamworth and Chester White hogs, and Cotswold sheep. There are few herds of Holstein cattle that, for ideal dairy type, size and constitution, show up to better advantage than the Hilton herd. With their large, well-balanced udders, their appearance indicates them to be what the factory ledger proves them to be, a herd of producers most profitable to their owner. Although in Mr. Morrow's hands none have ever been officially tested, many of them in other hands have made very enviable records. Headed, as they are, with a sire of high official backing, the many young things for sale are a lot most desirable for intending purchasers.

Very little need be said of the high-class character of the Tamworth herd, their record for a number of years in the show-rings at Toronto and Ottawa is proof positive they are second to no other herd in the country, this year at Toronto winning their share of the leading awards, as well as championship on sow, and at Ottawa, very nearly winning everything hung up. Several of the leading breeding animals were imported three years ago, thus infusing new blood in the herd. For sale are both sexes of all ages, of a type ideal from the packers' standpoint. The Chester Whites are also as a herd among the best, winning practically all the firsts at Ottawa, and getting well up at Toronto, securing first on boar under two years, third on aged sow, second on sow under two years, and third on herd. Young stock of both sexes are for sale. Mr. Morrow has also for sale a few Cotswold sheep.

P. D. McARTHUR'S AYRSHIRES.

Near North Georgetown P. O., about 1 1/2 miles from Howick Station, Que., is the well-appointed stock farm of P. D. McArthur, one of the leading Ayrshire cattle breeders of that noted Ayrshire district. This splendid herd, a part of which is imported, the others Canadian bred, now rank well up among the best in the country, both as a show herd and as a herd of heavy producers. At the head stands one of the most perfect specimens of the breed ever imported, Netherhall Milkman (imp.), sired by the renowned bull, Auchincloss Prince Albert, and out of the no less renowned cow, Merle of Netherhall. Last year this bull was first in his class at Toronto, and this year repeating the trick, on both occasions being reserve champion, while this year at Ottawa he rose to his proper level when he won first, and senior and grand championships. The females of this herd are a big, strong-constituted lot, uniformity of dairy type being the predominant feature. At Toronto, in classes strong enough to compete with the world's best, they won fourth in the aged-cow class, on Snowflake; third in the 3-year-old class, fourth in the dry cow class, third in the 2-year-old heifer class, fourth in the class for yearlings in milk, second in the senior calf class, third on graded herd, first on the young herd, and first on the progeny of one bull. At Ottawa they won fourth on 3-year-old cow; third on 2-year-old heifer; fourth on senior heifer calf; third on yearling bull; second on dry cow; third on Canadian-bred cow; fourth on senior herd, and third on junior herd. This is a remarkable showing, when it is considered that this is only the second year Mr. McArthur has exhibited at the big shows in competition with the leading importers and breeders of Canada. Every female of the herd in milk is now being entered in the Ayrshire Record of Performance, where we predict a brilliant record for the herd as a whole. Mr. McArthur has always on hand for sale animals of all ages, but not now in milk; there are only calves left, all of which are sired by his champion bull, and out of high-class cows.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

**SPLENDID MUTTON,
GOOD WOOL,
GREAT WEIGHT.**

Unrivalled in rapid and WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY, hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, and in quality of MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT.

Champion against ALL breeds at the great Smithfield Show, London, 1908.

Full information of Secretary, Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS dale maes, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

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

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

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

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.

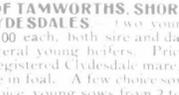
Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

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

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

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORT HIRNS AND CLYDESDALES—Two young bulls at \$75.00 and \$50.00 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.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES  We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

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.**

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

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.**

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES  Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD, C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.**

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

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and born in farrows down to yearlings. **Herbert Germain, St. George, 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.

American Shropshire Registry Association.

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

Wortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

LEICESTERS FOR SALE!

Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs in show fit. Sired by Ulysses 5th. Also B. Rocks, W. Wyandotte, Embden geese, Bronze turkeys. Apply to: **G. A. GREER, "TROUT CREEK FARM," 1/2 mile from LUCKNOW, ONT.**

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 Clydesdales. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.**

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.**

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the **Cham, Ion Cotswold Flock** of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different FARM! ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write or call on **J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

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

WOOL FOR PRICES. HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

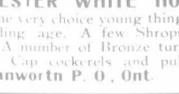
MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS. I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S. C. W. Leghorns. Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal facon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; sweepstakes at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904; sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to: **D. Douglas & Sons, Kitchell, Ont.** Bell phone in residence.

Maple Leaf Berkshires  For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES  Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD, C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.**

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Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and born in farrows down to yearlings. **Herbert Germain, St. George, Ont.**

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

John—"I'll bring you a fork, sir."
The Customer—"What for?"
John—"The cheese, sir."
The Customer—"A fork's no good. Bring a revolver!"

IN THE DAYS OF THE AEROPLANE.

The movement to spread a safety net over Fifth Avenue, to protect persons walking and driving thereon from being hit by lunch baskets and other objects dropped overboard by aeroplanists, has been gathering headway ever since the mayor's silk hat was jammed over his eyes by a squash falling from an unknown height.

The Maine farmers complain that the aeromoblists are now filling the skies in such vast numbers as completely to obscure the sun for five or six hours a day, with the result that the frost is not likely to get out of the ground before September.

The Legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, are expected to pass drastic regulations forbidding and penalizing the atrocious sport, so fashionable among aeromotorists, of trolling for cows. Thirty-two cows were caught by passing air-cars two miles back of Mark Twain's home last Sunday, the tackle being a three-inch cable with an anchor baited with a bale of hay at the end of it.

The relief car has started from the Paris Life-saving Station for the rescue of three aeromotorists whose car burst on Friday night. The occupants immediately took to their parachutes, but, these being out of order, refused to fall, with the result that the travellers have been stranded eight miles up in the air ever since. It is expected that they will be got down in safety.—Exchange.

SOME POLAR HUMOR.

The humorists of the press on both sides of the Atlantic are making merry over the narratives of both Cook and Peary. For example, the New York Mail remarks, "The winter Pearyodicals, too, will be full of it"; and the Baltimore Sun observes that "the mistake Cook made was not to send the savants a souvenir postal." Another paper notes that too many Stars-and-Stripes nailers spoil the broth. Certain London papers have been freely pouring forth gibes and sarcasm in connection with the controversy. The story of the barrels of gumdrops for the Eskimos provokes considerable mirth. The Globe saying: "Always take your gumdrops if you want your Eskimos to stick to you." The Star delivers itself of the following description of the scene at the Pole immediately after Dr. Cook's arrival:

While his devoted henchmen sucked ecstatically at their glutinous sustenance, the intrepid explorer amused himself by making out four radli from the Big Nail and with leaping with unconcealed satisfaction from the New World into the Old and back again. When this pastime palled on him, the doctor, having divested himself of several overcoats in deference to the genial temperature of 149 degrees below the freezing point, proceeded to run around the pole in the direction of the earth's rotation, picking his way neatly over the lines of longitude which converged with somewhat bewildered confusion. After some fifteen minutes' hard going, the doctor sank with a sigh of relief on a berg, reflecting that as he gained twenty-four hours for every circuit of the pole, he must have added more than a year to his life. "If I could only keep it up," he mused, "Methuselah's record would soon be a back number, but I am not the man I was."

By this time, however, several tentative efforts at dancing on the part of the horizon, as well as the intrusion of some half-dozen mountain mirages in a hopelessly inverted condition, warned the explorer that the hour was getting late. Turkishhook took his hook, and Alwesh had already retired, and was sleeping with his feet to the pole, waded comfortably between longitudes 07 and 29. "Dear, stupid fellows," said the doctor, "they have gone to sleep on the daytime side of the pole," and carefully choosing a set of meridians where it was 1:01 1/2 p. m. as his pillow, and having 11 a. m. at his feet, he gave himself over to slumber.

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PEDLAR

For any work any culvert can be put to, nothing else yet made quite equals this new Pedlar product—Pedlar's Perfect Corrugated Galvanized Culverts. Only the Pedlar People in all Canada make a culvert of Best Billet Iron, in semi-cylindrical sections, corrugated under enormous pressure (over 60 tons to the square inch!) and Galvanized After being shaped

PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT



Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.



This Is The Practical Culvert

Not only is the iron that makes Pedlar Culverts best quality money can buy, but it is unusually heavy—from 14 to 20 gauge, instead of lighter gauges common to inferior goods. This extra-strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by only a very thin cushion of soil. Mark, also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated,—thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

Not a Bolt Nor a Rivet About It

Unskilled Labor Can Easily Lay It

Extra-Heavy, Strong, Rust-Proof

The peculiar Pedlar flange, or locking-rib, along the whole length of each side of these Culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivets, no lock-nuts of any kind,—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of inter-sealed heavy metal along the sides of the pipe (read below how this is quickly done) and you have a Culvert that is enormously strong, tight, and not only leak-proof but strain and rust and frost-proof, the rib allowing for expansion and contraction.

Made of Best Heavy Billet Iron

Galvanized AFTER Being Shaped

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

I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they've been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood or whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.



G. A. Pedlar



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the recurved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-

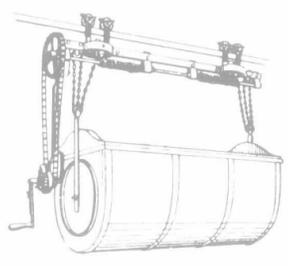


ribs, engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



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BEATH'S Heaviest Type Feed and Litter Carrier.



Here is a machine that will easily handle the heaviest load. Made with wrought steel frame, insuring great strength. Your boy can use it and handle every load easily, as this style of Beath Carrier has triple purchase hoist and slow gear. Also Beath's Patent Automatic Clutch Brake, which allows box to be stopped anywhere without any danger of carrier breaking. Just get catalogue and read all about this superior carrier. Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Goes Like Sixty

Sells like Sixty
Sells for Sixty-five **\$65**

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

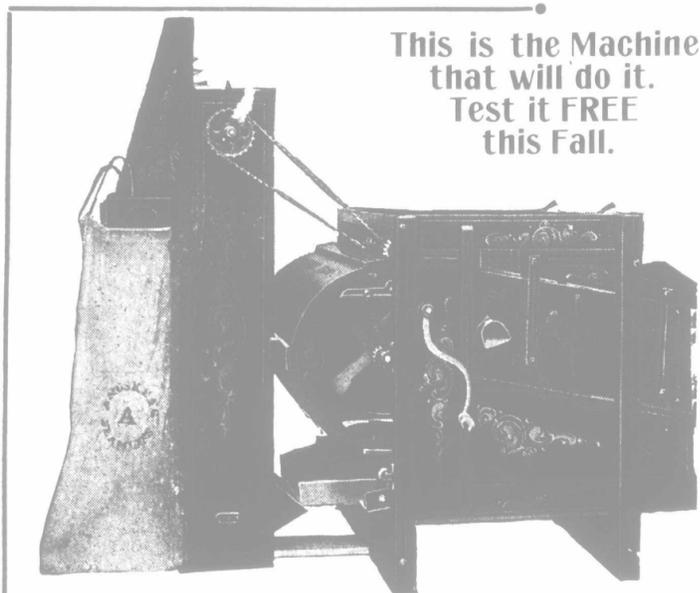
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BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Get Five Cents More a Bushel FOR ALL GRAIN YOU SELL.



This is the Machine
that will do it.
Test it FREE
this Fall.

**Handles 800 Bushels a Day Easily.
Cleans and Grades All Grain Perfectly.
Has Seventeen Screens.
Saves Its Cost Twice a Year---
At Planting Time, At Selling Time.
It Is Positively Guaranteed to You.**

THE Chatham Mill is built staunch and strong, with nothing about it to get out of order even under hard and steady usage. It is actually the most modern of all such machines, and is designed to run easily while doing its work perfectly. No other machine of the kind runs anywhere near so EASY as The Chatham Mill, because of an ingenious multiplying gear that gives high speed with easy turning. A thousand bushels of grain perfectly cleaned, perfectly graded, is only an ordinary day's work for the Chatham; and this has been exceeded by many users. Fitted with seventeen screens and riddles, of various meshes, of specially galvanized wire of our own production, this Mill handles ANY grain, from millet or flax to Indian corn. It not only cleans, remember,—it grades; takes out the shrunken, immature, imperfect grains as well as the weed seeds, and keeps them separate.

CLEAN and grade your grain with the Chatham Mill before you market it. Specially designed and built for the farmers of Canada, and any buyer will pay you a higher price for every bushel of it. Grain-buyers know that grain run through this Chatham Mill is clean grain, free from ALL dirt, free from ALL weed-seeds, free from ALL cockle, and absolutely free from oats, wild or tame.

**You Cannot Farm Right
Without My Mill**

GRAIN-BUYERS know, as thousands of farmers throughout the land know, that the CHATHAM alone can be positively relied upon to separate oats from wheat. And the Chatham not only cleans the grain right, but grades it accurately. Hundreds of your neighbors use this Mill, both before planting and at selling-time, simply because it pays so well to use it. **TEST IT FOR YOURSELF. TAKE THE MILL ON THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Test it at our risk, upon our binding guarantee that it will clean, grade and separate any grain, large or small, faster and better than any other machine on earth.

**Try It a Month for Nothing
Take Two Years to Pay for It In**

SEND NOW for this Chatham Mill—is not merely a fanning mill alone, but a combined separator, grader and fanning mill. Write for one to the shipping place nearest your home. The Mills are carried in stock at all my warehouses, ready for immediate shipment on shortest notice. Get one quick. Test it thoroughly in any way that seems to you fair. Then, when it makes good with you, pay for it in two years' time—it will have paid for itself long before that, over and over again. Take it, test it, and let it prove to you that

It Runs Easiest and fastest

WE build special fanning mills for every farming region on earth; and this is the mill built specially for the Ontario farmers' varied needs. It is the one machine that perfectly cleans, grades and separates—it is guaranteed to do that to your entire satisfaction. The proof that it WILL satisfy you is put right in your own hands by the Thirty-Day Free Trial we offer you. That trial will prove positively why and how this Mill adds fully five cents a bushel to the value of any grain you sell, and ten or more cents a bushel to the value of seed grain.

CHATHAM FANNING MILL Grader and Separator

Manson Campbell says: I have been building these Mills for 40 years—since 1867; and I KNOW HOW. I am THE specialist in this grain-cleaning proposition; and you can take my personal word for it that this Mill will do every single thing said for it in this advertisement. You cannot get the same value for your money in any other machine. You cannot buy a Mill that does so much so well. Test it for yourself and see.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

**Send for Free Book and
Details of Trial Offer.**

Repairs and the latest improved Attachments for Separating Oats from Wheat can be attached to Chatham Mill sold during past few years—apply to Brandon, Man., or Calgary, Alta., for particulars.

The Chatham Fanning Mill was awarded the first prize at the Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis World's Fairs. It is miles ahead of those that

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

Sow Clean Grain

Better Crops

Sell Clean Grain

Higher Prices

Wheat Weeds

Removed