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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

No. 895

## Protect Your Buildings This Winter With The Snow-proof, Frost-proof, Water-tight Brantford Roofing

You may wonder why so many good-looking roofings do not withstand more than two, three or four Canadian winters.

The truth of the matter is this: Most ready roofings are made to look well rather than to wear well.

"Brantford" Roofing is not like most roofings. We could make almost as good-looking roofing and increase our profit per roll. But we are thinking about your future business rather than present profits. So we are making "Brantford" Roofing higher in quality than any other ready roofing you can procure to-day.

We buy our wool-felt from the most modern felt mill in the United States. It is made to our own specifications. It is to be regretted that no mill in Canada is equipped to make felt the way we must have it.

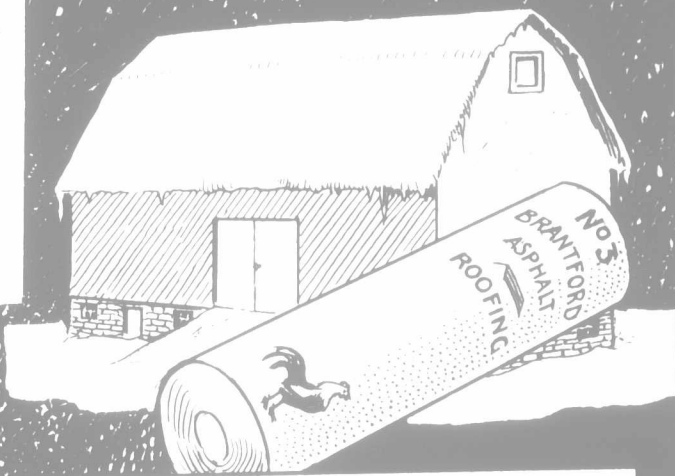
Our felt consists of long-fibred wool, evenly compressed. The long fibres absorb more of the *Asphaltum* than short fibres would. But it costs us 33 1/3 per cent. more for our felt than the short-fibred kind used in other roofings.

This long-fibred felt is saturated with *Asphaltum*, under tremendous pressure. Every fibre of the felt is thoroughly impregnated with this wear-defying material.

*Asphaltum*, you understand, is the highest grade of Asphalt. We could buy lower-grade Asphalt at half the price we pay. But ours is 99 per cent. pure. So-called "Trinidad" Asphalt is only about 45 per cent. pure. You see why other Asphalt roofings are not as lasting.

Unlike ordinary Asphalt, this *Asphaltum* has the elasticity necessary to accommodate itself to extremes of temperature. That is why "Brantford" Roofing never turns brittle in cold weather or melts in hot. It remains pliable all the time.

Our *Asphaltum* is remarkable for its non-absorbent qualities. We have tested it under pressure in water for a period of 60 days. The



be as perfect and dry as the day it was covered with "Brantford" Roofing.

That was a severe water-proof test. But "Brantford" Roofing was equal to it. And it was in such good condition that John S. Metcalf Co. bought it, and used it to cover their lumbering camps this summer.

You can lay "Brantford" Roofing in cold weather. But "gum" roofings turn hard and brittle in cold weather, and split if you bend them. "Brantford" Roofing remains elastic and pliable even when thermometer is below zero.

You will notice that the makers of these mysterious "gum" roofings don't tell you what the "gum" is made of. "Gums" can be made of paraffine or low-grade soft Asphalt. When buying roofing you will be wise to purchase it from makers who are not afraid to tell you what their roofing is made of.

You can buy "Brantford" Roofing in three finishes: "Brantford" ASPHALT, in three thicknesses, with a silic sand finish. "Brantford" RUBBER, in three thicknesses, with a smooth, rubbery finish, but containing no "India Rubber." Brantford "CRYSTAL," heavy weight, with a mineral surface.

Weight means life-lasting qualities. Yet no other makers use as heavy a grade of felt as the No. 80 used in No. 3 ASPHALT, No. 3 RUBBER and CRYSTAL. This is a fact worth careful consideration if you want the longest-lasting roofing you can buy.

Protect your buildings this winter with "Brantford" Roofing. It is snow-proof and frost-proof. It will make your buildings perfectly water-tight—and warmer.

Get our Free Roofing Book and samples. Then choose the style of "Brantford" Roofing you decide is best adapted for your particular job.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LTD.  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

percentage of water absorbed in that time was less than 1 per cent.

Any practical man will readily see the value in a roofing of such a positively non-absorbent saturation as *Asphaltum*.

When you buy "Brantford" Roofing you get a completely water-proof roofing—one that will still be water-tight when ordinary ready roofing has become a sieve.

Last winter Duncan Bros., of Midland, wanted to use their roller rinks for ice-skating. So they covered their 11 maple floors with "Brantford" Roofing. Then they put ice on top of the roofing. Last spring when they removed the roofing they found the floor to



### SIMPLE



The only piece inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.

Manufacturers of common cream separators put 40 to 60 disks, or even worse contrivances, into an old-style bowl and call it simple and modern. The 52 disks shown on the sticks below are all from one such bowl. These contrivances must all be washed twice daily.

But Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls have nothing inside except the tiny, instantly removable piece shown above on the thumb. And Tubulars and out-class all other separators. That's because Tubulars are different—are the only simple, sanitary, modern separators made—are the World's Best.



52 Disks from one Common Bowl.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Oldest separator concern in America. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators each year than any maker of such machines sells.

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**29 Yrs**

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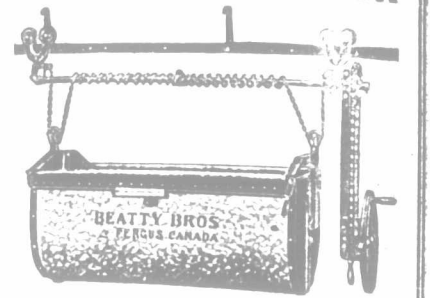
Pandora special flue construction makes fuel do double duty. Wide fire box is another fuel-economizer. The steel oven heats quicker than a cast oven, thus saving still more fuel. Further economizing features will be explained by the McClary Agent.



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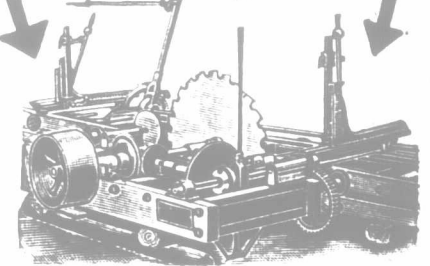
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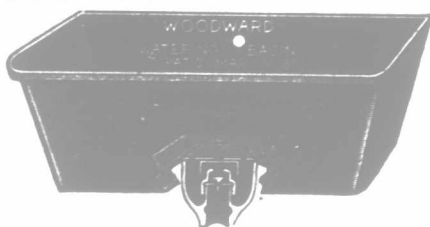
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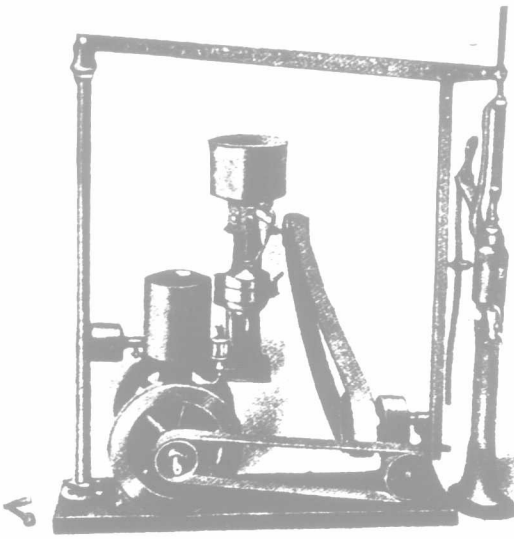
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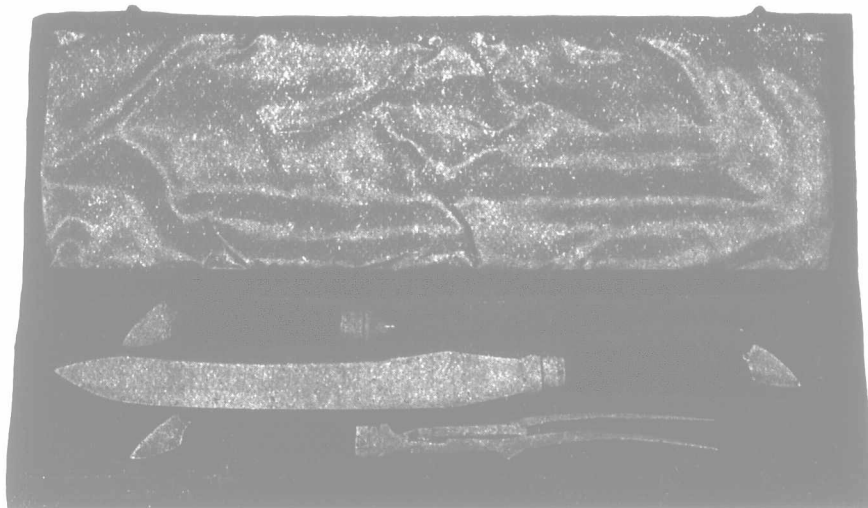
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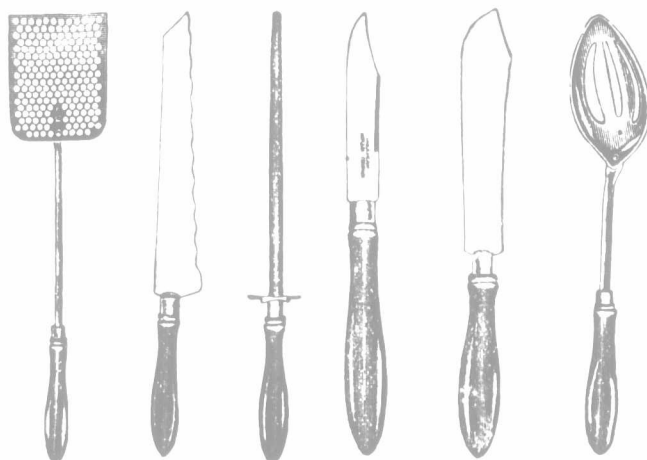
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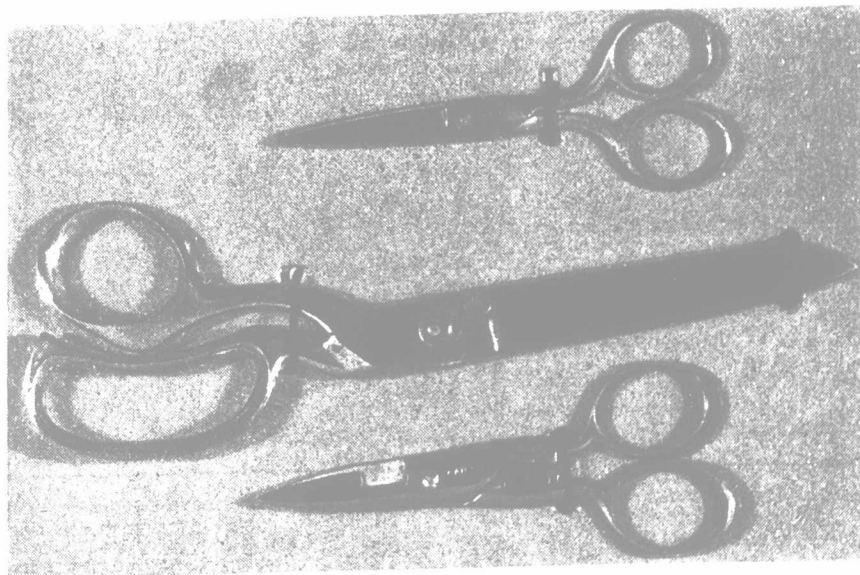
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N.B.—Competitors before entering competition must be duly enrolled as members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, the membership fee being \$1, which should be forwarded to the above-named Secretary-Treasurer.

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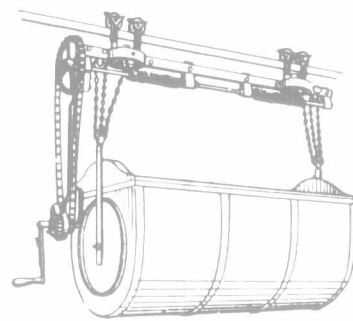
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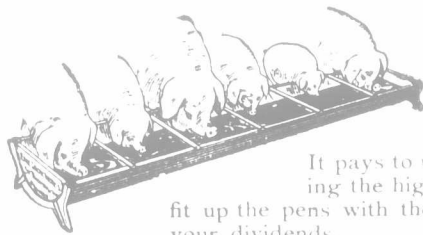
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 18, 1909

No. 895

### EDITORIAL.

Which do you prefer—a paper with courage to say what it thinks, or one with no higher motive than to take a stand which it believes will be popular?

The chemist may not know all there is to know about whims of animals and the art of feeding, but he can tell us much, and we do well to utilize his researches.

For downright practical educative and stimulative influence along agricultural and live-stock lines, probably no institutions on the continent equal our forthcoming series of winter fairs.

To make the present best the future average, is one object of the Farmers' Institute work. The Ontario Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, has announced the list of meetings to be held during the latter part of November, and continuing through the next month. It should be a good series. Watch your local dates, and attend.

If it is ethically justifiable for the United States Government to seek to compel the grinding of pulp and manufacture of paper within its boundaries by import duties on those commodities, it surely is quite as justifiable and much more advantageous for Canada to encourage manufacture in the Dominion by placing export duties on raw materials.

No farmer worthy of the name will allow the liquid manure from his stables to run away. Unless straw and chaff are very plentiful, some other absorbent will be necessary in the gutter. Why not kill two birds with one stone by using raw ground phosphate rock, thus adding phosphorus to the soil, while at the same time retaining nitrogen by soaking up the urine?

Every other important class has its clubs. Why not farmers? The Farmers' Club movement is fraught with possibilities of great usefulness. It is growing, as it deserves to do. Is there a Club in your neighborhood? If not, write for suggestions to G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Ontario Farmers' Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto. No doubt, he will gladly reply, even to those living outside the Province he is employed to serve.

Considerable space is devoted in the present issue to a consideration of feeding questions. Every man who has to do with the feeding of live stock should read carefully the several articles and replies to questions. For lack of a thorough knowledge of the composition of feeds and their most advantageous combination, so as to form reasonably well-balanced rations, many a stockman has obtained indifferent results, or has purchased supplementary feeds to poor advantage. For instance, we have known men having corn fodder and clover hay for roughage, with only bran and corn meal as concentrates, to feed first the fodder and corn meal, then the clover hay and bran. The merest elementary knowledge of animal chemistry would have led them to reverse their practice, feeding bran with the corn fodder and corn meal with the clover hay. There are numerous points such as this which any man can settle advantageously for himself, if equipped with a knowledge of animal needs and the chemistry of feeds.

### False Economy.

"The trouble with Mr. Blank is that he is too stingy to buy a good bull." This remark was made by a successful breeder and exhibitor in reference to an unsuccessful competitor in the same breed of stock.

Townpeople are in the habit of referring to farmers as a class as being "stingy, too close altogether," which, of course, is an unfair imputation. But the habit which farmers have to form, if they are to succeed, of looking carefully after every little possible waste, and the fact that for a great part of their living they do not have to make any cash outlay, is responsible for a certain hesitation in spending money, which to those living in the city, where everything has to be paid for—where much is earned, but little saved—looks like pure miserliness.

That many farmers, however, suffer financially from the policy of being too saving cannot be disputed. One of the class who has made money at farming, but who does not balk at laying out a few hundreds when necessary, made this remark the other day: "No matter how many first-class bulls there are in the township, if there is only one scrub with a service fee of fifty cents to be found, that is where they will take their cows." That is not economy; it is pure folly and loss.

Some dairy farmers make a similar mistake in the feeding of their cows. Who has not seen a herd of these fine creatures forced to spend the whole daylight hours of the autumn in trying to nibble enough from a pasture, already eaten bare by the middle of August, to keep life in their gaunt carcasses, daily growing thinner? Their owner meanwhile, as he ruefully surveys the shrinking milk yield extracted from the poor animals, becomes convinced that there is not much in the cow business. One hardly knows whether to laugh or scold at such economies.

So it goes through the whole round. Labor is spared, and weeds laugh and grow fat, while the corn or roots are being starved. Manure is not furnished, and diminished and unprofitable crops result. A cheap but incapable man is hired, and work gets behind, is poorly done, with all that that implies, the farmer's temper is at the breaking point continually, and his chances of going to the hot place very decidedly increased.

While not excusing in the least such unprofitable savings in running expenses, it will be well to reflect on the fact that many may be forced against their wish to adopt such methods. Lack of means, an unfavorable season, sickness in the family, or other misfortunes, often almost compel a man to pursue a course which he would fain avoid.

A well-known D. D., in a lecture he delivers, tells with evident relish of some years that he spent when a growing big boy working for wages with an Aberdeenshire farmer. He ate in the same kitchen with the master and his wife, though not at the same table, or at least not at the same end of the table. It was the every-day practice of the master to have an egg for breakfast, though, of course, such extravagance was out of the question for the men. Be it noted that the wife got no egg either, but the good farmer regularly, after eating his egg halfway down, would then shove it across the table to his wife, who as regularly finished it. The good doctor who tells this, says that if he had not been a minister many who heard the story would not have believed it, and even as it is, they have their suspicions. But to those who were in the same room at meals the scene was so familiar that they can scarcely understand the surprise with which others view it. And yet that same farmer, whose table economy was so rigid, would take him out with him, and

together they would sow \$50.00 worth of fertilizer on a single field. That man's farm, for which he paid a good rent yearly, became in time a perfect garden for fertility. The whole of it originally was of soil so intractable and stubborn that before a plow could be used it had to be trenched by hand with a pick.

Little wonder is it that those hard-headed Aberdeenshire Scotchmen, who practiced such parsimony in food and such liberal expenditure of strength and means in subduing natural obstacles, have made a place for themselves wherever they have gone.

Wasteful methods are pursued even on some of our farms, and for waste there should be nothing but condemnation. It is always deplorable, and little short of sinful. But ultra penuriousness frequently results in the scarceness it was intended to obviate.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; And there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

### Telephone Connections.

Connection with near-by towns, and with towns and cities at a greater distance, is very soon felt to be a necessity by subscribers of a rural-telephone system. As the Bell Telephone Company has, for the present, or until the Government may assume control, practically a monopoly of the long-distance business, and also of local town and city telephone trade in Canada, outside connection means connection with that company. It is quite possible for officials of a rural company to look so exclusively at their own need as to overlook the fact that the Bell Company are always ready for more business, especially if they can get it at extra profitable rates. Such officials may be induced to close a deal with that company before they themselves have considered the matter fully, or have learned on what terms other independent telephone companies have made long-distance connections. Every subscriber of a rural-telephone system having connection with the Bell Company brings grist to their mill. But, like other corporations, and individuals, also, the Bell Telephone Company are on the lookout for as good a bargain for themselves as possible. As a consequence, some rural companies probably pay more than others for a like service. One arrangement where there has not been too much haste in coming to an agreement, is for the rural telephone company to have free connection with the Bell system, where the rural line reaches it, subscribers, however, having to pay a fee of five cents for every call to nearest Bell central on that system. Cases are reported where rural companies have paid a fixed rental per subscriber of \$3 or more per year for a connection with a given town, which is regarded as unfair to those who, perhaps use the line only two or three times in a year, and rural companies have inadvertently restricted themselves to certain territory. In some cases the rural company extends a trunk line to the city or town limits; in others, each company builds part way, the subscribers paying a rate per call, depending on the distance or length of trunk line to the city or town, the fee being divided between the Bell and the Rural Company. Abrogation of the three-minute time limit on conversations is a concession that has also been secured. To other points outside the city or town the regular long-distance rate is charged rural subscribers, plus the local rate. Where the Bell people extend a trunk line to the Rural headquarters, a rental of so much per mile per annum, sometimes as much as \$8, is agreed upon. In such cases, a lower rate, say five cents per call,



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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obtains. Where outsiders send long-distance messages to rural-line subscribers, the local rate is added to the long-distance charge, and goes to the receiving rural line. In certain cases rural lines secure connections with the Bell system at two extreme points, and some of their subscribers thus get better long-distance rate to certain places in the respective directions. It will thus be apparent how needful it is to take due care in entering into arrangements which have so many bearings, in order to give the rural subscribers as favorable terms as possible, and yet to secure the Rural Company, as such, an adequate return to cover running expenses and upon the capital outlay, and to preserve its future integrity. Agreements have been made both for three and five-year terms, continuing in effect, if no objection is raised at the expiry by either party.

### Premium on Quality and Type.

Judging by such items as the following, quoted from our last week's Toronto market report, the advent of buyers on the Union Market, representing leading American firms of packers, would seem to be tending to increase the discrimination in favor of quality:

"E. L. Woodward bought for Swifts, 250 export steers of good to choice quality, for the London market, at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt., and one extra quality load for \$6.50; also 108 medium export steers for the Liverpool market, at \$4.90 to \$5.25. Shamberg & Co. bought three carloads of steers at \$6.00 per cwt."

An extra fifty cents a hundredweight on a carload of steers above the ruling top price is worth feeding and breeding for. It is calculated to emphasize the wisdom of investing in a good bull.

The established practice of our local butchers operating in country places has been to discriminate little or nothing in favor of the type that yields the larger proportion of good cuts and the prime quality of beef, but to confine their discrimination to color and condition alone, while even in regard to condition they have seldom made the difference in price that thickness and finish ought to command. Colors indicating Jer-

sey or Holstein breeding may have been avoided; undue stress, born of prejudice, being sometimes placed upon these indications, but excellence of beef type as such has been all too scantily favored. In a word, the local butcher's buying has been unscientific, inexpert and unbusinesslike, due partly to his own lack of perception and partly to lack of discrimination in the demand to which he catered. The effect has been to discount in cattle-raisers' eyes much that has been said and written about the economy of recognized beef type. Let us not be misunderstood. We believe there has been a tendency to extremes in colleges, judging classes and the agricultural press, in emphasizing fine points of type. On the other hand, many farmers have been led to regard it too lightly, if not to ignore it altogether, by the lack of proper discrimination on the part of fat-stock buyers throughout the country. The essentials of beef conformation and characteristics, such as a broad, level, deep-fleshed back, with a wealth of firm flesh spread smoothly all over the frame, and a reasonably small proportion of offal and rough cuts are important in a steer, and we welcome the operations of more discriminating buyers in our metropolitan marts, as they must have a general educative influence that may be expected to spread gradually throughout the country. Incidentally, this type of steer is not incompatible with a liberal degree of milking quality in his dam.

With cattle, as with hogs or any other class of stock, a spread in price between grades is the most effective way to stimulate due attention to quality and type.

### Valuable Advice.

About three months ago I wrote you describing an ailment that one of my calves was suffering from, which was diagnosed by you as "Arthritis," or inflammation of the joints. A treatment was given, which I carried out, and it worked wonders, the calf showing no signs of lameness after about a month's treatment, and now bidding fair to develop into a fine cow.

If many farmers would consult your columns in such cases as mine, they would be saved much trouble and expense. Thanking you for the favor granted me,

H. HARRY MACPHEE.

Antigonish Co., N. S.

### Differing Views.

Many, besides Mr. Sealey, whose letter is published on another page, may be under the impression that because the level of the duties on manufactured goods has not been materially lowered, therefore the efforts of "The Farmer's Advocate," and of other influential agricultural journals, in that direction have been fruitless. In the last paragraph of his letter, reference is made to the well-known fact that many of our manufacturers have been for years, and are to-day, making strong efforts to have the tariff raised on their products. These efforts would, undoubtedly, have been successful a few years ago, when the Tariff Commission made a tour of the country, had it not been for the stiff opposition put up by the farmers themselves, a fight to which they were incited and in which they were encouraged by the agricultural press.

Those representatives of the agricultural community who are working to have duties on farm products raised are making a tactical mistake. If the tariff on pork products, for instance, were doubled, as they request, the manufacturers would certainly be able to make a much stronger plea for increase on their goods than they are at present able to do. Their chances of success would be very good indeed. The burden of the tariff, borne principally by the farming class, would be made heavier than ever, while the extra 2 cents per pound placed on pork, ostensibly in their interest, would benefit them little if any. Let such influential men use their efforts in the direction of an easing of the tariff load rather than of any

addition to it, and they would be friends of the farmer much more really than they at present are.

Mr. Scott's letter, which also appears elsewhere, gives an inkling of what an increasing number of farmers on both sides of politics think of added duties on their products. They are now paying 20 cents per pound, retail, for lard, while their live hogs sell for no more than do those of their American cousins. They are aware that it would require a microscope to discover any benefit they might receive from an increase of the present pork duties, and are shrewd enough to see what a handle might be made of such a request.

We have to differ with Mr. Scott, when, later in his letter, he, in effect, charges packers with combining to hold down prices of hogs. There is no doubt that in this he also voices the minds of other farmers, but the charges that he makes, though often made, have never been established. Proofs have never been forthcoming; and, on the opposite side, there are the statements positively made, by men of known veracity in the business, that there is no combination or agreement, or even understanding among packers. Undoubtedly they buy as cheaply as possible, but so do buyers of cattle or wheat.

While thus taking issue with Mr. Scott on one point, it is with sincere appreciation of his approval of our attitude, and of his agreement with us on the more essential points at issue, that we publish his letter, and draw attention to it.

## HORSES.

In all countries but the United States Clydesdale trade seems promising.

What better paying farm stock than a good brood mare?

Unexpectedly brisk is the response on the colt-training-essay competition, and we have another subject in mind to propose when the present one is disposed of.

Keep the stable cool, but not drafty. Perceptible drafts produce discomfort without increasing or maintaining the purity of the air to a corresponding degree.

Again we urge, give the weanlings a chance. Every extra dollar's worth of feed and time judiciously expended on them, over and above the usual somewhat skimpy allowance, will return at least two dollars, probably five, in the extra selling value finally realized.

### Classifying Horses.

The inability of many owners of horses to properly classify them is often demonstrated in the show-ring, and is frequently very forcibly demonstrated to the prospective purchasers to whom the owner has described a horse he has for sale as being an excellent individual of a certain class; but when the would-be purchaser has gone to the trouble and expense of visiting the farm, he is greatly disappointed, and also surprised that such a glowing description could have been given of such an animal that practically has none of the characteristics of the class of animal wanted. Of course, there are many horses that really cannot be classified; that is, they do not, in any marked degree, possess the desirable characteristics of any of the recognized breeds or classes of horses, as the draft or agricultural, roadster, carriage, saddle horse, or hunter. There are many very useful and reasonably valuable horses that cannot be said to belong to any of the classes mentioned, and if we add to the list "the general-purpose horse," there are still many that cannot be included. The question then arises, "What are the requisite characteristics of the different classes?" These are points that can be more easily recognized (by a horseman) than described. We will endeavor to somewhat briefly describe the general characteristics of the classes named.

THE DRAFT HORSE must be a large animal, weighing, say, not less than 1,600 pounds. He may be of the type of any of the draft breeds, viz.: Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Belgian Draft, or Suffolk.

THE AGRICULTURAL HORSE is of exactly the same type as the draft, but has not the necessary weight and size. He weighs, say, between 1,400 and 1,600 pounds. He is simply a small draft horse. The same animal may, when in certain flesh, be properly classified as a draft horse, but when in lower flesh and lighter, he is properly called an agricultural horse. When of the same type,







Will the commission please note the attempt to make the same old annual slump this fall? But it did not materialize. Why? The local killer must be supplied. That is the only competition the packer has ever had. What will signify the higher price at other seasons, when the farmer has sold all his hogs?

I think it is fair to assume that the farmer understood how he was being treated by the packer.  
T. B. SCOTT.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Feeding Questions: Compounding a Ration.

1. Define protein, hydrocarbonates and potash, stating the part of an animal each supports. What is a balanced ration?

2. I would be pleased to have you inform me regarding the feeding value of following feeds: Silage, dry corn-straw, timothy, clover, straw, oat, barley and pea hash; also bran and roots.

3. Suggest a balanced ration, using any or all of the above foods to produce growth, milk and flesh.

4. Mention some reliable book on feeds and feeding.

We get "The Farmer's Advocate," and like it well.  
ROSETTA READER.

Ans.—1. Protein is composed of two classes of nitrogenous substances, namely: albuminoids and amides. The amides are found in immature plants, and are not so valuable as the higher proteid materials. The albuminoids are the flesh formers, as they are the only element in the food which the animal can construct into muscle. They are also the source of such materials as hair, wool, hoof, horn, etc. Further, by the combustion of the albuminoids in the body, heat and mechanical force are developed, and under certain circumstance they may be split up with the production of fat, but carbohydrates and vegetable fats or oils, especially the carbohydrates, are the cheapest materials for this purpose. If one element may be regarded as more important than another, that element is protein, and it is the one most commonly deficient in the ordinary farm-grown ration.

By hydrocarbonates, our inquirer means what are usually known as carbohydrates. These are chiefly the starches, sugars and celluloses, and constitute the largest proportion of vegetable foods. The carbohydrates are not permanently stored in the animal body, but serve when burnt in the system for the production of heat and mechanical work. They are also capable of conversion into animal fat.

The vegetable fats, or oils, found in food are similar in chemical composition to such substances as lard, tallow, etc. They may be either oxidized (burnt) in the animal system to furnish heat and energy, or may be deposited in the body tissue as fat. As a heat-and-force producer, fat has a greater value, pound for pound, than any other ingredient in the food. In fact, it has about 24 times as much efficacy for this purpose as have the carbohydrates. The fats are commonly spoken of by chemists as ether extract, which signifies simply the oils, wax, resin and other substances of that class, dissolved out of a sample of dried fodder by treatment with ether.

Potash is an element of plant food. It is a chemical compound, called potassium hydroxide, or potassium hydrate, being composed of potassium, hydrogen and oxygen. Potassium is one of several ash constituents, found in greater or less quantities in plant tissue. As a rule, these are present in sufficient quantity in any ordinary ration, so that the feeder pays little attention to them, content if he can combine the other elements in correct proportions to make a "balanced" ration. Occasionally, however, a ration may be deficient in ash material, especially one used for a growing animal, which needs considerable ash to build up its bone. Wheat bran is well supplied with mineral matter, and also contains a goodly percentage of protein. It is, therefore, particularly adapted for feeding to young growing animals.

A balanced ration is a combination of foods containing the various nutrients in such proportion and amount as will nurture the animal with the least waste of nutrients. A ration is understood to signify the quantity fed per day. The correct balance of a ration depends somewhat upon the purpose for which it is to be used. For illustration and suggestions, see answer to question 3.

2. To answer these questions fully would be a large order. Our inquirer's best plan will be to purchase a book, as proposed in his last question. Perhaps we had better submit a table, giving the percentage of digestible constituents in each of the several feeds about which information is sought, also some others. It must be understood, however, that the figures given are averages of such analyses as have been made. Many of the feeds vary in composition—corn silage varies greatly. The figures, however, will serve as a basis of comparison. It should be remembered that silage and roots contain a low percentage of nutrients because of their succulence or high con-

tent of water. Not being clear what is meant by "hash," we give the composition of the several grains mentioned.

FEED.	Digestible Protein.	Digestible Carbohydrates.	Digestible Ether Extract or Fat.
	%	%	%
Dent corn .....	7.8	66.7	4.3
Flint corn .....	8.0	66.2	4.3
Sweet corn .....	8.8	63.7	7.0
Gluten meal .....	25.8	43.3	11.0
Wheat .....	10.2	69.2	1.7
Wheat bran .....	12.2	39.2	2.7
Wheat shorts .....	12.2	50.0	3.8
Wheat middlings .....	12.8	53.0	3.4
Rye .....	9.9	67.6	1.1
Barley .....	8.7	65.6	1.6
Brewers' grains (wet) .....	3.9	9.3	1.4
Oats .....	9.2	47.3	4.2
Buckwheat .....	7.7	49.2	1.8
Buckwheat bran .....	7.4	30.4	1.9
Buckwheat middlings .....	22.0	33.4	5.4
Flaxseed .....	20.6	17.1	29.0
Oil-cake meal (old process) .....	29.3	32.7	7.0
Cottonseed meal .....	37.2	16.9	12.2
Peas .....	16.8	51.8	0.7
Corn stover, field-cured .....	1.7	32.4	0.7
Timothy hay .....	2.8	43.4	1.4
Orchard grass hay .....	4.9	42.3	1.4
Kentucky blue grass hay .....	4.8	37.3	2.0
Wheat straw .....	0.4	36.3	0.4
Rye straw .....	0.6	40.6	0.4
Oat straw .....	1.2	38.6	0.8
Barley straw .....	0.7	41.2	0.6
Red clover hay (medium) .....	6.8	35.8	1.7
Red clover hay (mammoth) .....	5.7	32.0	1.9
Alsike clover hay .....	8.4	42.5	1.5
Alfalfa hay .....	11.0	39.6	1.2
Corn silage .....	0.9	11.3	0.7
Potatoes .....	0.9	16.3	0.1
Sugar beets .....	1.1	10.2	0.1
Mangels .....	1.1	5.4	0.1
Flat turnip .....	1.0	7.2	0.2
Ruta-bagas .....	1.0	8.1	0.2
Carrot .....	0.8	7.8	0.2
Artichoke .....	2.0	16.8	0.2
Pumpkin .....	1.0	5.8	0.3
Cow's milk, whole (average) .....	3.6	4.9	3.7
Cow's milk, colostrum .....	17.6	2.7	3.6

3. A fairly good ration for a 1,000-pound steer under full feed would be as follows:

FEED.	Amount	Digestible Protein.	Digestible Carbohydrates.	Digestible Ether Extract or Fat.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Silage .....	40	.36	4.52	.28
Turnips .....	20	.2	1.62	.04
Oat straw .....	2	.024	.772	.016
Clover hay .....	10	.68	3.58	.17
Bran .....	2	.244	.784	.054
Barley meal .....	4	3.48	2.624	.64
Pea meal .....	3	.504	1.554	.021
Totals .....	81	2.36	15.454	.645

This ration would contain, as the totals show, 2.36 lbs. protein, 15.454 lbs. carbohydrates, and .645 pounds ether extract or fat. As a pound of ether extract is equivalent to 24 pounds of carbohydrates, and serves similar purposes in the animal economy, it is customary to reduce this element to terms of carbohydrates, and express the two quantities together. Thus .645 pounds of ether extract equal 1.548 pounds of carbohydrates. Adding 15.454 and 1.548 gives us 16.902 pounds of carbohydrates and fat expressed in terms of carbohydrates. The nutritive ratio, or the ratio of protein to carbohydrates and fat, is therefore as 2.36 to 16.902. Dividing, we find that for each pound of protein in this ration, there are 7.16 pounds carbohydrates and fat, the ratio being commonly expressed as 1:7.16. This is a reasonably well-balanced ration for beef production. For milch cows in full flow a somewhat "narrower" ration would be desirable, say 1:6. This might be most economically accomplished by substituting a pound or so of oil-cake meal for three pounds of the barley. This change, if figured out, will be found to represent a net increase of .032 pounds of protein and a net decrease of 1.5915 pounds of carbohydrates and fat (in terms of carbohydrates), giving us 2.392 pounds protein and 15.3135 pounds carbohydrates, which works out to a nutritive ratio of 1:6.4. Observe that the nutritive ratio is narrowed; or in other words,

the disproportion between the percentages of protein and carbohydrates is lessened because the one pound of oil-cake meal contains a fraction more protein, but about one and a half pounds less of carbohydrates and fat than the three pounds of barley meal which it displaced. If we were to use 1½ pounds instead of 1 pound of oil cake, as above figured on, the ratio would be still further narrowed and improved, bringing it down to somewhere about 1:6. Using mangels instead of turnips would also tend slightly, though very slightly, towards narrowing the ration.

For producing growth a similar balance or nutritive ratio should be sought as for milk production, but it would be preferably obtained by employing rather less of the concentrated grains and less silage, using instead more clover hay (alfalfa would be even better) and more bran, with oats substituted for the barley meal. A smaller amount of pea meal or oil-cake meal would also be fed, although a small amount of oil-cake meal may be fed with profit to almost every animal upon the farm, particularly where the roughage consists mainly of corn, timothy or straw. Oats are an excellent feed for horses, cattle or sheep, but at present prices the economy of using them largely, except for horses and calves, is very doubtful. However, it is always wise to use a number of grains rather than one or two. Not only is the balance of the ration likely to be better, but it will be more appetizing and usually better digested.

4. Feeds and Feeding, by Henry, price through this office \$2.15 postpaid, is the book you want. It is a splendid work, simple in language, yet complete and authoritative. The longer we use it the better we like it. This work should be in every feeder's library or home.

### Digestibility and Productive Value of Foods—II.

By Prof. R. Harcourt.

It was pointed out that in foods with low proteid content the proteids were not so fully digested as when this substance is fairly abundant. The same is true with mixtures of foods or rations. Too much starchy food in a ration, especially if the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous constituents is wider than 1:8 or 9, will cause a decrease in the digestibility of the nitrogenous materials. The coarse fodders grown on the farm are our cheap foods, but the digestibility of their proteids is improved when they are combined with some of the mill by-products that are rich in proteids. Consequently, the addition of these materials improves the digestibility of the whole diet. This is one of the advantages resulting from feeding properly-balanced rations. On the other hand, we must not go to the other extreme, and feed too great a proportion of the proteids, for foods containing large amounts of this substance are expensive, and, while the proteids improve the digestibility of the whole diet, and have certain functions to perform in the body which they alone can do, they must not be fed to do the work of the cheaper carbohydrate materials.

The amount of proteids required will naturally depend upon the kind of animal and the object desired. If an animal is being fed, maintaining it in its present condition during the winter, a very small amount of proteids is required. If the animal is young, and growing, building up bone and muscle, it must have a large amount of proteids in its diet. Nature provides that milk, which is the natural food of the young animal, is particularly rich in albuminoids. Mature animals that are being fattened do not build up much muscle and flesh, and consequently do not require so much proteids as the young animal, and cheaper gains can be made by using the starchy foods quite freely. Milk cows must have a large proportion of nitrogenous foods, as they must have proteid material to produce the casein of the milk. Horses doing fast work, or when spirit or vim are required, must have food rich in proteids; but if the work can be done slowly, a much smaller proportion of this expensive constituent will answer, and at the same time cheapen the ration.

It is not easy to make an accurate statement of the comparative nutritive value of foods. The quantity of digestible constituents which a food contains does not sufficiently indicate its nutritive value. This is owing to the unequal value of its various constituents, the unequal losses which take place during the process of digestion and utilization, and the unequal labor which the process of digestion requires with different foods, which must, of course, be done at the expense of the portion of the food digested. This is a point very often entirely overlooked in considering the value of foods. It is true a horse will digest a certain amount of wheat straw, but the energy obtained from the digested portion is not sufficient to do the work of digestion, and the animal must draw on the digested part of the other foods eaten to aid in digesting the wheat straw.

The most accurate method of ascertaining the nutritive value of any food is to experiment with it, but comparatively few foods have been fully



investigated, and many feeders have not the time nor ability to carry out experiments that will give reliable results. Thanks, however, to the wonderfully painstaking researches of two German investigators, we are now able to estimate, more or less accurately what is the final value to the animal of digested food from various materials. It would be out of place at this time to discuss in detail the results of these researches; but, using the data obtained, it is possible to calculate with a reasonable degree of accuracy the maintenance and production value of foods. The production value represents the power of the digested portion of the food to produce increase of body weight, milk, or work. The results obtained are comparative. Warington's Chemistry of the Farm contains the following table of calculated results:

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ORDINARY FOODS FOR RUMINANT ANIMALS.

	For Maintenance.		For Production.	
	Value of 1,000 lbs. Expressed as Starch	Quantities Equivalent to 1 lb. of Starch.	Value of 1,000 lbs. Expressed as Starch.	Quantities Equivalent to 1 lb. of Starch.
Cotton cake (chilled).....	944	1.06	825	1.21
Corn .....	859	1.16	825	1.21
Wheat .....	823	1.21	783	1.28
Linseed cake .....	842	1.18	733	1.36
Barley .....	755	1.32	721	1.39
Peas .....	794	1.25	702	1.42
Oats .....	676	1.48	626	1.60
Wheat bran .....	635	1.57	578	1.73
Brewers' grains (dried).....	634	1.58	533	1.88
Mixed hay (best) .....	536	1.87	359	2.79
Mixed hay (medium).....	506	1.98	337	2.97
Clover hay (medium).....	459	2.18	319	3.13
Oat and barley straw.....	412	2.43	207	4.83
Potatoes .....	212	4.72	202	4.95
Wheat straw .....	357	2.80	96	10.41
Corn silage .....	131	7.63	92	10.87
Mangels .....	87	11.49	76	13.16
Swedes .....	86	11.63	75	13.33
Turnips .....	68	14.71	59	16.95

According to these figures, always supposing the foods to be fed in a properly-balanced ration, 1,000 pounds of cotton cake would be equal to 944 pounds of pure starch for maintenance, or 820 pounds if used for production purposes. Or that 1,000 pounds of turnips are equal to 68 pounds of starch for maintenance. Further, that 1.16 pounds of corn, or 11.49 pounds of mangels will give equal results for maintenance; and that 1.21 pounds of corn, and 13.16 pounds of mangels will give the same results when fed for production purposes. Of course, the succulency value of mangels and turnips cannot be estimated in this way.

The different rank which fibrous foods take is clearly shown. It appears that two pounds of oat or wheat straw may replace 1 pound of corn, if the steer or sheep is merely on a maintenance diet, but that 1 pound of corn will have as great an effect as 4 pounds of oat straw or 8 pounds of wheat straw when fed to growing or fattening animals.

These figures are very similar to the results of Danish experiments in fattening pigs, where it was found that 4 pounds of potatoes or 7 to 8 pounds of mangels would replace 1 pound of meal from the cereal grains. American experiments show that 4½ pounds of potatoes are equivalent to 1 pound of corn meal. In some old French experiments, 5 pounds of turnips, or ½ pound of peas or barley were reckoned equal to 1 pound of best meadow hay.

The table teaches us that an equal weight of corn and oil cake will have nearly similar feeding value if supplied to an animal receiving a sufficient amount of proteids in its diet, as, for example, if the animal is pasturing on grass or clover. In some English experiments, clover was consumed on the land by sheep receiving 728 pounds of cotton cake, or 728 pounds of corn meal per acre. The average gain in weight of ten sheep, in eight annual trials, was 362½ pounds when receiving the cake, and 356½ pounds when fed with an equal weight of corn meal.

It is evident that the figures in the above table give us a good basis for the comparison of food both for maintenance and production purposes. For various reasons, the coarse foods give better results for maintenance than for production. Furthermore, these figures show that many foods can be substituted for each other without altering the value of the whole diet. For instance, it is quite clear that sheep or cattle on grass will do as well with corn as supplementary food as if it had been composed of the expensive cotton cake or linseed cake. It is also evident that 1.28 pounds of wheat are as good as 1.42 of peas, or 1.60 of oats, or 1.73 of bran, when fed for growth, milk, or work, always supposing

that the required amounts of proteid in the diet is maintained, as would be the case, for instance, if clover hay formed the main part of the ration.

But, unfortunately, experience proves that clover hay does not form the main part of the ration of ordinary farm animals. For various reasons, timothy is still grown in considerable quantities, and its hay, the straws, and even roots and silage, are comparatively low in protein materials. Consequently, whenever these form a large part of the ration of a cow giving milk, or a young animal which is to be pushed ahead rapidly, more protein must be added to the diet than if the roughage was made up principally of clover or alfalfa hay. It is here that the mill by-products, such as bran, gluten meal, gluten feed, oil cake, which are rich in proteid substances, are of the greatest value. Every dairyman has a large quantity of cheap roughage which he desires to feed. These materials do not contain enough protein. Added protein, supplied in the form of materials rich in this constituent, will not only make up this want, but may improve the digestibility of the whole ration, and thus materially increase the dairyman's returns.

Chilled Beef from Australia.

The arrival of a cargo of chilled beef from Australia, said to be in tip-top condition, has been heralded in London as foreshadowing the relief of the British meat market from "the danger of being throttled by the American beef trust." Previous attempts to bring chilled beef from Australia had failed, the time of transportation being so great that the meat was invariably condemned upon its receipt.

THE FARM.

An Economical Small Silo.

The accompanying illustration of a round cement silo, on the farm of G. W. Nichols, Wentworth County, Ont., is from a photograph submitted by John Jackson, who also supplies the following details:



Erecting Cement Silo.

On farm of Geo. W. Nichols.

The size is 10 ft. 6 in. inside, by 27 ft. 6 in. high. Walls are 8 in. at bottom, and 5 in. at top. The cost of construction, not counting teaming, the material, or board of men, is as follows:

4 loads of sand, at 25 cents .....	\$ 1.00
500 feet gravel (crushed stone), at \$3.00	
per cord .....	11.70
25½ barrels of cement, at \$1.30 (cheap)	32.82
1 extra man, three days, at \$1.50.....	4.50
Contractor, 5½ days, at \$5.00 .....	27.50
Iron for reinforcing .....	3.45
1 load of small field stone .....	
	\$80.97

Of course, if everything were paid for, it would run up quite a few dollars more, but in the long run, it would be cheaper than wood. Mr. Jackson considers it a first-class job.

Problems in Every Land.

Since last I wrote similar notes, it has been my privilege to cross our continent again—this time largely through the United States, passing through the great corn belt of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where corn fields are seen of as large areas as the wheat fields of our Canadian West, or even the Dakotas to the south. I learned that while corn was the staple crop, yet stock-raising was carried on to a limited extent, with wheat and clover for a change in the rotation. By this method the soil fertility is being maintained to a considerable extent.

In discussing this feature of soil deterioration on these fertile plains with farmers as I passed along, it appeared to me that this factor had not yet assumed a very serious aspect with them, as most of them appeared to think the soil had fertility enough stored up for almost another generation.

To the Canadian dairyman or stockman the absence of large farm buildings was especially noticed, and instead the good-sized corn-crib was evident on every farm.

The irrigated lands of Utah, Idaho and Oregon demonstrate to us the great possibilities, agriculturally speaking, that is before those States. To pass from sage brush and desert country into a veritable paradise, made possible by drawing the water from some of the numerous mountain streams and spreading it over the land of fertile valleys to me was wonderful. Stacks of cured alfalfa, green fields of this wonderful plant ready to cut, innumerable stacks of grain, fruits and vegetables in abundance, were seen on these irrigated lands—lands which a few years ago were as barren as the unwatered lands surrounding these oasis belts, but in whom someone had confidence in their productiveness and had the courage and grit to enter in and settle in that desert country. During the past few years the United States Federal Government has spent millions to redeem much of this land, and is being rewarded.

What a change when one passes through the Sierras into some of the valleys on the Pacific Coast. Verdure everywhere is seen, in valley and hillside, a striking contrast to those last-mentioned States, which lie between the Rocky and Sierra range of mountains, which have practically no rainfall, while on the Coast there is almost an excess at times. The farmers on the Coast have certainly a fine, genial climate, comparatively speaking, similar to that of that greatest livestock country in the world, Great Britain. Here young stock lives practically 12 months in the fields, and dairy cattle can graze almost all the time. It appeared to me that the young stock reared in that clime had more size and ruggedness than much of our Eastern stock. This is due, no doubt, to the absence of confinement necessary during our uncongenial winters.

While I appreciated much that I saw, and do not think that this is the only spot of God's beautiful earth in which man may live, yet I return believing there are possibilities yet to be worked out in our old Province of Quebec which, if energetically and wisely done, will enable her to double her production within a very short time.

In almost every section I visited I found the agriculturist had problems to face, no matter how favorable the locality or how fertile the soil, problems which must largely be solved by himself, and necessitating thrift, industry and unanimity. Truly we have a great continent, with the husbandman as its greatest benefactor.

Huntingdon, Que. W. F. STEPHEN.

Uncomfortable Implement Seats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If you will permit, I would like this appeal inserted in your columns. A little lad stood beside his father, and after hearing a machine agent fan the air for half an hour on the relative merits of a certain mower, he made the remark that the mower was all right but the seat. That has conveyed to my mind what I am about to say.

Although we, as farmers, are thankful to those who have given us the labor-saving devices of the day—the mower and binder especially, which are quite preferable to the "turkey-wing" and mulley, quaint and olden—we have not lost sight of the fact that our bodies are our first consideration, and that they must be protected.

If an agent would approach me in the field, after I had spent an hour on the seat of a merry-go-round, or mower, not to say anything of our 10½ lands, I don't think I would be in a very pleasant mood to listen to his anglings, unless, of course, it was just after dinner.

Most of the seats which my body has become acquainted with, and it doesn't take long for that, are certainly, as they say to the boy with the cigarette, "Another nail in your coffin."

I cannot see why it is that the manufacturers don't completely revise their seating accommodation, and thus save a fellow a few of the jolts and bumps, which are, no doubt, the cause of much of the heart trouble, kidney trouble, on down the list of ailments, even to "house-maids' knee." I



know that I am voicing the sentiments of more than one farmer in this vicinity, and trust you will bring this to light.

Haldimand Co., Ont. DAVID WATERBURY.

### Corn Belt Moving Northward.

Minnesota farmers have harvested the largest and best crop of corn in the history of that State. This means much for Minnesota. For many years small grains dominated. It was impossible to practice a satisfactory rotation. Minnesota was considered outside of the corn belt. True, a limited acreage was grown from year to year, but corn was not considered one of the big crops. When the careful study of the great American crop was systematically taken up, something like ten years ago, the possibility of extending the corn-growing area soon became apparent. It was found that certain varieties were adapted to northern conditions, and that careful selection and breeding would make it possible to successfully grow corn as far north as the southern boundary of Canada.

Growers were at first skeptical, but a number of progressive men, including a few experiment station agronomists, had a sublime faith, and persistently experimented. Their work is now bearing fruit, so that this year Minnesota has an immense crop of corn of good quality. The same is true of North and South Dakota. The varieties adapted to these northern conditions are considerably different from those so successfully grown in the old corn-belt States. The stalks do not grow so tall, the ears are smaller, and the crop must mature in fewer days. It has been found, however, that corn of this type produces a larger number of ears, so that yields ranging from 40 to 75 bushels per acre are not unusual. In this region the price is always satisfactory if there is any to sell, and the quality of the corn especially pleasing when it is fed to stock. The growing of corn in Minnesota and the Dakotas makes it possible to change the land, to increase number of farm animals, to maintain the fertility of the soil, and is in every way beneficial and satisfactory.

### Cement Cistern Construction.

What seemed to one of the editorial staff of "The Farmer's Advocate" to be a decided improvement in the method of constructing a cement cistern, over the plan ordinarily recommended, was recently observed by him on a farm in Middlesex County. The method usually adopted, the building of upright circular wall and covering-arch at one operation, involves the taking out through the manhole of all the curbing, as well as the timbers supporting the arch. In the case recently noted, after the circular wall had been finished to the top of the curbing, it was allowed time to set sufficiently, and then the curbing was all taken out. The supporting frame for cement arched cover was made by cutting six or eight short rafters, with slight heel projection, resting on inner edge of perpendicular surrounding wall, and tops meeting over center of cistern. A wooden box for a manhole was set in position, the remaining space on the rafters boarded over, and the cement covering spread on the desired thickness and shape. When safe to do so, in about a week, the roof structure was easily removed from the inside, only a very few nails having been used.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Art of Milking.

In milking cows, to secure the best results in quantity and quality of milk, the points essential to be observed are system or regularity of milking as to time, quietness, kindness, milking quickly, and milking out clean, as the strippings are the richest in butter-fat. Of course, the amount of milk produced depends largely upon regular and liberal feeding of the cow, but apart from this, the other requirements mentioned are all-important. A noisy, rough attendant will not secure the best yield from his charges. Secretion of milk proceeds best when quietness and kindness prevail. As a rule, a cow will yield her milk more freely if regularly milked by the same person, as she becomes familiar with the actions and methods of the regular milker; and, on the other hand, is less composed when milked by another person. With a view to causing their cows to be more at ease and contented while being milked, some practice placing food before them before commencing to milk. There is room for a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this, it being thought by some that when the attention of the cow is taken up with eating, secretion of milk goes on less perfectly. Probably, when entirely at rest, and chewing the cud, best results are obtained. It is not, however, always convenient to observe this course, and it is, perhaps, not an essential one, as the herd may become accustomed to being fed at milking time, and do as good work. As to the two methods of milking, with dry or with wet hands, we do not take so much stock in the former as some writers who contend that dry milking is the only orthodox method. It is not nature's method, as the calf, in emptying the udder, demonstrates, and experience proves that, especially in the case of a hard milker, the wet method makes the work easier and quicker. The objection is founded mainly on the filthy practice sometimes adopted of dipping the fingers in the milk to get them wet. If the hands are wet by milking into them, and if care is taken that no dirty milk drips from them into the pail, we believe the wet-hand method is the better of the two, and the most cleanly, as, unless the udder and teats are washed, or at least moistened, before milking, dust and dirt are liable to drop into the pail, and dry dirt is quite as harmful as wet, as it quickly dissolves in the milk. Where wet-hand milking is practiced, a wash-dish, with a towel beside it, should be kept in the dairy or stable, to rinse off each milker's hands every time he goes to empty a pail of milk, else the hands become crusted with half-dry filth, which is liable to drop into the pail in flakes. Milking with wet hands is all right, if done right, and the hands kept clean by washing. It is possible a little vaseline used to moisten the hands might answer the purpose of facilitating the milking, and at the same time prevent the falling of dust into the milk. This practice, we have read, is adopted in some high-class dairies with satisfaction.

Again, as to straining the milk: As it is usually done, it is of very little real use, unless the screen is flushed out with clean water after each pailful is strained, thus removing the certain amount of dirt which otherwise would be dissolved and pass into the next pailful strained, the harmful dirt left from the previous pail being washed

through into the milk, where bacterial activity may proceed quite as rapidly as if the milk had never been strained. Of course, the milk should be kept clean by cleanly milking, but a little is ever liable to get into the pail, and the milk should, therefore, be strained. The strainer should, however, be kept clean by inverting it each time between pailfuls and dashing a dipper of pure water through it, thus removing a certain amount of more or less soluble dirt that would otherwise be dissolved and washed through.

A hint may be added here as to the advantage of weighing the milk of each cow, not only to ascertain with certainty the most profitable producers, but to serve as a daily barometer of production, stimulating greater care in milking, with painstaking attention to judicious feeding and general management of the herd. A word of caution, however, may not be out of place as to the possibility of judging too rashly of a cow's usefulness from a short period of testing by the scales, as it has been demonstrated that a cow may do better work in one season than in another, that some produce for a longer term, and that some young cows come to maturity of productiveness later in life than others. If a cow has good breeding behind her, and the general appearance of a good worker, it is, therefore, the part of wisdom to judge her not too hastily, but give her reasonable time to vindicate her character.

### Creamery vs. Dairy Butter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please give your opinion in regard to creamery and dairy butter, as I notice a great many private dairy farmers who have cream separators come to market with their butter packages labeled creamery butter. Am engaged also in dairying, with a cream separator, as above mentioned, but, as to my understanding, creamery butter is butter made at a factory or station where cream is gathered or supplied in large quantities from private individuals who have dairy herds, and manufactured into butter under a process of machinery that is seldom seen on private dairy farms. Should I be wrong in my theory, shall be pleased to be enlightened. On the other hand, if correct, will pass it on for what it may be worth.

A WEEKLY READER.

The Butter Act of 1903 defines a "creamery" as a place where the milk or cream of not less than 50 cows is manufactured into butter, and a "dairy" as the place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter.

The following sections of the Act deal with the marking or branding of butter:

"7. No person shall brand or mark the word 'creamery,' or any combination of words which includes the word 'creamery,' upon any box, package or wrapper containing butter, unless the butter contained in the box, package or wrapper consists wholly of creamery butter manufactured at one place.

"8. No person shall sell or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any butter contained in any box, package or wrapper upon which the word 'creamery' or any combination of words which includes the word 'creamery,' is branded or marked, unless the butter contained in the box, package or wrapper consists wholly of creamery butter manufactured at one place.

"9. Nothing contained in sections 7 and 8 of this Act shall apply to butter in rolls, prints or packages of less than twenty-five pounds in weight, not intended for export, provided the said butter is manufactured in a building equipped with appliances used in creameries."

The intention of the law is to prevent the marking of dairy butter as creamery. I think almost every person knows the difference between a creamery and a private dairy. Several persons have been fined for marking and selling dairy butter as creamery. It is a well-recognized fact that creamery butter, on the whole, is worth more money than dairy, because of its better average quality and greater uniformity. Those who use the word "creamery" in marking dairy butter do so for the purpose of taking advantage of the superior reputation of creamery butter. They have no right to do so, because, although there may be many cases in which the dairy butter is as good as the creamery, there are many others in which it is very inferior, and thus the reputation of creamery butter is injured. The price of butter of all grades depends largely on the reputation of our creamery butter, hence the importance of protecting the good name of "Canadian Creamery."

There may be a few private dairies which are equipped with all the appliances used in creameries, i. e., a steam boiler and all the other facilities for thorough work; but, generally speaking, no private dairy has the right to use the word "creamery," or any combination including the word "creamery," in branding butter. Any person who does so runs the risk of being prosecuted by the Inspector of Dairy Products, who is constantly on the watch for violations of this and other dairy laws.

J. A. RUDDICK,  
Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner.



The Landing of Jacques Cartier at Quebec.

Modelled in butter, life size, Canadian Pavilion, Franco-British Exhibition, 1908. Reproduced from Annual Report of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner.



**The Cream Export Business.**

The gap in the new United States tariff, which, while maintaining a duty of two cents a pound on milk and 6 cents a pound on butter, allows cream to enter at 5 cents a gallon, instead of 5 cents a pound, as was exacted under the old tariff, has led to quite a large export of cream from various points in Canada to border points across the line, where some of it is purveyed to the retail trade, and a considerable proportion made into butter. We first heard of cream being thus shipped from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where, as noted in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 30th, twelve creameries stopped making butter. The business has also developed to a considerable extent from Ontario, both east and west. Some cheese factories have installed separators to skim cream for export. As the price thus realized per pound of butter-fat is higher than the equivalent value of cheese or butter that might be otherwise made for export to Britain, Canadian dairymen are certainly profiting by the change. The only fly in the ointment (or in the cream business, to be more literal) is that it may rather disorganize the co-operative dairy business in some localities on this side the line, and if the old rate of duty on cream should be restored by our neighbors, the temporary advantage might prove to be to some greater or less extent the undoing of our dairy industry. Perhaps this is putting it rather strongly, but however that may be, the present opportunity comes as in the nature of a windfall, shared even by those producers who are catering to the local butter trade. Incidentally, our storekeepers and consumers are making complaint at the price of butter here.

Incidentally, also, it is found that those Western Ontario creameries or factories which have been exporting cream and selling it to the American buyer on the basis of the antiquated oil test, have been cheating themselves. The oil test makes an unfairly low reading on the rich cream that is wanted, and the shrewd American buyers, who have been accustomed to pay for cream by the Babcock test, are only too willing to take it according to the Ontario sellers' own measure, to their loss and the buyers' gain.

**Speakers for Annual Factory Meetings.**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to send its dairy instructors to annual meetings of cheese factories and creameries. It is to be hoped that producers will take advantage of this opportunity to get into closer touch with the excellent system of instruction which is now carried on by the Department in co-operation with the Dairymen's Associations. Proprietors or managers of factories and creameries should make application for assistance by writing direct to Frank Hens, London, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, or G. G. Publow, Kingston, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario.

**A Good Word for Skim Milk.**

I see no reason why skim milk should not be sold. It is of special value to growing children. A great many cities have by-laws prohibiting the sale of skim milk. I hold that skim milk should be sold, that the poor of the towns and cities ought to have it. But it is hard to get anyone to buy skim milk, because it gives the appearance of being poor.—[Prof. H. H. Dean.

At a meeting in Ayton, Ont., attended by directors, buttermakers and presidents of four neighboring creameries, namely, Newstead, Ayton, Holstein and Alsfeldt, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the various officers present would take up with their respective patrons at the coming annual meetings to be held, consecutively, commencing December 14th, the advisability of discarding the oil-test churn and substituting the Babcock test, which is fairer and more accurate. There is a good prospect of this desirable change being made at most or all of the four creameries represented.

The cool-curing idea is bound to make headway. There are four more cool-curing rooms in Western Ontario this year than last, the number now being 22. We understand the large and enterprising Strathallan Cheese Factory, which has a forced-draft sub-earth-duct system, described this summer in "The Farmer's Advocate," is likely to construct an ice chamber this winter, and thus equip its curing-room according to the most efficient up-to-date cool-curing plan.

**POULTRY.**

**A Thrifty Flock of Ducks.**

The very pretty illustration reproduced elsewhere shows a flock of ducks belonging to J. J. Tiffin, of Huron Co., Ont., who informs us that he hatched twenty ducklings from twenty eggs, and raised eighteen. They came out about the 27th of May; part were sold in August for 13 cents a pound, when weighing 4 1/2 pounds each. The rest were sold in September, at 12 cents, the average weight being 5 pounds. When first hatched, they were fed bread in water for a week, then wheat in water, three times a day. Between meals they roamed the orchard. They had access to no creek or water, except what was given them. Only one pair is kept over winter, and the one duck lays about sixty eggs in the season.

**Egg Production.**

The high prices prevailing for eggs the past few years have led farmers to consider the problem of egg-production seriously. High prices for grain have tempted many to sell their grain and feed the hens on short rations. Many have been surprised at the amount they had been feeding them, when the feed was kept separate, and have arrived at the conclusion that the hens did not pay, as many got few or no eggs during the fall and winter months—and indeed it did not pay. But do hens really pay the farmer, when feed and time costs are considered? Do not ask me; find it out for yourself. How? By keeping an account of everything bought and sold during the year. You say this will involve a great deal of additional trouble. No, it will not; it will involve some additional trouble, but probably not so much as surmised. The grain may be placed in a bin or box once a month, and other foods treated in a similar manner, estimating the value of roots and other foods that have no definite cash value as you think they are worth. Have a book especially for this purpose, one-half for costs, and the other for receipts. Be careful to consider everything in both sections of your book, and you will then know precisely where you stand. The records are very interesting, and may be kept by the children; the eggs laid daily are apt to be forgotten, and the children will often remember it better than their parents.

You have your book ready for figures, and the next problem is how can you reduce the costs to the lowest possible figure, and get the best possible results. First, be careful of the details. Look into the house. Is it ideal, or the best you can make it? First, consider ventilation. Is the air always fresh and pure? If it is damp, you can't expect good results; you are wasting feed. The most satisfactory systems are the curtain front, and the method of placing straw overhead. The curtain front is the favorite method, and has some advantages, being always more simple, whereas the straw is often piled too deep. Remove the panes from half of the windows and place muslin in them. Don't be afraid to do it, as fowls will not freeze nearly as quickly if the air is not damp. You'll be astonished how it works if you have never tried it. Pure air is better than any medicine or poultry foods for your hens, if supplied properly. Next, warmth. Make your house as snug as you can; see that there are no cracks in the walls, as this will cause draft, which must not occur. Your fowls spend half the winter on the roosts; have them three or four feet from the ground; don't have small round poles; 2 x 2 scantlings make the best roosts. Keep the droppings cleaned out frequently, in order to keep the air pure. The curtain will keep the house free from dampness caused by frost, etc., but it cannot remove the dampness from beneath or drain the house. Be sure the floor is dry. Underdraining

is to be recommended. Avoid all openings to the north and west; a porch over the door is useful and warm. A little tar paper will sometimes be useful. Give them plenty of light from the south.

**FEEDING.**

Look your hens over carefully. Hens over two years seldom pay for their feed; early-hatched pullets make the best winter-layers, those hatched before May 1st; late pullets seldom become developed. The feeding of hens for egg-production has had such widespread discussion in these columns that it may seem useless for me to try to outline any superior system of feeding, but one is always learning something new from experience or from the experience of others, and I will outline our system of feeding, that has never failed to produce plenty of eggs in the coldest weather.

We are in favor of forcing the moult. Hens that do not moult till late in the fall, and that lay through the moulting period, never lay, in most cases, till the following spring, and it is, therefore, desirable that all hens moult properly in the early fall, or even as early as August or July is recommended. The moult may be brought on in this simple manner: Feed the hens very little for a week or two; if they get much food in the field, it is necessary to confine them. Reduce the feed gradually, till the hens present a half-starved appearance, the feathers dry up and become dead. Then feed them their full feed once more, and the feathers will all drop out and be replaced by new ones. The hens will then be in a fine condition for fall and winter laying. Leg-horns or male birds should never be "moulted" in this way.

For producing eggs in the late fall or winter, the following system is recommended as being the best that we know of. It has never failed with us:

Our morning feed consists of mash. The digestive organs contain the least amount of food at that time, and it is desirable to feed the soft food, for the reason that it will be digested and assimilated sooner than whole grain, thus leaving the fowl hungry and brisk for the litter. The mash should consist of ground grains, corn meal, oats, barley, wheat middlings or shorts, wheat bran, and a little linseed meal. If other grains are procurable at low enough prices to be profitably fed, feed them, as the more variety of grains, the better the results, as the hen will have a variety of elements to produce eggs from. The nutritive ratio should be about one part protein or muscle-forming compounds, to four parts of carbohydrates or heat-and-fat-producing compounds. Wheat is very good, but is rather high-priced, but it pays to feed some wheat. Corn is rich in carbohydrates, hence is largely consumed in producing heat and energy. It is a good winter food. Barley and oats supply nearly all the requirements of the fowl; barley is richer, and has not so much hull. Peas are very rich in protein, and make a valuable part of mash when added.

The mash may be moistened with warm water, but milk is preferable. Potatoes, cabbage, etc., are best boiled in this mash, and thickened with the grain chop. We used clover last year, with good results, but as we had no clover-cutter the work was rather slow; but in a flock of one hundred hens, or less, fair progress can be made with a sharp knife on a block of wood. We boiled the clover and thickened it with ground grain. The hens seemed to relish it, and we were satisfied with the results. Feed the mash in troughs; if any mash is left, clean it out.

The noon feed should always be fed in chaff or other litter. Feed oats, wheat or barely in litter; other grains may, of course, be used, if procurable. Clean out the litter every other day. Keep the hens busy. The harder they work, the more they will lay; fat, lazy hens are poor layers, and don't overfeed.

At night we feed corn heated in the oven till it is brown. Feed it warm, but not scorching.



Comfortably Putting on Weight.



## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Western R. R. Stock-yards.

Complaints have been made by cattle-shippers in the West as to the accommodation and conveniences provided for stock at railway stations, and especially at Winnipeg. A. F. Dillinger, operating expert to the Railway Commission, after having travelled over the principal lines of railways in the three Provinces, has issued a report in which are many suggestions as to needed improvements.

He recommends, among other things, that section foremen be responsible for the condition of the yards in their sections; that all yards, except where there are gravel bottoms, shall be floored with old ties and covered with cinders; that the practice of building stock-yards in connection with grain-loading platforms be discontinued; that where railway water tanks are located pipe connection shall be made at the bottom of the tank, allowing shippers to obtain water which they can haul to the stock-yards, and that where such facilities do not exist, that wells and pumps be asked for, and that the railways establish a stock-shipping day once a week on branch lines suitable to stock shippers. Prominent stock-shippers and farmers of the West, who have examined Mr. Dillinger's report, are unanimous in the opinion that if the recommendations are carried out by the railways, most of the grievances now complained of will be removed.

### United States Crops a Full Average

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimated, on November 8th, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows (all figures for 1909 being preliminary):

Corn.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn is 25.4 bushels, against 26.2 bushels, as finally estimated in 1908; 25.9 in 1907, and 25.8 the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production is 2,767,316,000 bushels, against 2,668,651,000 as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 84.2 per cent., against 86.9 last year.

About 3.0 per cent. (79,779,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1908 is estimated to have been in farmers' hands on November 1st, against 2.7 per cent. (71,124,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop in farmers' hands on November 1st, 1908, and 4.1 per cent. the average of similar estimates for the past ten years.

Wheat.—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's wheat crop is 58.0 pounds, against 58.3 pounds in 1908, and 57.4 pounds the ten-year average.

Oats.—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's oat crop is 32.7 pounds, against 29.8

pounds in 1908, and 30.9 pounds the ten-year average.

Buckwheat.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 20.8 bushels, against 19.8 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 17.9 in 1907, and 18.0 the average for the past ten years. A total production of 16,692,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 15,874,000 bushels in 1908. The quality is 91.1 per cent., against 90.7 last year, and 90.4 the ten-year average.

Potatoes.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 106.5 bushels, against 85.7 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 95.4 in 1907, and 89.6 the ten-year average. A total production of 367,473,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 278,985,000 in 1908. The quality is 88.9 per cent., against 87.6 last year, and 87.9 the ten-year average.

Tobacco.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 807.7 pounds, against 820.2 pounds as finally estimated in 1908, 850.5 pounds in 1907, and a ten-year average of 805.1 pounds. A total production of 895,184,935 pounds is thus indicated, against 718,061,000 pounds as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 86.7 per cent., against 87.9 in 1908, 90.0 in 1907, and 85.9 the ten-year average.

Flaxseed.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.4 bushels, against 9.6 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 9.0 bushels in 1907, and a seven-year average of 9.5 bushels. A total production of 25,767,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 25,805,000 bushels as finally estimated in 1908. The average as to quality is 92.1 per cent., against 91.4 in 1908, 89.7 in 1907, and a six-year average of 90.9.

Apples.—The average production of apples this year is 42.5 per cent. of a full crop, against 43.4 per cent. in 1908, and a ten-year average of 50.9 per cent.

### Winter Fair Entries Close November 20th.

Live-stock exhibitors who intend to make entries for the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, are reminded that their entries must be in the Secretary's hands on Saturday, November 20th. Entries received after that date will be charged double fees. This rule is strictly enforced, as it is necessary to have the entries in at the proper time, in order to prepare the catalogue and have it published before the opening of the Fair. Poultry exhibitors will have until Monday, November 22nd, to make their entries. Last year, at this Fair, there were 5,400 entries in the different departments for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, seeds, and poultry. With the increased accommodation provided by the new building, and the new department for horses, it is expected that this year at least 7,500 entries will compete for the \$13,000 offered in prize-money. Send entries to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

hot. Hens have a long time to digest the night feed, and warm corn fulfils this requirement the nearest of any food we have ever tried. Wheat may also be used. When corn is fed at night, I would not advise feeding it at any other time.

The mangels or roots may be fed raw by hanging to a wire. When fed in this manner, they give exercise to the fowls, as they must stand upright to pick them.

Charcoal is of value to all fowl; it is very cheap, and possesses considerable medicinal value in absorbing noxious gases, and will remedy many digestive disorders. Have it constantly before them, as they will not overeat it.

Have the drinking water warmed; if you have it, give skim milk. Make a stand, and place the drinking water out of reach of the chaff.

Meat scraps and ground bone are of great value as egg-producers. No poultry-keeper should be without them when feeding for eggs, but they cannot be kept for more than a few weeks in warm weather. They may be bought at any city and shipped direct, if they cannot be got at home. Feed them at any rate; they pay better than anything we have ever tried; the cost is three cents a pound.

Keep oyster-shells and grit constantly before the fowl. Never let them go without these, as they are liable to take to egg-eating, which is hard to stop. Have these, also, above the chaff, to avoid the hens wasting them.

Clover thrown on the floor will be stripped of its heads and leaves in a short time. If you cannot boil it, feed it in this way, but boiling is best.

Six ounces of crude carbolic acid to a gallon of boiling water will kill lice, and is somewhat of a disinfection.

Gather your eggs fresh, and ship to a large city, if you can get better prices than at home. If you have not enough, ship your neighbors'; you can club with them, or you may be able to handle them with profit. We shipped to Toronto last winter, and were able to get about the same as the retail price at home, with less trouble than peddling from house to house.

Lambton Co., Ont. ROBT. SMITH.

Two years ago a farmer in Manitoba began keeping farm accounts. He made an estimate of the capital invested in each department of his farm, kept track of the receipts and expenditures and the cost of the labor devoted to each branch of his business. When he balanced up at the end of the year and estimated the value of his stock on hand, it was found that more profit had been made on poultry than on any line of farming in which he was engaged. The bookkeeping opened his eyes to some facts in connection with his business that he never knew before. Last year he enlarged his poultry department, and intends to keep on increasing in the poultry business until that branch has reached the maximum in profitable production.

## Sixth Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

The sixth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held in Toronto last week, was a decided success from every point of view. The entries were larger than on previous years, and a fine standard of perfection was reached in every department. An orchestra was in attendance each night, and their selections of music were of that popular kind that causes the crowds to move their feet and whistle accompaniments.

### APPLES WERE THE LEADING FEATURE.

Canada's beauty and wealth of production were exemplified in a very striking manner as one stepped into the St. Lawrence arena and gazed upon the wonderful collections of nature's products artistically arranged. Superlatives almost fail adequately to describe the scene, and it must have been a great source of satisfaction to the exhibitors to hear the praises of the crowds. The huge hall was tastefully decorated with spruce, cedar and other evergreen, and Secretary P. W. Hodgetts, who labored hard to make the exhibition a big success, deserves the greatest of credit. A little hunting, however, and an array of flags would have added considerable beauty to the effect; while strings of Japanese lanterns would have appealed to the artistic temperament.

The leading feature of the exhibition was, undoubtedly, the excellent collections of apples, and it was highly satisfying to learn that much greater interest is being taken in the production of first-class fruit. The many different preparations on sale in the arena for spraying were a testimony to this fact. Packed apples in barrels and boxes were exceedingly numerous, and they demonstrated that much greater interest is being taken in packing than formerly.

It would be a fine thing if the process of packing apples were demonstrated in the building. Whilst the packed apples look exceedingly well, there are some who would much appreciate seeing

the various stages. While most of the boxes and barrels were packed in the correct manner, there were many indifferently put up, probably from lack of knowledge, and it would be well if these defects were pointed out. Perhaps the remark of a visitor, that the experimental stations and agricultural colleges take up this work would be a move in the right direction. The fact of the latter engaging themselves in demonstrations would ensure a diffusion of correct knowledge.

It was exceedingly gratifying to find that there was a keen competition by the Counties of Norfolk and Northumberland and Durham in their display of apples. The Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association succeeded in erecting a fine design, which took the form of a huge pyramid of apples, with a beautiful palm on top. The originality of the structure attracted great attention, and the apples were found on examination to be of the finest fruit obtainable. The structure was 16 feet high, and made up of 24 barrels and 48 boxes. There were 21 different varieties, which included Greenings, Spies, Kings, Baldwins. The fruit in the structure represents about \$200.

This association is under the management of Jas. E. Johnson, who was its founder, and thanks to whose untiring efforts the association has reached its grand position of being the best in Ontario. The association is run along co-operative lines, and has a membership of 188. Four years ago it started with only 17 members. Last year they shipped 13,000 barrels of apples, and this year 18,000. The latter averaged \$2 per barrel, clear. Spraying is a feature of their programme, and this accounts for their excellent fruit. The satisfaction of having the finest display goes to the Norfolk men this year.

The Northumberland men came next, with a very creditable exhibition. The design was a large sign, bearing the name of the association in

letters made from apples. As this is their first attempt, it argues well for future exhibits.

### IMPORTANT SUGGESTION ON SPECIMEN APPLES.

We, the judges of single specimens, suggest the following changes in sizes of different varieties. The size limitation in some cases discounts certain specimens otherwise worthy:

Baldwin to be changed.....3 to 3½ inches.  
Greening (R. I.) to be changed.....3 to 3½ inches.  
King to be changed.....3 to 3½ inches.  
Spy to be changed.....3 to 3½ inches.

(Signed) J. CRAIG,  
W. T. MACOUN,  
J. W. CROW.

### FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

These commanded first attention on entering the arena. The exhibits were of a high standard of perfection. Chrysanthemums were greatly in evidence, and the large feathery specimens must have had considerable attention from the growers. The Dale estate, of Brampton, captured the most prizes, and the judges could not have done better than they did.

### VEGETABLES.

This department was up to the standard, perhaps slightly better, than in previous years. The season must have been exceedingly favorable for cauliflowers and potatoes, and some fine specimens of these were on the stand.

### O. A. C. FLORAL AND FRUIT DISPLAY.

This display occupied a prominent position in the arena, and deserves special mention for its attractiveness and the object lessons taught.

There were 125 varieties of Chrysanthemums, of many various sizes and colors. The smallest



was a little less than a 25 cent piece. The feathery varieties of these beautiful blooms were much admired. Packed boxes of apples were also a feature, and incompetent packers might have received valuable points.

**HONEY EXHIBIT.**

This section of the arena provided great interest. The honey was clear and looked of the finest quality. The artistic designing of the exhibits was a distinct hit, and they were got up so nicely that it must have been difficult for the judge to award prizes. One first-class prize was divided in two, so the reader will have an idea of the closeness in running. Those who captured prizes were Geo. Anguish, Lambeth; E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, and Geo. Lang, Toronto.

**JUDGES.**

The judges were: Cones and displays—J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph. Pears and grapes—Murray Pettit, Winona. Commercial packing—P. J. Carey. Plate fruit—Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C. Apple barrels—D. Johnson, Forest. Honey—J. T. Switzer, Orangeville; J. V. Evans, Islington; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford. Apple specimens—Prof. J. Craig, Cornell University; Prof. Macoun, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph. Vegetables—G. Symes, West Toronto.

**IMPRESSIONS OF AN IMPRESSIONIST.**

The attendance compared very favorably with last year's. Advertising in the agricultural press helped. A little more, however, would not have been amiss.

There was no discordant note expressed at the judging.

A feature of the show was the packed boxes of apples. Perhaps it would have added greater interest if an exhibition of packing had been demonstrated.

The product of the busy bees was much admired. The artistic designing of the exhibits reflected great credit upon the beemen.

"Wonderful," remarked a gentleman as he gazed upon the large, well-colored, wormless and scabless apples.

The whole show was a great object lesson, and those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to be present missed a treat.

Finer fruit ought to be grown next year as the result of the Horticultural Exhibition.

It does not cost much more to grow first-class fruit, and the returns are a revelation.

Some of the finest chrysanthemums ever grown bore the ticket of the Dale Estate.

The honor of capturing prizes is valued by some enthusiastic exhibitors more than the financial returns. This is as it should be.

The spirit of emulation seized some of the new exhibitors during the exhibition, and ought to be evidenced in additional entries next year.

The conventions were well attended, and enthusiasm ran high.

There were many excellent papers read at the four conventions, and the large number of questions asked showed that the interest was not lagging. The sociability of the meetings was a big feature.

Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, was much interested in the vegetable-men's convention, and promised to help them whenever possible.

The London men would like the next vegetable-growers' convention to be held in London. They believe a change would do good. How do the Toronto men look upon this?

The proposal to add "small fruits" to the name of the O. V.-G. A. is being thought about in some quarters. But there are others!

E. T. Reed, of the Horticultural Exhibition, gave valuable assistance to the press men.

The Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association are booming things. They shipped 18,000 barrels of apples this year at \$2 per barrel clear.

One visitor expressed the opinion that the show had never been equalled; he did not believe it could be equalled in North America. This may be a little drawn, but the exhibition was certainly a great one.

**Jubilee Convention of Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario.**

Just fifty years ago, the Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario was organized, and at their annual convention, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, November 10th and 11th, a distinctive jubilee flavor was given to the proceedings. A. W. Peart, of Freeman, read a paper on "Small-fruit Culture in Ontario During the Last Fifty Years," and A. M. Smith, of Port Dalhousie, spoke on "Fifty Years of Peach Culture in Ontario." A. M. Smith is the only surviving member of the group of fruitmen who composed the Society at its organization, and at the evening session on Wednesday the convention gracefully remembered this, giving him an appreciative address and purse of money.

The programme was very methodically arranged, the first session being devoted to "Small Fruits," the next to "Cherries and Grapes," the third to

"Peaches," followed by "Pears and Apples," "Apples" and "Apples." Interest centered specially in profits or losses in grape-growing, controlling pear blight, and spraying, though it is perhaps invidious to single out any subject as monopolizing attention, for the features that seemed to characterize the whole convention were the excellence of the addresses and the sustained interest with which they were received. Discussion was general, unstilted, and eager. Each session was filled to the limit, the evening ones extending almost to eleven o'clock. Three American fruit-growers, two from New York State, and one from Michigan, who took part in the programme, helped materially in making the meetings go and in creating a friendly, brotherly feeling among all.

The President of the Association, the well-known nurseryman, E. D. Smith, of Winona, in his opening address, laid special emphasis on the need of legislation which would compel careless fruit-growers to control insect pests and fungous diseases, so that others who were using their energies in keeping their own orchards clean might not be so liable to have them reinfested from those of their neighbors. He also pointed out in a forcible way the urgent need there was of some means of instructing farmers and apple-packers as to grades, varieties, proper methods of packing, etc.

"Small-fruit Culture in Ontario During the Past Fifty Years," was the title of the subject assigned to A. W. Peart, Freeman. He detailed the history of the industry from small beginnings to its present standing, showing the enormous increase that has taken place, but pointing out that the limit was not as yet nearly reached. Said he: "We do not raise nearly enough raspberries for our own use, for instance. Every year, great quantities of raspberry jam are imported from England. For the past two or three years raspberries have been a good crop in Scotland and England, and were actually selling for little more than half what they brought here. The consequence was that, with cheaper berries, cheaper labor, and cheaper sugar, the English jam-makers were able to pay freight and duty on their stuff, and yet undersell our packers here in our own market. There is room for a great increase in raspberries."

**WIDENING THE STRAWBERRY MARKET.**

The success of the St. Catharines Cold-storage and Forwarding Company last summer in shipping strawberries profitably to Winnipeg and other Western points, led the directors to ask Robert Thompson, manager of that Company, to speak on "Overplanting of Strawberries, and the Western Market." He sounded no uncertain note. Strawberries, according to Mr. Thompson, are not overplanted. There is under-distribution. The great consuming public, except in a few centers, have not begun to get all the berries they want, and they have, in many instances, to pay very high prices.

In regard to the Northwest as a market for our berries, there is likely to be in the near future a great increase in that trade. The three cars sent out by St. Catharines growers brought fair returns, gave satisfaction to consumers, and a lot of information as to transportation methods was gained. A start has been made; a great increase is possible.

The St. Catharines Association has sent this season, all together, of small and tender fruits, to the West, 150 carloads, and the total from the whole Niagara district would be about 500 carloads. The trade is worth looking after. Care in picking, in cooling and loading is necessary. It should be borne in mind that, though prices for shipped fruit may be no higher than those received at home, yet the market is by that means steadied. Fairly good time to Winnipeg was made by the cars sent this year, 4½ to 4¾ days being a common average. In answer to a question, Mr. Thompson said that the Williams was about the only variety of berry sent.

A member from Renfrew County said that they could get the prices, but often fail to get the berries. He asked how white grub could be combated. No one seemed able to answer, the only response being the remark that this year both white grubs and cutworms were unusually numerous. Short rotation of crops, with much growing of clover, is advised as a preventive.

The President, continuing the discussion, said that he had shipped berries West for years. The Williams were best, if picked on the green side. He gave it up. Growers would not pick them in proper condition. If a shower comes on, and picking is delayed, there will be a lot of ripe berries, and pickers would persist in mixing in these with those in fit condition. There are only some people who will pick fruits as they ought to be picked for long-distance shipping.

**SMALL FRUITS IN APPLE ORCHARDS.**

A subject which proved to be a live one was that of "Small Fruits in Apple Orchards," taken up by L. A. Hamilton, Clarkson. He put his subject in the form of a question: What would you do with four acres of land, if you wish to engage in fruit-growing? He would answer: Plant it in apple trees, and put small fruits between. Before taking up fruit-growing, I had been in

business life, and when I changed it was impossible for me to lay out any money on the farm without keeping strict account of it. I kept books as I had been accustomed to do. There is no guesswork about it. In passing, let me say that the sentiment of "Back to the land," is growing, and its growth is the brightest feature of the outlook at present.

**UNIFORMITY OF JUDGING SYSTEMS FOR EASTERN CANADA.**

W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at Experimental Farms, Ottawa, read a short paper on the above subject.

There has been very little improvement in shows of fruit in different parts of the country. One man thinks that if he has one big apple, and the rest medium, the prize should be his. Uniformity of color or shape is disregarded, and even incorrect naming of varieties is not unknown. Some standard should be agreed upon. He asked for some action in this matter from the Association.

In Nova Scotia, a score-card has been suggested which is likely to be adopted. It allows 25 points for freedom from blemish, 25 for color, 20 for uniformity, 15 for form (normal), and 15 for size. Such a scale of points, even if not rigidly acted upon, would be a guide to the judge, and be a means of educating the grower.

Prof. Craig, of Cornell University, drew attention to a United States standing committee on this subject, which has been at work for years, and advised correspondence with this committee. He recommended uniformity of standards for the whole country, and not by Provinces acting separately.

**SWEET CHERRIES PROFITABLE.**

F. J. Stewart, of Homer, in the Niagara district, spoke on "Sweet Cherries for South-western Ontario." The soil, to be suitable for cherries, must be dry and warm. It must be drier even than good peach ground, and indeed can scarcely be too dry. Suitable varieties to plant are, of the white, Governor Wood, Alpha, Yellow Spanish, and Napoleon Bigarreau. The Black Tartarian and Windsor are the most profitable of the blacks. Sweet cherries should be well fed, using a fertilizer with a good percentage of potash. To prevent rot, Mr. Stewart uses two pounds of bluestone to a barrel of water, and washes the trees down with it. Spraying with a fine mist is no use; the liquid must be applied liberally. Two applications are necessary.

Sweet cherries grow in clusters on spurs, and pickers have to be warned not to break off these spurs in picking, or half of next year's crop will be gone.

In answer to questions, would plant 30 feet apart each way, though some plant 20. Have never tried clipping off fruit but once. Clipped off too many leaves. This brought Mr. Basset, of Michigan, to his feet, who said that in Northern Michigan they clip altogether. They can do much quicker work. One person can thus pick 24 cases of 16 quarts in one day, and they bring a better price.

One member warned against embarking in cherries unless labor was plentiful, as only one-tenth as many cherries as peaches can be picked in a day.

**SOUR CHERRIES FOR THE NORTH.**

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, in speaking on "Cherries for the Commercial Orchards of Ontario," said that he had 35 or 40 varieties under test. Sweet cherries are not hardy enough for Bruce County. He could recommend for general use but three varieties, all of the sour or cooking class of cherries: Early Richmond, if well cared for; English Morello, large, dark, late, but profitable, though it begins to die at eight to ten years of age; and, best commercial variety of all, the Montmorency. It is an annual bearer, of good size and quality.

G. C. Caston spoke up against general planting of cherries. The Hearts and Bigarreaus thrive in the peach belt only. Dukes and Morellos grow where plums grow. But, far away from large bodies of water, cherries are short-lived. Let those who can, grow cherries; others should turn their attention to other fruits.

We have space for but a few selections from an excellent paper by D. K. Falvey, Westfield, N. Y., on

**NEW YORK GRAPE-GROWING METHODS.**

The Chatauqua Valley, from which Mr. Falvey comes, has become one of the famous grape-growing sections of the United States. With but 25 acres of grapes in 1859, there has been steady increase, until, at this time, there are 35,000 acres in vineyards. Nowhere else has the business of caring for a vineyard been brought to such perfection. An extra good trimmer will trim an acre of heavy vines in from ten to twelve hours. This work is done during the winter months. Two men with a team can pull out and burn the brush from ten to twelve acres in a day. The cultivation of the vineyard is all done by horse-power, except hand-hoeing. A vineyard should be gang-plowed twice during the season, horse-hoed once, and be cultivated every ten days, at least, up to



August 10th or 15th. The cost of trimming, tying, and care, should be about twelve dollars per acre up to time of harvesting.

Many diseases and insect pests have to be fought, spraying being the main reliance.

The biggest crop was in 1900, when there were 8,000 carloads. The annual gross income will average \$2,000,000. Twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the crop is manufactured into wine and grape juice, by far the largest proportion being grape juice. The Welch Grape Juice Company, when the season is on, press 240 tons every 24 hours.

Three tons per acre they count a large crop. The profits generally are not large, but are satisfactory. The wine men pay from \$34 per ton, down to \$7. It depends on how they get you.

#### WILL GRAPE-GROWING PAY.

Is grape-growing profitable at present prices? This question was discussed by Murray Pettit, Winona, who was inclined to take a pessimistic view of the situation. There has been a gradual decline of prices for 25 years. Either from over-production or bad handling, this season's operations left no profit. The average price received by the grower was from eight to thirteen cents per basket. He read a letter from a Montreal merchant to the effect that grapes were, in the first week of November, selling at 10 cents. He gave an elaborate estimate of the cost of an acre of vineyard, including land, vines, posts, wire, bracing, etc., with labor involved, which amounted to \$255, the interest on which could not be estimated at less than \$12 annually. Counting in the cost of pruning, spraying, cultivating, picking, delivering packages, etc., the total expense for an acre of vineyard annually amounted to \$99. When grapes sell at 11 cents, there was a loss of \$8.49; if at 12 cents per basket, the loss was 90 cents per acre. For a reasonable profit, Concords and Niagaras should sell at 15 cents, and Rogers at 20 to 25 cents.

Mr. Thompson thought grapes could be grown, and are grown, cheaper than Mr. Pettit estimates. He predicted a ten-per-cent. increase in area next year. There were better things in the future; wine men quit buying in 1908, and bought none in 1909, but would surely start in again soon. Attention was drawn to the grape-juice industry, also, which had developed in the United States into an enormous trade, and there was no good reason why it should not do the same in Canada.

President E. D. Smith also criticised Mr. Pettit's figures. He believed cost would be figured down to 10 cents.

Mr. Bassett, Mich., and Mr. Falvey, N. Y., thought co-operation of growers and extension of markets would improve the situation.

#### REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, presented the report of the Transportation Committee. Owing to a general demand from all parts of Canada, early in 1908, the operations of Express Companies were, by Act of Parliament, brought under the supervision of the Railway Commission.

The committee, aided by legal counsel supplied by Provincial Government, in January last presented their case to the Commission. As a result, the chairman of the Railway Commission ordered express companies to make an effort to remove grievances complained of. The express companies have as yet done nothing, however. It will be necessary to press for further action by Railway Commission. The committee was able to successfully combat an attempt of the Canadian Freight Association to rescind the special commodity rate on fresh fruit to Western points, granted in 1904, and under which the trade in tender fruits to the West had greatly increased. These rates should be extended to other points West.

Mr. Caston referred to inequalities in freight and express rates in Ontario, which should be removed. Many members bitterly complained of the pilfering of fruit sent by Express, which the express companies had not been able or did not care to stop.

#### CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

The report of Central Committee on co-operation—Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe, chairman—was, in the absence of the chairman, read by Mr. Hodgkiss. The committee asked that more fruit inspectors and inspectors be appointed. The committee met early in the fall, and suggested prices to the various fruit co-operative associations of the Province. Most of the apples were now sold, and at favorable prices.

#### PEACHES IN SOUTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, read a paper on "Commercial Peach Orcharding in South-western Ontario," which we will hold for future reference, merely noting at present the statements as to the great destruction of the peach orchards of the Leamington district by the severe winter of 1899, the prevalence of the San Jose scale, the fact that peach trees, and no other fruit trees, are now being planted, and that in Lambton County peach-planting is being extensively done. This latter statement was corroborated by D. Johnson, Forest, who believed that the whole Lambton lake shore will yet be covered with peach orchards.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF PEACH-GROWING.

The venerable A. M. Smith, now of Port Dalhousie, was attentively listened to while he read a paper on "Fifty Years of Peach Culture in Ontario." He believed that the fruit industry had done more to build up the country than any other. The fact that fruit could be grown attracted immigration, nothing appealing more to the average Britisher than the sight of fruit. The credit for the advance of this great industry belongs to the Fruit-growers' Association of the Province. Fifty years ago, many people grew a few peaches for their own use, and what were over were fed to pigs. Fifty-seven years ago he had worked for a man in New York, who sent him to Canada to sell his peaches. All peaches sold at that time in Canada were brought in from that State. He gave many figures of the growth and present extent of the peach trade in Ontario. The profits are sometimes large, sometimes the other way. Three acres in one season yielded \$2,500 worth of fruit. The Early Crawford, grown long ago, was still unexcelled. Indulging in the old man's privilege of prophesying, he said great developments would be seen in the next fifty years.

#### PRESENTATION.

After reading his paper, Mr. Smith was arrested on his way to his seat by Mr. Murray Pettit, who, seating him at the table, read an address from the fruitmen to him, as the last representative of the original Fruit-growers' Association of fifty years ago. In some remarks following the reading of the address, Mr. Pettit referred to the high character Mr. Smith had always borne, and touchingly spoke of one monument to his memory in a fragrant rose found in many gardens of the Niagara district, familiarly known as the Andrew Smith rose.

R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, on behalf of the Eastern Fruit-growers of Ontario, and of some on the other side of the boundary line as well, presented a well-filled purse.

Several others, among them Prof. Craig, of Cornell, and President E. D. Smith, joined in paying tribute to a good man, the latter saying that he was glad to know that there was at least one honest nurseryman.

#### PRUNING OF THE PEACH.

The low-heading of peach trees was strongly recommended in addresses by J. W. Smith, Winona, and Wm. Armstrong, Queenston. These gentlemen aim to have trees so low that every peach can be picked from the ground. Cutting back, instead of thinning, was recommended. By this means, all fruit will be of high grade. Under this treatment, five baskets to the tree, or 800 per acre, could be produced. No center leader is allowed. Side limbs are started at a height of 18 inches to two feet. Girls can pick four times as much from low trees as men can from high ones.

#### PROFITABLE PEACH PRODUCTION.

C. E. Bassett, Fenwick, Mich., gave an address on "Practical Principles for Profitable Peach Production." We must produce the most, the best, and sell well. Quantity, size and color are necessary. He did not believe any man could successfully grow peaches unless he had some sentiment in him, and could love and appreciate the beauty of the fruit. To get size, the top must be cut back, and some thinning might also be necessary. Lime-sulphur controls curl-leaf, as well as San Jose scale. Fertilizers can profitably be used, but should be bought separately, not made up by fertilizer companies.

#### PROFITS IN THE PEAR ORCHARD.

J. W. Fisher, Burlington, a very thorough, practical man, told how money could be made out of pears. Soil suitable for apples is suitable, also, for pears. It is best not to have many varieties. Nothing equals the old Bartlett. If restricted to three varieties, he would choose for standards, Bartlett and the Rose, and for dwarf, the Duchess. Many otherwise good varieties are undesirable because of susceptibility to blight. Size and appearance count for more than quality in selling, but future consumption depends largely upon quality.

He estimated annual cost per acre of a pear orchard to be \$52.00. Average crop, if well kept up, 200 to 250 bushels. Net profit, \$50.

#### DIRECTORS.

At this stage, the election of directors for the Association took place, resulting as follows: District 1, R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; District 2, Harold Jones, Maitland; District 3, F. S. Wallbridge, Belleville; District 4, W. H. Gibson, Newcastle; District 5, R. W. Gibson, Oshawa; District 6, L. A. Hamilton, Clarkson; District 7, E. D. Smith, Winona; District 8, A. Onslow, Niagara-on-the-Lake; District 9, J. C. Johnson, Simcoe; District 10, J. L. Hilborn, Leamington; District 11, F. Metcalf, Blyth; District 12, C. W. Gurney, Paris; District 13, A. Brown, Owen Sound.

#### MARKETING OF APPLES.

R. J. Graham, Belleville, a dealer in a large way in the apple business, proved a very entertaining speaker. An apple dealer had first to find profitable customers, and, second, to make

them permanent. To accomplish this, he must establish confidence, and, therefore, must be honest, whether it was natural for him to be so or not. It is said that he that knew what ought to be done, and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes. That is true. I speak from experience. As dealers, we must study varieties, customers, time, and lots of other things, before we do the trick itself. Such men as I am could be dispensed with if producers had the scientific knowledge and the artistic touch necessary.

There is a splendid opportunity at present to popularize Canadian fruit in the British market. I spent four months lately in Britain, and inquired carefully into the condition of the fruit trade in the principal cities of England. We find that there are so many who have a hand in the business, so many wheels within wheels, that the cider is pretty well sucked out of the apples by the time the consumers get them. The whole style of business in Canadian fruit can be revolutionized. It is too big a job for me, but you are the men that can do it. I give you my scheme. Apples, on arriving at Liverpool, could be reshipped to the various towns where they are to be sold, and there at once sold by barrow-men retail. Three grades might be made, and these could be sold readily at a penny per pound, twopence per pound, and threepence per pound. The average city dweller would then be able to eat Canadian apples, which most of them have never yet tasted. The charges incurred in reaching the consumer in this way would be no greater than are at present paid to get fruit through salesmen into the hands of the wholesale dealer. For this scheme to be successful, the supply must be continuous the year round.

#### NEW SEEDLING APPLES.

W. T. Macoun gave the report of the Committee on New Fruits. The Ottawa Horticultural Society had offered a prize of \$50 for a seedling apple of good quality that would be hardy enough for the Ottawa Valley. Only two seedlings had been offered for this competition, and neither was deemed of sufficient merit by the committee to be worthy of the prize.

At the Experimental Farm there were now 500 seedling apples which had fruited, and out of these, 127 were considered worthy of further test. It had been observed in these trials that flavor, more than other characteristics, was prepotent.

#### FRUIT PESTS ACT.

Provincial legislation is proposed, embodying in one act, to be known as the Fruit Pests Act, all previous legislation on the subject of insect and fungous diseases of fruit, with power by the Lieut.-Gov.-in-Council to add other diseases to the prohibited list as they may appear. The diseases mentioned are: Codling moth, San Jose scale, yellows, little peach, black-knot, and crown gall. On motion of Jos. Tweedle and W. E. Biggar, it was recommended that pear blight be added to the list.

#### WHITE ARSENIC.

It was agreed, on motion, that white arsenic be added to the list of poisons that dealers other than druggists be allowed to sell.

Messrs. Thomson, Hodgkiss, Tweedle, Pettit, Gibson, and Prof. Harcourt, to be a committee to lay these recommendations before Government.

#### SPRAYING TEN ACRES OF APPLES.

Max Smith, Burlington, another business man who has turned to fruit-growing, presented in detail figures as to cost of spraying, with results. He said there was more money in growing apples than in buying them, and that the work was pleasanter, with less danger of failure. He had paid \$2,500 cash for apples on a 10-acre orchard. He knew of another orchard of the same size, the crop of which had sold for \$2,700.

#### ORCHARD SURVEY.

A survey of a belt of country, 15 miles in width, bordering on Lake Huron, and extending from Sarnia to Port Elgin, had been made by S. E. Todd, of Guelph, under instructions of O. A. C. Department, and the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, who, by means of chart and lecture, gave an account of what had been observed. The whole region visited might yet become one vast orchard.

#### LIME SULPHUR VS. BORDEAUX FOR SUMMER SPRAYING.

L. Caesar, O. A. C., Guelph, an expert in spraying, was well listened to while he gave results of experiments on above subject. A bulletin will be issued containing all that has been learned, to which we shall refer later.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

In the evening, Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

1. Strongly recommending the co-operative system.
2. Expressing appreciation of the work of A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, in issuing monthly fruit reports, and recommending that they be issued fortnightly.
3. That the proposal of R. J. Graham, that assembling privileges now permitted on fruit for



export be extended so as to apply to fruit destined for Western points, he heartily endorsed.

Space will not permit more than the merest reference at present to the excellent addresses of the evening by J. A. Ruddick, Cold-storage Commissioner, on "Low-cost Cold Storage"; by Prof. Craig, of Cornell, on "Orcharding on the Pacific Coast," illustrated by limelight views; and by C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on "Good Old Ontario." The optimistic tone of Mr. James' remarks was very pronounced, and calculated to give heart and hope to all Ontarians.

### Ontario Beekeepers' Convention.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association met in Toronto during the time of the Horticultural Exhibition. The attendance was about equal to that of the past two years, and was considered good.

Treasurer Wm. Couse, Streetsville, in his address, stated that, as an Association, and as citizens of Ontario, members had much reason to congratulate themselves. Beekeepers had a good crop; they had found ready sale, and at good prices. Beekeepers could afford to increase their stocks. Honey, at this early date, was well out of the beekeepers' hands. The excellent quality of the honey would secure its quick consumption, yet beekeepers should still aim to improve it. Beekeeping, in itself, and in its value to other industries, such as fruit culture and seed-growing, was quite an asset to the Province.

The foul-brood inspection was doing a good work; an experimental apiary at Jordan Harbor, and lectures at the Ontario Agricultural College, should be of great value. He suggested importation of queens, and the distribution of the progeny when strains of value were found.

The Honey Committee, in its report as to the amount of honey produced, etc., had done good work. The president felt that the Government had dealt liberally with beekeepers, and that it was prepared to do still more.

H. G. Sibbald, Toronto, in discussing the address, emphasized that honey was scarce, and that it was getting to be more and more an article of food upon the table of the people. The busy housekeeper found it easier and cheaper to buy honey than prepare fruit.

F. J. Miller, London, stated that the outlook for honey was bright, and that prices were firm.

### WAX CRAFT.

J. L. Byers, in handling the above subject, stated that there was an enormous waste of wax right in the Province of Ontario. Extracted-honey producers produced 75 per cent. more wax than the producers of comb honey. In the cure of the disease known as foul brood, it was necessary to render much old comb. The best method of rendering wax was by means of the wax press. He gave, all things considered, preference to the Hatch Gemmill Press. He made an excellent suggestion to prevent cakes of wax from cracking and adhering to the vessel; it was to run a thin-bladed knife around the edge of the cake when first cooling.

W. A. Chrysler advised the use of sulphuric acid if the wax was dark or had been improperly rendered. One-half pound acid to 200 pounds of wax was the proper proportion; the acid should be considerably diluted before adding to the melted wax.

Some discussion arose as to the best wax press. Some preferred the Sibbald press. Incidentally, some points in managing wax presses were brought out. The screw should not be turned too much at a time, pressing the "cheese" in the cloth, and it should be loosened occasionally to enable the wax which has been freed from the old comb to flow from the mass. Wax should be cooled slowly; the vessel and its contents should be well covered until the wax is solid.

### EXPERIMENTAL APICULTURE.

Morley Fetti, Provincial Apiarist, gave the object of the establishment of the Apian Department. He considered that wintering, spring management, and swarm control, were the leading problems to be dealt with. He outlined in part what had been done on this continent by experiment stations. This season, some tests had been made with comb foundation, and a colony had been weighed each day during the season, the atmospheric conditions recorded, and some interesting data secured. He had been handicapped in experimental work, owing to other work performed and the lack of means.

### FOUL BROOD.

The various inspectors' reports almost all showed a high percentage of the apiaries visited to be affected with foul brood, and the inability of the inspectors to do needed work in the short time allowed by the Department of Agriculture, who had to restrict the inspectors, owing to the insufficiency of the Legislative grant for the purpose.

Warrington Scott, Wooler, reported the spread of the disease known as European Foul Brood. The Provincial Apiarist and J. L. Byers had also been in the section, and emphasized the danger of the situation.

It was moved by R. F. Holtermann, seconded

by Alex. Dickson, that members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association view with alarm the fact that cases of European Foul Brood have been found among bees in Ontario; that we desire to place ourselves on record as strongly favorable to action on the part of the Government, which shall, by thorough and careful inspection, locate every hive affected; that the Provincial Government take any action necessary which shall enable it to secure complete control of affected colonies, and destroy them.

### REQUEENING AND QUEEN-REARING.

The above subjects were handled by F. T. Adams, H. G. Sibbald, Ontario; and T. J. Clark, New York State. Much interest was elicited, and there was a general feeling that beekeepers generally were very indifferent as to the queens at the head of their colonies; in fact, that the majority of those who kept bees gave the matter no attention at all. There was a very strong sentiment in favor of Italian bees, particularly so as they appeared to be much more immune to the European Foul Brood.

Mr. Adams pointed out that, to get a good honey crop, artificial swarm control, artificial stimulating should go hand in hand with queen-rearing. When swarming stopped, where shall queens come from? If the queens are stimulated, then there must be good queens. Mr. Adams said: "When the worker force is thrown into the new swarm, is it likely that the cells in swarmed hives are as good?" Also, when the queen cells are reduced to one, to prevent after-swarms, there is no longer the selection there is in nature.

J. J. Hurley advocated requeening at the close of the white-honey flow. By this means, the larger force of young bees was secured, and the loss of the queen during the winter was reduced to a minimum. No matter what the size of the hive, the queen will not do her utmost unless lots of room be given; the combs could be manipulated to give her room.

The gasoline engine was strongly advocated by Denis Nolan, Jas. Armstrong, and F. J. Miller. Mr. Nolan stated that he did not know the value of the gasoline engine until he had used it for some time, and it was in the repair shop for a short time, necessitating a return to the hand-turning method.

Members of the Association passed a strongly-worded resolution, inviting the National Beekeepers' Association to meet in Toronto next year. This Association really covers North America. Canada was under consideration last year, and it seems not unlikely to land the prize. Should this Association meet in Toronto during the time the reduced railroad rates are on in connection with the National Exhibition, a very large attendance may be looked for.

### A PRESENTATION.

A purse was presented to Wm. McEvoy by M. B. Holmes, on behalf of Canadian Beekeepers, in recognition of his services in the discovery of the cure for foul brood, a cure which is now recognized as a benefit to beekeepers the world over.

### Ontario Vegetable-growers' Convention.

Where there's enthusiasm there comes the greatest success, and the fifth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association was a forcible example of this. The attendance, though not as large as it might have been, was fairly representative of the various branches of the association. An excellent programme had been arranged, and some of the subjects were vitally important.

The President, Thos. Delworth, opened the convention. He gave an interesting resume of the association's work, which he believed was a step in the right direction, and also gave a few details dealing with the objects of the association. Particular emphasis was laid on his remarks of the growers helping each other. This was its greatest aim, and as long as they continued to work along this line the association's welfare would never suffer. He next touched on the onion-seed situation, which he believed was a very important one. It was the great loss entailed through poor onion seeds a few years ago that started them on a campaign to get purer seed. All over the world, he declared, similar experience to their own had been the case. They had purchased seeds from various countries in the endeavor to find those that were best adapted to this country, and the result of these tests would be made known during the sitting.

### CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. McMeans, O.A.C., dealt with the subject in a masterly way. Having given it considerable study, the growers present were in a position to obtain some valuable information. The industry in the United States was undoubtedly a paying proposition, he said. The time of planting and storing was fully gone into. Some of the growers, however, judging by their questions, thought that the conditions in Canada were very dissimilar to those in the States. Mr. McMeans said that the cabbage plants were planted by a

machine in the States, the price of the latter being about fifty dollars, and would plant from 6 to 10 acres per day.

D. Davis, Byron, declared he had used a planting machine, but it had not always given satisfaction.

The President remarked he had known the machine to give good results wherever it had been tried. The ground, however, he added, must be level and well worked.

### SEEDS TESTS.

G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, gave his experience in the Old Country (England and Ireland). He went over for the purpose of studying the markets, with the view of extending our trade there. He visited the experimental colleges there, and found them in a progressive condition.

In 1902 a seeds laboratory was started at Ottawa, and it was through its instrumentality the clover seeds act became law.

The purity of seeds was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the grower, and they should exert every influence, he went on, to get legislation to help them. It was also of vital importance that they purchase their seed from reliable seedsmen. Don't let the extra cost of good seeds prevent you from getting them, for what is a slight additional figure compared with the loss from having only a partial crop?

In examining a large number of seeds from many sources, he found that the papered seeds (or those sold in packets) were by far the most inferior. Whilst these latter were mostly good seeds when the middleman purchased them wholesale, the manner in which the former kept them was responsible for their low vitality. It was a common sight, he said, to find these papered seeds in show cases exposed to the sunlight for long periods. He advised the growers to purchase the seeds in bulk from the same source, and perhaps they would get greater satisfaction that way.

### HON. J. S. DUFF.

The Provincial Minister of Agriculture was glad the Ontario Vegetable-growers were in the satisfactory position they were to-day. He believed the reports of the convention had a great educational value, and he was proud the Agricultural Department, of which he was head, had been able to get up the reports in a better manner than formerly, the printing and paper used being of a higher order. He believed it would be a good idea to issue the reports to the school children of the Province, and he would see what could be done in this direction.

### Canadian Successes at Madison Square.

Once more Canadian exhibitors have scored creditably in international competition. At the New York Horse Show, in Madison Square Garden, last week, such well-known stables as those of Geo. Pepper and Crow & Murray, of Toronto, and Hon. Adam Beck, of London, won championships and other much-prized awards. In the Hackney-mare championship contest, reserve went to the three-year-old filly, Oak Park Belle, shown by Crow & Murray, second in her class at Toronto this fall. The championship cup was won by Chestnut Poll, owned by R. P. McGrann's Grand View Farms, Lancaster, Pa. Canadian exhibitors did well in the classes for hunters and jumpers. The open class for jumpers, in which 60 horses, representing the cream of Europe, competed, was won by the Wasp, the eight-year-old gelding shown by Crow & Murray, the same firm capturing third with Confidence. Second was Tacomite, while Pepper's Myopia landed third. On the concluding night of the show, Hon. Adam Beck's Sir Thomas was made champion qualified hunter, with Crow & Murray's Stayaway in second place.

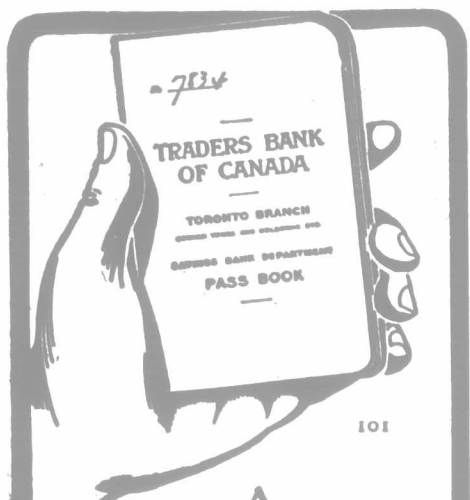
### Increased Yield of Potato and Root Crops.

The Census Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture gave out on November 12th a statement on the root, seed and fodder crops of Canada for the month of October, together with their values, as reported by the regular correspondents.

The yield of potatoes is 99,087,000 bushels, which is 22,697,000 bushels more than last year. Turnips are reported at 107,724,000 bushels, being 5,476,000 bushels more than last year. The hay and clover crop is 427,000 tons more than last year; its total yield being 11,877,000 tons. Fodder corn shows a decrease of 149,000 tons, the crop being 2,780,000 tons. The total value of potatoes, roots, hay and clover and fodder corn is placed at \$202,473,700.

The annual report of the Ontario Corn-growers' Association has been published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. It is a useful 47-page pamphlet, well printed and illustrated. Every corn-grower in the Province should secure a copy. Address Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.





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**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**  
 LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 15th, receipts numbered 60 cars, comprising 1,020 cattle, 1,643 sheep, 50 hogs, 38 calves; quality of cattle fair; trade for butchers' good; exporters held for Tuesday. Prime picked butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; good, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.60; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, \$4.2 to \$65; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.85. Hogs, \$7.65 to \$7.75, fed and watered, and \$7.40, f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.  
 The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were moderately large, as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	273	156	429
Cattle	4,231	2,422	6,653
Hogs	5,139	1,487	6,626
Sheep	3,127	2,293	5,420
Calves	315	79	394
Horses	11	120	131

The bulk of the cattle on sale as fat, was medium, but there were a few good to choice loads, principally at the Union yards. One drover, H. Ellis, of Park-hill, had seven carloads of good to choice exporters and butchers'. Mr. Ellis topped the market with the best load of exporters at \$6 per cwt.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 219 steers, for the London market, at \$5.50 to \$6; and 310 steers, of common to medium quality, at \$4.90 to \$5.50; 50 heifers, for London market, 1,115 lbs. each, at \$5.60. The S. & S. Co. bought 79 export steers, 1,250 lbs. each, at \$5.40, for the Liverpool market. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.60.

Butchers'.—There were some cattle of export weights, 1,300 lbs., bought for the local abattoirs, at \$5.75 per cwt. Best butchers', 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold from \$5 to \$5.25; medium butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.80; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.15, with a few choice

quality at \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Feeders and Stockers.—The market for stockers and feeders has kept about steady, at unchanged quotations. Best-quality steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 850 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; common stockers, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were liberal. Prices remained about the same, at \$40 to \$70. The bulk sold from \$45 to \$60 each. Common, light, worn-out cows, and late springers, were slow sale, at \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, and more good-quality calves would have found ready sale. Prices firm, but unchanged, at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with a few of prime quality selling as high as \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week were not as large, which caused prices to be firmer. Besides the local dealers, Swift & Company bought a large number at the Union yards. Export ewes, \$3.90 to \$4 per cwt.; culs and rams, \$3 per cwt.; lambs sold from \$5.60 to \$5.90, and \$6 per cwt. was paid at the Union yards on Wednesday. Cull lambs sold as low as \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries were not large, but prices were inclined to be easier. Selects, fed and watered, sold from \$7.65 to \$7.75, and \$7.40 to \$7.50, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange was better, and Manager Smith reports a brighter outlook. A large number of horses, over 200, were brought in, amongst them a special consignment of imported Shire fillies and stallions, which will be sold on Thursday, November 18th, 1909. Upwards of 100 horses were sold, several lots going to Montreal and the Northwest. Drafters were most in demand, of which there were some splendid specimens on sale. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$180 to \$225; general-purpose, \$140 to \$175; expressers, \$150 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$160; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$80.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 mixed, \$1.02 to \$1.04, outside. Rye—73c. to 74c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 86c. to 87c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c. to 72½c., track, Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3X, 55c. to 56c., outside; No. 3, 51c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55c. Oats—No. 2, 37c. to 37½c., outside points. Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patents, for export, \$4.10 to \$4.20. Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, No. 1, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9.

Bran.—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$22.

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

**SEED MARKET.**

The William Rennie Seed Co. report the market for alsike as being exceedingly dull, with little doing. Alsike, fancy, \$6.50 to \$6.75; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, No. 1, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; red clover (containing buck-horn), per bushel, \$5 to \$6; timothy, bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Light supplies of first-class creamery and dairy butter caused the market to be firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 20c. to 22c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are very scarce, at 29c. to 30c. per dozen, in case lots; storage, at 25c. to 27c., case.

Poultry.—Receipts large. Live poultry, turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; geese, 9c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; fowl, 7c. to 9c.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, 50c. to 52c. per bag.

Beans.—Receipts liberal; prices easy, at \$1.75 to \$1.80; hand-picked, \$1.95 to \$2.

Cheese.—Market steady, but firm; large at 13c., and twins, 13½c. per lb.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 13½c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 85c. to \$1; wool, and raw furs, prices on request.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

The summer wholesale market has been closed for the season, but wholesale dealers report prices as follows: Fall apples, \$2 to \$2.50, with Snows, for table use, \$3; Spies and Baldwins, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per barrel; pears, 40c. to 75c. per basket; grapes, Concord, 16c. to 20c. per basket; Rogers, 20c. to 25c. per basket; cabbage, per 100, \$4; tomatoes, 40c. to 60c. per basket; onions, per 75-lb. bag, \$1.25; beets, per bag, 60c.; carrots, per bag, 60c.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal during the first week of November were 2,766, those of the previous week amounting to 2,578 head. Although the attendance of buyers was fairly large on the local market last week, the offerings, particularly of North-west ranchers, were large, and, the weather being wet and unfavorable, resulted in an indifferent demand. There was some demand from out-of-town buyers, but prices were lower, best offerings selling at 4½c. to 5c. per lb., medium stock being 3½c. to 4c., common 2½c. to 3c., and culling cows 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb., bulls being 2½c. to 3c. As for sheep and lambs, offerings were smaller, and an active trade was done, sheep selling at 3½c. to 3¾c., and lambs at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Demand for calves was good, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$12 for choice. Hogs showed very little change, and prices held around 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb., off cars.

Horses.—Dealers seem to be taking a rest. They do not look for much activity until after the snow falls. They report, however, that their buyers tell them that Manitoba is still buying actively throughout Ontario. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240; small horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued on the easy side, prices being down to 12c. last week, and demand being good.

Potatoes.—Dealers can purchase stock, on track, in carloads, they claim, at 40c. to 50c. per 90 lbs., a few cents more being asked for choicest Green Mountains. Everyone wants to sell, apparently.

Apples.—Shipments of apples from port the first week of the month amounted to 56,578 barrels, against 37,731 barrels the previous week, the total shipments since the first of the season being 402,993 barrels. Demand was very active. There is talk of having the law regarding fraudulent packing made even stricter, in order to protect honest shippers. Prices hold about steady, No. 1 Spies selling at shipping points east of Toronto at \$3.25, and a lot of winter varieties, No. 1, with a third No. 2, sold at around \$2.80. Straight Spies sell at \$3.50 to \$4 here.

Poultry.—Little going on, but the general view is that prices will be high this year.

Eggs.—Market seems to have advanced on the better grades. No. 1 candled eggs, 24c. to 24½c., and occasionally 25c., selects being 28c. to grocers, and new-laid, 33c. to 34c. On Monday, prices were stiffer, at 26c. for No. 1, 29c. for selects, and 35c. for new-laid.

Butter.—The market advanced considerably during the week, in the country and here. Fresh makes were selling at about 25c., wholesale, for choicest, and 25½c. to grocers, while the choicest butter brought about 4c. more than the prices mentioned. The latter reference is to September butter, it is claimed.

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**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**

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Cheese.—The market showed little change. Shipments are keeping up well, and prices, quality for quality, were firm. Quebec cheese was quoted about 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb., Townships being 11½c. to 11¾c., and Ontarios 11½c. to 11¾c. The demand from across the Atlantic is very fair.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were sold at 41½c. to 42c. per bushel, carloads, store, No. 2 barley being 66c. to 67c., Manitoba feed barley 52c. to 53c., and buckwheat 58c. to 58½c.

Flour.—The market held steady during last week, Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, selling at \$5.70 per barrel, and seconds at \$5.20, strong bakers' being \$5. Ontario winter wheat patents still sold at \$5.10 to \$5.25. Demand good.

Hay.—Merchants report good demand from all points for baled hay, at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1 hay; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra; \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2; \$9.50 to \$10 for clover mixed, and \$9 to \$9.50 for clover.

Millfeed.—Ontario bran, \$21 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$23.50 to \$24; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$33; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$27. Manitoba bran, \$21; shorts, \$23 to \$24 per ton.

Hides.—The market continued active, and quite firm; prices steady, the only alteration in the situation being the somewhat increased demand, and tendency to strengthen.

**Cheese Markets.**

Napanee, Ont., 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. and 11 5-16c. London, Ont., 11 5-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10½c. bid; no sales; butter, 24½c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 16c. to 16½c.; twins, 15½c. to 16c.; Young Americans, 16c. to 16½c.; Longhorns, 15½c. to 16c.; butter, creameries, 26½c. to 30c.; dairies, 24c. to 28c. Kingston, Ont., 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11 5-16c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$3.90 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$3.80 to \$4.85; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 to \$5.25; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$2.75; calves, \$6.25 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.60 to \$8.05; mixed, \$7.70 to \$8.15; heavy, \$7.70 to \$8.20; rough, \$7.70 to \$7.85; good to choice heavy, \$7.85 to \$8.20; pigs, \$6 to \$7.70; bulk of sales at \$7.90 to \$8.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.75 to \$5.15; Western, \$3 to \$5.20; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.30; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.55; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.50.

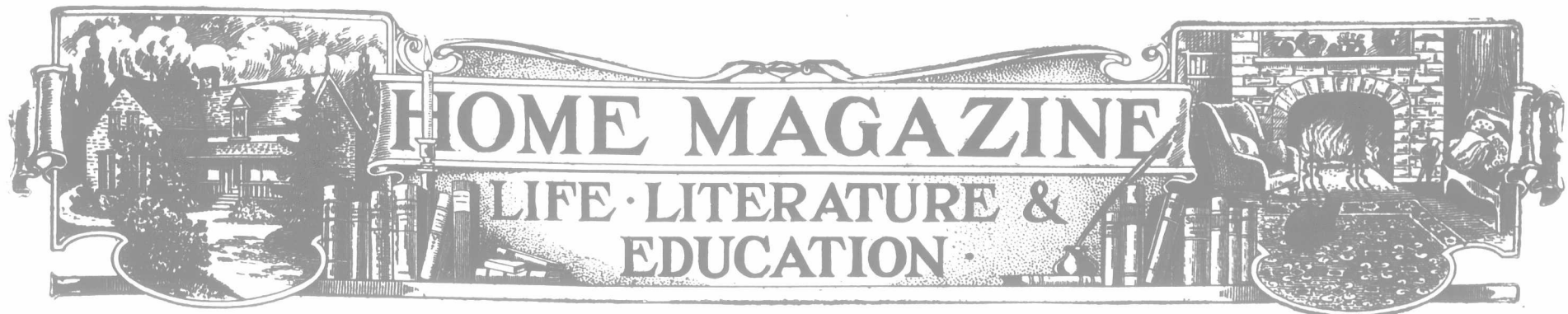
**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7. Veals—\$6 to \$9.  
 Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.30; mixed, \$8.15 to \$8.25; Yorkers, \$7.80 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5 to \$7.85; roughs, \$7.20 to \$7.35; dairies, \$7.80 to \$8.15.  
 Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.45; Canadian lambs, \$7 to \$7.10.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London cables for cattle are steady, at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for live cattle, dressed weight, refrigerator beef is quoted slow, at 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.





Messrs. Jas. J. Hill and John W. Gates are two among the many successful men of the Western Hemisphere who see in the development of land resources the greatest hope for the Western nations. Contrasting American with European conditions, Mr. Gates says: "This country has not been scratched yet in the way of development, especially in agriculture." Speaking upon the same subject, Secretary James Wilson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:

"Most of our colleges to-day are strenuously at work turning out lawyers, doctors, preachers and typewriters, but few of them make any effort to graduate a farmer. I would have agriculture in some form taught in every seat of learning and in our public schools.

"Starting with the fact that while the farmer has to work hard, he has as a reward better health, a longer life, and a more independent existence than any other man on earth, it ought to be easy to make the life attractive.

"Then, I would have the young men taught the newest and latest methods of agriculture. Show them how they can produce more from an acre than their fathers did, prove to them how to make \$2 where their fathers made but \$1, and you will have offered the inducement needed to check the abandonment of the farm for the city."

Needless to say, observations upon this subject that apply to the United States, apply also to Canada.

**A Talk with Our Women's Missionary Association.**

Part I.

**"IN EARTHEN VESSELS."**

"But we have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us." 2 Cor., 4th Chapter, 7th verse.

The manuscript is old and torn, yellowed with age, and barely decipherable, but its teaching may not be without its meaning for us, although its defaced title-page does not reveal whether it treats of dream or vision, parable or allegory, nor does it concern us much to know in what language the writer originally recorded his lesson, or whether he rested in palace or tent, as he penned his recollections.

Half way down the second page, and evidently in response to some humbly-worded expostulation on the part of him who is addressed by the Heavenly Visitant, we find the following words:

"Fashion me, oh Potter, earthen vessels to mine honor. Had I needed vessels of silver or vessels of gold, vessels with bejeweled symbols or vessels of dazzling lustre, should I have come to thee, oh Potter? Shall I not do as I will with mine own? They to whom I shall entrust thy handiwork are to be my servants, to be the bearers of the Waters of Life, and to carry it in the pitchers which thou shalt prepare for them. Light-bearers must they likewise be, so, where nought but the hand of wilful disobedience can quench it, devise thou a hiding-place for the lamp which they must not only see to it, shall cast its rays in the dark places of the earth, but which also must be found alight at My coming. Of every shape and size and kind fashion these vessels, oh Potter, some for the hands of tender infancy, and some

for the careworn and old; for some who will tread only on soft places, and for others (and they will be legion) who will have to fight their way through briars and thorns, and blister their feet over stony paths. Many will bear their precious treasure, hardly knowing that they do so at all, or but lightly esteeming it, whilst others may feel it as a burden too heavy to be borne, not knowing that 'My yoke is easy and my burden is light.' Some may flout and scorn it because it is of form so homely and hue so sad, whilst others may lay it aside for 'a more convenient season,' not understanding that 'now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.' One will say, 'had I but my brother's pitcher, and he mine, then indeed could I serve my Lord, but as it is, this is too heavy a load for so weak an arm as mine, while his is so light of weight that he has hidden it under the fine linen and purple in which he is clothed, and forgets that he bears it at all.' But, oh Potter, I will suffer none to remain long ignorant that they are My Treasure-carriers, and until they, forgetting the Banner under which they enlisted, wilfully cast away that which I have entrusted to them, be it thy care to re-make and mend, to renovate and restore again into its original lineaments, each vessel as it is tremblingly returned for thy remoulding, well knowing that the timid hand which carries it to thee has first been raised in supplication to Me, and it is at My bidding that thou art to make it 'whole.' Now to thy work! oh Potter, and learn thou thyself and teach thou to others the lesson that 'this treasure is entrusted to earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be known to be of God and not of men.'

Upon the frayed fragments of the

time-worn pages can be faintly traced here a line and there a word, showing the after-dealing between the Potter and the owners of the vessels his obedient hand had wrought. "Take it back, my daughter," he says in one place, "thy mistake was not having first emptied thy vessel. So full was it of Self that thou didst not leave room for thy Lord. Happily before thy Lamp went wholly out, thou wert enabled to cry, 'Lord! show me what Thou wouldst have me to do.'" To another who had evidently pleaded the uselessness of having a vessel at all, he says, "So cumbered and troubled with thy many cares that thou canst carry neither water nor light for thy Lord! Daughter! so much more need of both hast thou thyself, and, as thou drinkest and art refreshed, so much the more certainly wilt thou desire to offer the cooling draught to others. Thy Lord knows thy burdens, and He will expect of thee no more than thou canst perform." To another, who had but a fragment of the pitcher and but one unquenched spark of the lamp, he cried, "Oh! turbulent and fretful of heart, why couldest thou not in patience and peace possess thy soul? Thou didst not do well to be angry. Does the Holy One need thee to fight His battles? Stand thou aside awhile, and whilst I cast thy vessel anew, pray for renewed grace wherewith to temper thy zeal as thou again steppest forth unto thy allotted work."

For the diffident and humble-minded vessel-bearers, who feared to dishonor their Lord by their insignificance and want of opportunity, the Potter had nothing but words of tender encouragement. "A small vessel thing, but if it is filled to overflowing with love to God and to the Brethren, and if thou bearest it just when and where thou art bidden, fear thou not, neither be thou dismayed, for He will be with thee, and will water thy labors with the dew of His blessing."

Does my parable appear to you inapplicable or far-fetched, or can you read between the lines, as I do, and take comfort and help therefrom? Only simple earthen pitchers, made strong and serviceable for every-day usage, not all alike, but each fitted for those to whom they are entrusted, and no more expected of them than that for which their capacity provides.

Just the willing hand in sympathy with the willing heart, with work enough ever waiting for us, and with no need to sigh over the narrowness of our field or the dearth of our opportunities. We can begin when and where we are, where our past failures, errors, aye, and our past sins, have left us, and just do what now lies in our power. Every day, we are told, "brings its own task, each task its opportunity, while each task accepted and each opportunity fulfilled may be a step towards a higher life."

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Joaquin Miller was once overtaken by a countryman who gave him a long ride. Tired, at length, of conversation, the poet took a novel from his pocket. "What are you reading?" said the countryman. "A novel of Bret Harte's," said Mr. Miller. "Well, now, I don't see how an immortal being wants to be wasting his time with such stuff." "Are you quite sure," said the poet, "that I am an immortal being?" "Of course you are." "If that is the case," responded Miller, "I don't see why I need be so very economical of my time."—Christian Register.



Music of the Past.

From a painting by Sir Alma Tadema, 1836—.



## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### With the King for His Work.

These were the potters, and those that dwell among plants and hedges: there they dwell with the king for his work.—1 Chron., iv.: 23.

It is interesting to find little items of everyday concerns tucked in among the long lists of names in the Bible. This fourth chapter of I. Chronicles is filled with names which certainly are not interesting to most of us. We don't care to hear that "Meonothai begat Ophrah," for instance. We are quite ready to agree with the statement of verse 22: "And these are ancient things." But human interests have a fashion of slipping into statistics, in this most human volume—the Bible. In the 3rd verse is a list of names of men, "and the name of their sister was Hazeleponi"—what part did she play in their life-work? I wonder. A little farther on we are told some interesting facts about Jabez—about his character, his birth, and his prayer. We should be surprised to find a prayer in the midst of a modern list of this kind, but it makes us feel that Jabez was a real person, with both material and spiritual desires, like the rest of us. Then there is a mention of some who "were craftsmen," and others "that wrought fine linen." Then we come to "the potters, and those that dwell among plants and hedges," of whom it is said, "there they dwell with the king for his work."

Did you ever realize—you farmers—that you, who dwell among plants and hedges, also dwell with the King of Kings for His work? Christ says: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Surely you are working with Him, doing your share in the great yearly miracle of the resurrection of the seed that is buried in the earth. When Lazarus was to be raised from the dead, our Lord called the people to help in the great miracle. They could take away the stone and loose Lazarus from the linen cloths which bound him hand and foot. When God comes, with His word of power, to call plants from their sleep of death into new and fruitful life, He wants you to do your part. By your plowing and harrowing, you can "take away the stone," and, at threshing time, you loose the seed from its wrappings. The work in the fields may be done with God and for Him, and be just as truly a holy calling as the work of a missionary. The cheerful, daily endurance of little vexations and disappointments, or the brave acceptance of a cross of pain—pain of heart or body—may be as splendid as the witness of a martyr.

St. Paul advises his converts to abide in the vocation in which they find themselves. It ought to be a real "vocation," a work to which God has called them. There He wants to dwell with them for His work. It is a grand thing to remember that the work which has to be attended to each day, is "His work," and that He cares how it is done. I saw the other day that recent researches seemed to point to A. D. 29 as the year of Christ's death. If He was born—no seems likely—four years before the time which was supposed to be correct when Christendom began to reckon that His coming made a new beginning for history, then His life on earth could only have lasted about 33 years. And He spent about 30 of those precious years in the village of Nazareth; working, as soon as He was old enough, like other poor men. Does not that show the dignity and sacredness of common work?

God dwells with you to help you in your work, and He cares about it. He wants you to enjoy the work and to succeed in it, if possible, without growing hard and worldly and selfish, and crowding the remembrance of His presence out of the busy days. He took care that the world should never forget faithful work done long ago by "craftsmen and builders"—2 Chron., xxiv.: 10-12. It is considered worthy of note that men who were building a wall "had a mind to work"—Neh., iv.: 6. These are only hints of God's interest in the work of His children. They lift the veil for a moment, to let us know

that the King does not let anything escape His notice.

There is a story told of one of the emperor Napoleon's soldiers, who was on sentry duty in a lonely spot. After several hours of watching he grew weary. No one appeared to be likely to find out if he took a nap. He laid down his gun, and was just preparing to desert his post when he looked round. There was the emperor standing with folded hands, watching him! So it is with us. The King has called us to our everyday work, and He is never forgetful or careless. It is not only that He stoops to dwell with us to help us in our work. He calls us to "dwell with Him for His work." If the work is honest and useful, and is the work He has placed ready for us to do, then it is "His work," and we may live in the atmosphere of heaven while it is being faithfully and cheerfully done.

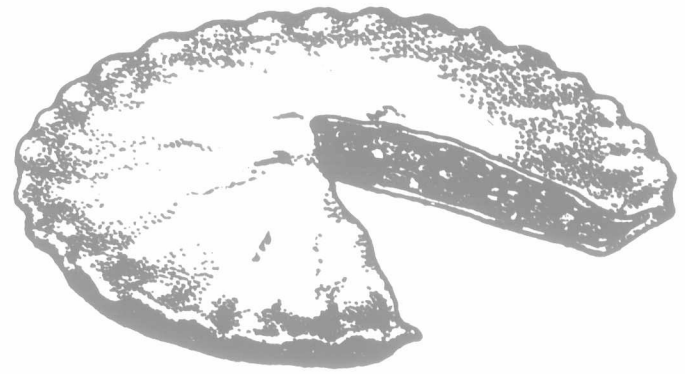
"The trouble, I think, with us all  
Is the lack of a high conceit.  
If each man thought  
He was sent to the spot  
To make it a bit more sweet,  
How soon we could gladden the world,  
How easily right all wrong,  
If nobody shirked,  
And each one worked  
To help his fellows along."

God poured His Spirit into men for the work of prophecy, but He also "filled with the Spirit of God," workmen who were called to cut stones and carve wood, and the engraver, the embroiderer and the weaver.—Exod. xxxv.: 30-35. And what He did then, He is still doing. He gives to one woman wisdom in housekeeping, and inspires another with gifts of teaching. He helps one man to write poetry, and another to be a good, practical farmer. It takes many members to make one body. Because the eyes and ears are not called to toil like the hands or the feet, they are not less necessary to the well-being of the whole. The world would suffer great loss if there were no poets to inspire multitudes with beautiful ideals, but it would also be sadly crippled if there were no farmers to work with the King in feeding those same multitudes. He gives to each his particular vocation, and works close at the side of each.

George Eliot puts the following quaint words into the mouth of one of her characters:

"We must have something besides Gospel in this world. Look at the canals, an' th' aqueducts, an' th' coal-pit engines . . . a man must learn summat besides Gospel to make them things, I reckon. But t' hear some o' them preachers, you'd think as a man must be doing nothing all 's life but shutting 's eyes and looking what 's agoing on inside him. I know a man must have the love o' God in his soul, and the Bible's God's word. But what does the Bible say? Why, it says as God put His Spirit into the workman as built the tabernacle, to make him do all the carved work and things as wanted a nice hand. And this is my way o' looking at it: there's the Spirit o' God in all things and all times—weekday as well as Sunday—and i' all the great works and inventions, and i' the figuring and mechanics. And God helps us with our head-pieces and our hands as well as with our souls; and if a man does bits o' jobs out o' working hours—builds a oven for 's wife to save her from going to the bakehouse, or scrats at his bit o' garden and makes two potatoes grow instead o' one, he's doing more good, and he's just as near to God, as if he was running after some preacher and a-praying and a-praying."

And if work seems to be piling up ahead of you, until you are almost ready to give up in despair, remember that you will certainly be given power to do all that the King requires of you—He will take care of the rest. Your work is given out to you, hour by hour. If you do it faithfully, He will see that it is fitted into its own place in the great Temple which His workmen are building. The man hewing stone in a quarry has nothing to do with the building of that stone into the wall. The Master sees that his good work is not thrown away. The work that seems so laborious, is perhaps as a tool in Christ's hand, with which He is cutting and polishing His jewels for the Temple, not made with



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hands. Let us try to see the kingliness of work, and realize the wonderful truth that the King Himself is our fellow-Laborer and Friend.

"I waited long until the sky  
Should give me of its blue,  
To weave and wear, and share and  
weave  
The very stars into.  
The days they went, the years they  
went  
And left my hands instead  
Another thing for wonderment.—  
The mending and the bread."

"Ah, me, and one must set a hand  
To burnish up the task;  
And hush and hush the old demand  
A wakeful heart will ask.  
But with a star's clear eye on me  
O, I can hear it said:—  
What souls there be, that only see  
The mending and the bread!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Ingle Nook

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

The time has come again when we must actively bestir ourselves to get our "presents" ready for Christmas. Without question, everybody likes to give at Christmas time—to have some little part in contributing to the general joy. True, some very foolish folk try to curry favor by giving expensive things, which they can but poorly afford, to rich folk who do not need the big "remembrances" at all, while yet others try to attain the same purpose by sending gifts to a whole host of folk, mere acquaintances, it may be, who aren't especially interested in either the giver or the gift. But we do not need to mind these foolish folk. We can be sensible, and independent, and just give to heart friends, and to little children, and to people in need of a real bit of sunshine—the sick, and the lonely, and the very poor.

How a few little gifts, giving evidence of the loving thought, can cheer a whole week for an invalid! And how the little children enjoy pulling things out of their stockings, or seeing them taken down from the tree! And what a contribution to the sum of joy of the world may be made by leaving a fat basket at the door of some poverty-stricken home—a little basket, it may be (and, of course, unaccompanied by name or mark to tell of the giver), but containing enough food for a good dinner, and maybe a few toys and some warm mittens and stockings for little fingers and toes that might otherwise go bare!

I read a bit from "Life" last year, which, I think, expresses a few things in regard to Christmas giving very pithily and very sensibly. As I clipped it out, I can give it to you now:—"Whoever has made Christmas arduous and worrisome by encumbering it with too many habitual obligations, had far better cut loose from all of them and start afresh than spoil a good day by such mistreatment. Hardly anyone cares a rap what we give them, so long as it carries affection. Other people are very like us about that. It is a little irksome to them to have us spend much money on them if we have other uses for it, and if we do it, it is a mere tribute to our own beastly pride. So let us try to have sense and have fun this Christmas. And let us get over the habit we have of giving to people in direct proportion to what they have, and not in inverse proportion. A merry Christmas to all hands. Out with the Pride of Life and all its foolish accessories! Peace and Good-will for us, and as much Christmas merriment as we can mix in with them!"

Do you note that thought, let us give to people in "inverse proportion to what they have"? Don't you think that is really about right—that we should give most to those who have least, and least to those who have most? In giving to the really poor and needy, you see we

can be as "anonymous" as we like, and so no one need feel under obligation to return any favor over it.

Let us give, then, but let us give with discretion. Let us send most to those to whom gifts mean most in the best sense, and let us in all our giving choose wisely. It is foolish to add to anyone's junk heap, or to risk distributing things that may be worn or used just for fear of giving offence. Someone gave me a pale-blue collar once, and I look ten degrees worse than usual in pale blue! How I wished it had been a handkerchief! Blessed be handkerchiefs at Christmas time, say I; they are the "one good old reliable," which are always usable, and of which one can't have too many.

And now a few suggestions re making a few Christmas dollies, which cost little, yet may bring a good deal of joy to small hearts.

1. A Colored Mammy: Take a pecan nut, draw a face, and color "to taste." Fasten the head to a made body, and dress in a gay print gown, with a gay headdress, put on handana-handkerchief-wise. Add a white apron and kerchief as finishing-touches. Wool may be glued on to answer for hair.

2. Clothespin Doll: Bore holes through clothespin and insert wooden arms. Draw or paint a face on the head, and dress the pin like a baby in long clothes, adding a gay little coat and hood.

3. Corn-husk Doll: Strip off the husks and dry the cob well, leaving plenty of silk on to form the hair. Break the cob off if too long, and insert wooden legs, then dress as an Indian brave, putting dyed feathers on the head, and adding a gay blanket, and several strings of beads around the neck. A tiny homemade bow and arrow, or a little pair of snowshoes that may be bought at the ten-cent store, will prove an added joy.

Next time I shall try to give a few hints for gifts for invalids. D. D.

### An Autumn Reverie.

"The melancholy days are come,  
The saddest of the year."

Ah, yes, they have come. But a few short weeks ago the woods were glorious in their autumn coloring; the hills in the distance were lost in a purple mist; the robins and blue birds, singing once again, in the hedges and on the treetops, not as they sang in spring, when it seemed sometimes as though their little throats must burst with their mad carolling, but in sad, sweet cadences that could not be mistaken for farewell; goldenrod lifted its dainty head and nodded as I passed, while over all the living sunlight shone and fell.

"Till fell the clear, cold frost from  
Heaven,  
As falls the plague on men,  
And the brightness of the earth was  
gone  
From upland, glade and glen."

Oh, do you not love autumn, Dame Durden? I think it is the nicest season of all. I live on a farm, and so have every chance to see and enjoy the beauties of nature, but in fall I always wish I were a gypsy, so that I could roam about in the woods from day to day. This year, though, I have had very little time to go a-gypsying, or even to read, so that when I did get out everything seemed doubly beautiful. But I don't want to go on like this. I have often written to you, but after reading my letters I invariably used them to light the fire, for which they seemed to have been written, for they burned remarkably well. But I am not going to look over this one, as I do want to get acquainted with you, and tell you how much I like "The Farmer's Advocate." I have found many helpful hints in your cozy corner, and would like to help a little.

Do you know, that for stained hands, from peeling apples, onions, or potatoes, nothing is better than sour milk, put on the stove and heated just until it curdles, and then wash your hands in it, using a brush. And the rings from fruit jars, not rubber rings, can be made to look like new, no matter how bad they look, by soaking in buttermilk for a few days, and then cleaning with a brush.

# Diamond Dyes



## "Diamond Dyes Saved My New Skirt."

"I have a lovely light-blue broadcloth skirt, of which I was very proud, for it was really the prettiest skirt in my wardrobe. One day, while I was taking luncheon with my sister, I awkwardly spilled some salad dressing on it.

"I was so sorry I almost cried, for I hadn't worn the skirt but twice before, and there was a big blotch that I knew I couldn't take out.

"But as I was wiping the dressing off, my sister said: 'Don't worry. I believe Diamond Dyes will save the skirt. Why don't you try them?' I was willing to try anything to save my new skirt.

"So when I went home, I bought a package of Diamond Dyes for Wool and dyed the skirt a navy blue. It was surprisingly easy. I followed the directions exactly and had no trouble at all. Really my skirt is prettier than ever, for navy blue is going to be so much worn this season."

—MRS. HENRY SIGMUND, St. Paul, Minn.

## Have You Ever Tried Diamond Dyes?

You'll never know how remarkably easy, how fascinating it is to dye things at home, until you once use Diamond Dyes.

For with Diamond Dyes

- the task is always finished the same day you begin it—you can do as much or as little as you like.
- you can dye the dress you want to wear to-morrow
- you can dye dresses and waists and skirts without ripping them up—without even taking the trimming off.
- you can dye furniture hangings, curtains, draperies, rugs, and use them the same day.
- you can dye ribbons in a minute, dresses—wash dresses—in less than an hour, and your whole winter wardrobe between breakfast and lunchtime.

### Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed.

Diamond Dyes are the standard of the world, and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the real Diamond Dyes, and the kind of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

**Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators, who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk, or Cotton ("all fabrics") equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the best results on Wool, Silk or other animal fibres can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.**

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly. Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

**Diamond Dye Annual—Free** Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name, and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes), and we will send you a copy of the famous Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 36 samples of dyed cloth, all FREE. Address:

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Encourage the musical talent of your family by placing the

## Sherlock - Manning

20th Century Piano in your home.

Your wife and daughter have longed for a high-grade piano for years, and now is your golden opportunity to make them happy.



LOUIS XV.

You may pay one hundred dollars more for an instrument, but you'll not purchase any more quality.

## 20th. Century Piano

is built of the best materials by expert workmen. Its tone is magnificent, and the scale beautifully even.

Further particulars on request.  
SHERLOCK - MANNING ORGAN CO., LONDON, ONT.

Hoping I have not stayed too long, I will bid you farewell, and fly away with my darling warbler. THE ROBIN.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

So you used your letters for lighting the fire! George Meredith used his rejected manuscripts for lighting his pipe, so you see there were two of you. Don't be so shy again.

### Re Dressmaking.

Dear Dame Durden,—What a comfy sound that name has! But will you admit one of the unmarried girls to your corner? I'll try and behave as well as possible.

You see, like all the others, I wanted help, and after reading the "Ingle Nook" every week for so long a time, I thought you could give it to me, dear Dame.

I would like to learn dressmaking, just enough to know how to make my own clothes. I cannot very well get away in the summer. Do you think the Institute at Guelph would be a good place to go to? and just about what would be the fees? Whom should I write to for information? Do you think that it would be the best way of learning dress-making?

I hope I haven't troubled you too much with these questions, but I do so want to know. I've heard that the Institute was a cheap way of learning things.

I do enjoy your chat each week, Dame Durden, and the other letters and hints which appear. I am enclosing you a couple of recipes.

Jelly Roll (good).—Break two eggs in a cup, fill with sweet cream; one cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla.

Vinegar Cookies.—Cream together one cup butter, two of sugar; add two table-spoons of vinegar, three eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in one tablespoon warm water, one-quarter teaspoon salt; flour to make soft dough. Perth Co., Ont. "NAN."

I think you would find the Macdonald Institute both profitable and pleasant. Write to "Miss Watson, Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.," for all information.

### Our Scrap Bag.

A mop for dish-washing is a great preserver for the hands. Very good ones, which are easily kept clean, are made of soft cords, and may be bought all ready for use at a trifling cost.

One of the best hair shampoos consists of a well-beaten egg, made into a froth with warm water, and rubbed into the roots of the hair.

Rub soap or sandpaper along the edges of a bureau drawer that will not slide easily.

Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia. Oranges are also good.

A meat-grinder is one of the most useful utensils for the kitchen. Get one that will grind very coarse, as well as fine, and you can use it for chopping pickles, salads-materials, etc., as well as meat.

A useful utensil for the kitchen is a scythe stone strapped to a piece of wood and hung on the kitchen wall. Use it for sharpening knives.

Use oilcloth aprons for the kitchen and save laundering kitchen aprons.

To loosen an obstinate screw, hold a red-hot poker to its head for a while. Apply the screw-driver immediately, and the screw will come out easily.

## 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.

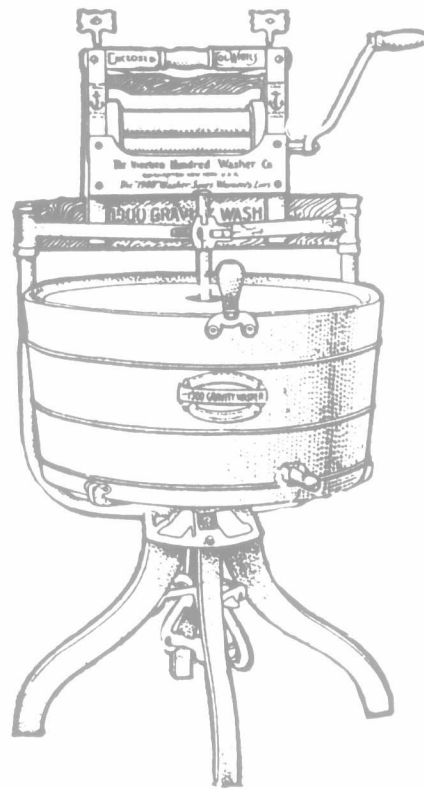
I'll take it back then, if you think you can get along without it. And I'll pay the freight both ways out of my own pocket.

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



Piece-bags are handy for women who do much patching, quilt-making, etc.

Sometimes it is necessary to repaper a room in the fall instead of in the spring, and so a bit of a warning may not come amiss. Do not paste one coat of wall-paper over another, and do not use glue in the paste. Both methods are very unsanitary, as they both afford harborage for germs, and give rise to a musty, unwholesome smell. To remove the old paper, brush it well with hot water and let stand for a while. If it does not come off easily, repeat. Kalsomine may be removed in the same way by using a mop or large sponge. Finally scrape and wash well.

Doctors F. P. Morgan and Philip Rupp, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, have issued a bulletin dealing with the harmfulness of headache mixtures. Acetanilid, antipyrin, and phenacetin, it appears, are the drugs most frequently used, and, although all of these will reduce fever and pain, they are used at risk, as they have harmful effects on the heart and circulation, and have been known to cause actual poisoning, loss of health and strength, shortness of breath, blueness of the skin, vomiting, skin eruptions, etc. These drugs have been exploited by some manufacturers as a "nerve food," or "brain food," but this claim is also shown to be without foundation. "So far as known, there is no substance which acts as food for one part of the body without acting as a food for the rest of the body as well."

### Recipes.

Coloring for Soups.—To color brown, use browned flour, or a little burnt sugar. Grated carrot gives a fine amber color; spinach juice, added five minutes before serving, a fine green.

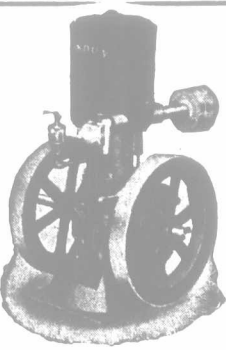
Carrot Soup.—Take from 6 to 12 carrots, according to size. Cut in slices, and, with a couple of sliced onions, a little sugar, and a sprig or two of parsley, fry in butter. Next put all into 1 quart good stock, and boil till tender. Strain, and rub the vegetables through a sieve, or ricer, back into the soup. Season with salt and cayenne.

Soup Stock.—Get some soup bones, put them into a kettle, and cover with cold water. Set over a slow fire and simmer slowly for several hours. When the meat will fall off the bones, remove the bones, strain the liquor, and put, while hot, into sterilized sealers. Will keep for a considerable time in a cold place. The meat which is left over may be made quite palatable as follows: Put through a meat-grinder, season well with salt, pepper, sage, or onion juice, add enough of the liquor to moisten a little, and press into a lined tin. When cold, slice, and serve with catsup.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—One quart of smoothly-mashed and well-seasoned potatoes, one large tablespoonful melted butter, 2 well-beaten eggs, one pint milk, one teaspoon baking powder, flour enough to make a rather stiff batter. Mix very thoroughly, and cook like pancakes. Serve very hot, with butter.

Cranberry Catsup.—7 lbs. cranberries, 5 lbs. light-brown sugar, 1 pint cider vinegar, 2 ounces each ground cinnamon and allspice, 1 ounce ground cloves, ¼ ounce salt. Tie the spices in a thin bag. Boil slowly for three hours, or till rich and thick, and seal hot.

Hot Bread.—Scald at night 2 cups rolled oats, thoroughly. It must run off the steam easily. Beat in ¼ cup sugar,



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1 tablespoonful butter, a little salt, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yeast cake dissolved in a half-cup of milk. In the morning, beat it up, pour into well-greased tins until  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. Let rise for an hour, and bake.

**Carrot Pie.**—Boil carrots until tender in salted water. Drain well, and treat precisely as you would pumpkin.

**Pumpkin Pie.**—Take 4 heaping table-spoons of prepared squash, or pumpkin, 4 level table-spoons sugar, pinch salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, then one pint cream and milk, mixed. Beat well, then add two eggs, and beat again. Pour into pastry-lined pie tins, and bake.

## The Beaver Circle.

A Story by One of Our Beavers.

Dear Puck,—Will you please accept this story that I have made up myself:

### The Story that Nature Told.

It was a lovely morning in June. The blue sky was cloudless and the sun shone on the pretty lawn where Maude McAllister sat fretting. The sun sparkled on the rippling waters of the river that flowed gently by the orchard. Maude did not see that nature was so fair, because she felt very lonesome.

Her mamma had gone away that morning to see a friend who was ill, and, as Maude had not wanted to go with her, Mrs. McAllister had left her at home alone.

Maude was only a little girl, and should be excused for feeling lonely, when she was all alone. By and by she got so lonely that she threw herself down on the ground under a maple tree and began to cry. In a little while something touched her gently on the shoulder, and she started up with a frightened cry. But her fright disappeared at seeing a pleasant-faced old lady, who said in a sweet voice, "What's the matter, little one?" Maude replied, "Mamma went away this morning and left me all alone, and I have no one to play with or talk to."

"How would you like to have a talk with the trees and flowers?" asked the old lady.

"Oh, I would like that fine, but they can't talk to me, nor I to them."

"But I can make you understand their language, and able to speak to them, as I am old Mother Nature."

"Oh, I should like very much to talk to the trees and flowers, if you please," said Maude, delighted.

"All right then, you are able to talk with Nature for half an hour when your mother will be home again. Good bye," said old Mother Nature.

"Good bye," said Maude, "and thank you very much," and the old Mother Nature was gone.

Maude looked up at the maple tree under which she was sitting and said, "Dear Mrs. Maple, I can speak to you now."

"Yes," said the maple, "Mother Nature is very kind to let you understand us."

"Do tell me a story, please; you are the emblem of Canada, you know, and ought to know lots of things that happened long ago."

"I'll tell you a short story my great-grandfather told me. It was the time when the Mound Builders inhabited Canada. They were a fair-haired, fair-complexioned race of people, and very seldom exceeded four and a half feet in height. There were over a thousand of them started to build a mound near Lake Superior. It was made in the form of a snake, and was very large. It was soon finished. Soon after that the rude North American Indians came and killed all the Mound Builders and took up their wild, roaming habit. But see, there is your mother coming, and you must run to meet her," said the maple, and Maude thanked the maple and ran to meet her mother. When she came back she spoke to the maple, but it did not answer, as the time for her to understand it had expired.

Hoping this will escape the w.-p. b., I will close, with best wishes to "The Circle."

TENA CHRISTIE (age 15).  
Hopeville, Ont.

## Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the young folks' corner. I always await with pleasure the coming of "The Farmer's Advocate." I always thought I would like to see my name printed in your wonderful paper.

It seems to me that this paper ought to be a great paper to help people to learn farming.

I live on the 16th concession of London Township, the first house west of the grade, on the left-hand side.

I have two pet ducks, and some pretty pigeons. About three weeks ago a little boy gave me a small baby rabbit, which I was very proud of, and named "Tim." The first day he stayed in a small box, but one day shortly after, when I went out to feed him, I found my Bunny had gone, but where he had disappeared to I could not make out.

I am going to school at present, and am in the Senior Fourth class. I am not extra fond of school, although we have a splendid time.

The post office is very handy to us, as we have kept it for a couple of years.

Well, Puck, I will end up with a few riddles:

1. What is it that goes around and around the house and peeps in every window? Ans.—The sun.

2. What has four eyes (i's), but can't see? Ans.—Mississippi.

3. Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire? Ans.—The sooner you get it out the better.

VERNA WEIR (15).

Maple Grove, Ont.

You have given very particular directions as to where you live, Verna. Aren't you afraid you will have a few hundred Beavers visiting you some day? And, by the way, little girl, you wrote on both sides of the paper, so I had to copy part of your letter over, that the printers might not have too much trouble. Please write on one side only next time.

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write you another letter. I thank you very much for printing my other one. I would like to know what you call a stalk of green stuff that grows up with a bunch of red berries on the top—has no leaves at all. I have heard people say it is poison, but I don't know what it is. There is a lot of it on our farm, and, if it is poison, we are afraid of the younger children getting it. Well, I will close with some riddles.

Long-legged Lerry, went up in a hurry, more afraid of a hen, than twenty dogs and twenty men. Ans.—Grasshopper.

Round as an apple, flat as a chip, has four eyes, and can't see a bit. Ans.—A button.

Twenty white horses, stood on a red hill, first they chomp, and then they stand still. Ans.—Your teeth.

Wishing the Beavers every success.

ZETA HALLOWELL.

Starkville, Ont.

If you will send us a bunch of the berries, Zeta, we shall try to find out what they are. . . This little girl also wrote on both sides of the paper.

## A New Bean-bag Game.

There are several ways of playing the game of bean bag, but perhaps the newest is this: Of course, it requires a little preparation, but what of that when you have so much time? Make twelve red and twelve blue bean bags of some strong material, and fill them half full of beans. Now, if your company is large, choose two leaders and one umpire. The leaders should choose sides, and the ones chosen must take their places behind the leaders, all facing the same direction, so as to make two rows of players. Now place the blue bags on a chair in front of the "blue" leader, and the red bags in front of the "red" leader. Then each leader lifts in his right hand one of his bags and passes it back into the right hand of the first player. He, in turn, passes it on, each player using only his right hand. When the twelve bags have gone the length of the columns, and back through the left hands to the leader, the side bringing home all the bags first wins the game. To vary the game, the bags can be

# BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH



It used to be that the dirtiest and hardest work a woman had to do about the house was, polishing the stoves.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish has made it no work and no muss at all.

"Black Knight" is a smooth paste, that is spread easily with a cloth or brush and shines like a black diamond after a few gentle rubs.

It cleans as it polishes—keeps the stoves fresh and bright, with almost as little trouble as polishing one's shoes.

Loc. buys a big can of "Black Knight." —at your dealer's, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

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passed with both hands, or they can be passed over the heads.—From "Our Animal Friends."

## Our Junior Beavers.

### The Rich Little Kitty.

I'm a rich little kitty,  
I live at my ease,  
I eat when I'm hungry,  
I sleep where I please,  
Sometimes on the sofa,  
Sometimes on the bed,  
Right on the soft pillows  
If nothing is said.  
My mistress she loves me,  
She says I'm so sweet,  
Such a dear little dumpling,  
I'm most fit to eat.  
She hugs me and kisses  
Me right on my nose,  
She says that my mouth  
Is as pink as a rose.  
She says that I'm pretty  
With bright shining eyes  
That sparkle at night  
Like the stars in the skies.  
She says that my paws  
Are as soft as fine silk  
And my breast is as white  
As the purest milk.  
She says that I sing  
Just as sweet as a bird,  
That my songs are the sweetest  
That ever were heard.  
I love my dear mistress  
So loving and kind  
And I know I could never  
A better home find.  
For I'm a rich little kitty,  
I live at my ease,  
I go where I want to,  
And I do as I please.

—Cat Journal.

### A Bright Little Beaver.

"Dear Puck,—I have not written to your "Circle," so I thought I would send you a letter to-night. I am very, very sure you are a man, and I think you a very small one at that. I am in the Senior Third class at school. I have been head for one month, and never got down. We had a collection of weeds for the



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ON THE FARMS,

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A digester, an appetizer, a worm eradicator.

Sole importer :

Andrew Watson, 91 Youville Square, Montreal.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE"

school, and our school got the prize. I live in the village of Holstein. It is quite a little place. It has a blacksmith shop (my father owns it), four stores, a station, a post office, two hardware stores, a few candy stores, and quite a few other buildings. I will send you a picture of our house the next time I write. I will close with a riddle.

Why is an egg like a colt? Ans.—Because it is not a bit of use till it is broken.

I will close, wishing the Beavers success. RETA ROBERTS (age 9), Holstein, Ont.

## For Housekeepers.

When renewing your own subscription, send us subscriptions for one or more of your friends, and receive for your trouble one of the following :

1. One kitchen set consisting of bread knife, butcher knife, sharpening steel, cake-leater, paring knife, and griddle-cake turner. Given to every present subscriber who sends one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," for one year, at \$1.50.

2. Three pairs scissors—cutting shears, embroidery scissors, and buttonhole scissors—to every present subscriber who sends us one new subscription, as above.

3. One 40-piece tea-set, handsome Austrian china, dainty pattern—to every present subscriber who sends us four new subscriptions.

Kindly state which of the above you prefer when sending in subscriptions.

A negro preacher in a Georgia town was edified on one occasion by the recital of a dream had by a member of his church.

"I was a-dreamin' all dis time," said the narrator, "dat I was in Ole Satan's dominions. I tell you, pahson, dat was shore a bad dream!"

"Was dere any white men dere?" asked the dusky divine.

"Shore dere was—plenty of 'em," the other hastened to assure his minister.

"What was dey a-doin'?"

"Ebery one of 'em," was the answer. "was a-holdin' a cullud pusson between 'em an' de fire!"



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Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position.

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for Spots, Blisters, Rashes, Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema, Discolorations, etc., is a sure remedy for these troubles. This treatment cures when all others fail. Our reputation is behind it.

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**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, Warts, Red Veins, etc.,** always permanently removed by our reliable method of antiseptic **ELECTROLYSIS.** Satisfaction assured in all our work.

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Hardwood Frame, Oxidized Copper Hood, with velvet edge; best of lenses, with 50 colored views of beautiful scenes and famous places; for selling \$3.00 worth of **Lovely Christmas Postcards**; 50 designs; all gems of art; exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. Worth 5c. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. A74, Toronto.

**GIVEN FOR SELLING Xmas Postcards 6 FOR 10c.**



Neat, stem-wind, guaranteed Nickel Watch for selling \$3.00 worth **Lovely Christmas Postcards**; 50 designs; all gems of art, exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. Ladies' size, \$1.00. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 72A, Toronto.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. Semi-Princesse Gown 6437. Sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust.

To be made of plain cashmere, satin cloth, rajah silk, etc., with yoke and undersleeves of lace, tucked net, soutache net, etc.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 6447 Misses' Waist. 6104 Misses' Nine Gored Skirt. Sizes—Age 14 to 16, inclusive.

To be made of serge, cashmere, etc. Yoke and undersleeves may be of lace, handings of satin, or of the same material, braided with soutache.

Above patterns will be sent to subscribers of this paper at the price of 10 cents per number. State bust measure

(age, if misses' pattern) when ordering. Address: Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)**  
A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XLII.—Continued.

Cadet's coarse and immovable nature stood him in good stead at this moment. He saw at a glance what had happened. The girl they had come to bear away was dead! How? He knew not; but the Intendant must not be suffered to make an alarm. There was danger of discovery on all sides now, and the necessity of concealment was a thousand times greater than ever. There was no time to question, but instant help was needed. In amaze at the spectacle before him, Cadet instantly flew to the assistance of the Intendant.

He approached Bigot without speaking a word, although his great eyes expressed a look of sympathy never seen there before. He disengaged the dead form of Caroline tenderly from the embrace of Bigot, and laid it gently upon the floor, and lifting Bigot up in his stout arms, whispered hoarsely in his ear, "Keep still, Bigot! keep still! not one word! make no alarm! This is a dreadful business, but we must go to another room to consider calmly—calmly, mind—what it means, and what is to be done."

"Oh, Cadet! Cadet!" moaned the Intendant, still resting on his shoulder, "she is dead! dead! when I just wanted her to live! I have been hard with women, but if there was one I loved, it was she who lies dead before me! Who, who, has done this bloody deed to me?"

"Who has done it to her, you mean! You are not killed yet, old friend, but will live to revenge this horrid business!" answered Cadet, with rough sympathy.

"I would give my life to restore hers!" replied Bigot, despairingly.

"Oh, Cadet, you never knew what was in my heart about this girl, and how I had resolved to make her reparation for the evil I had done her!"

"Well, I can guess what was in your heart, Bigot. Come, old friend, you are getting more calm, you can walk now. Let us go upstairs to consider what is to be done about it."

Bigot was too much absorbed in his own tumultuous feelings to notice Cadet's remark. He allowed himself to be led without resistance to another room, out of sight of the murdered girl, in whose presence Cadet knew calm council was impossible.

Cadet seated Bigot on a couch, and, sitting beside him, bade him be a man, and not a fool. He tried to rouse Bigot by irritating him, thinking, in his coarse way, that that was better than to be maudlin over him, as he considered it, with vain expressions of sympathy.

"I would not give way so," said he, "for all the women in and out of Paradise! and you are a man, Bigot! Remember you have brought me here, and you have to take me safely back again, out of this den of murder."

"Yes, Cadet," replied Bigot, rousing himself up at the sharp tone of his friend. "I must think of your safety; I care little for my own at this moment. Think for me."

"Well, then, I will think for you, and I think this, Bigot, that if the Governor finds out this assassination, done in your house, and that you and I have been here at this hour of night with the murdered girl, he will say we have alone done it, and the world will believe it! So rouse up, I for one do not want to



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. J. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

**BEAUTIFUL** colors, art silk for fan work, ten cents ounce, regular price fifty cents. Send twenty-five cents for large 3-ounce package. Imperial Waste Co., 7 Queen St., Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—100,000 feet iron pipe—good as new—for water, steam, fencing and fence posts, drains, etc. Any size. Write for prices, stating sizes. Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 13 Queen St., Montreal.

**HAY FOR SALE** Good reliable dealers wanted at once to handle hay, all grades, at reasonable prices. Apply: James Watt, Valleyfield, Que.

**HOUSEKEEPERS**—\$3.00 worth for 50 cents—New 56-page Cook Book just issued, and two tubes of the Wonderful Alchoholo-Flavoring Extract, equal to \$2.50 of ordinary flavors. All for 50 cents. Park Sales Co., Box 527, London, Ont.

**WANTED** at once, experienced man with Hackney horses, to fit and show in at Guelph in Dec. Sober. Apply: K. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**WANTED**—A housemaid. Apply to Mrs. C. J. Shurly, Galt, Ont.

**WANTED** by the year, farmer's son, aged about 18, desiring experience in the care of good stock near London. Apply: Mc., Box 581, London, Ont.

**Delhi Tannery** Custom robe and fur tannery. If you have a cow hide or horse hide you want tanned or made into a robe or a fur coat, or have any kind of hides, skins or furs you want tanned, send them to me and have them dressed right. R. F. Bell, Delhi, 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.**

**Maple and Rock Elm Logs Wanted**

300 Maple Logs 10/16 feet long, 22 inches and up diameter small end

600 Rock Elm Logs 16 feet and up long, 12 inches and up diameter small end

The Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

**How to Gain Wealth** The surest, safest way is to become identified with a good manufacturing concern. We offer you an investment that is safe, pays a good rate of interest, and assurance of good increase in value. We will show and prove the value to you. Any proposition off red will furnish the best credentials and regular statements. **R. E. Kemerer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.**

**FARMS FOR SALE BY PHILP & BEATON WHITVALE, ONT.**

125 acres, Markham Township, adjoins Markham Village, where are G. T. R. station, public and high schools, banks, churches, mills, etc.; 3 miles from creamery, 16 miles from Toronto. Good clay loam, level, free from stumps and stones; 6 acres bush, 1 acre young orchard. Splendid frame house of 8 rooms, bank barn, etc., all in excellent repair. Good water supply. Full powered. Possession April 1st, next. \$3,750; \$3,200 down.

100 acres Pickering Township. Good clay loam. Splendid frame house of ten rooms. Large barn, commodious stabling, 3 acres good bearing orchard. Standing timber worth one thousand. Good water supply. 5 miles from Pickering, G. T. R.; same distance from Town of Whitby; half-mile from Audley post office, school and church. Likely to be within a couple of miles of C. N. R. station. \$7,000; \$2,000 down.

We have a number of good farms of different sizes for sale in York and Ontario counties, within driving distance of Toronto. Send for descriptive list.

**Philp & Beaton, Real-estate Brokers, Whitvale Ont.**

**Auction Sale!**

**FARM**

264 1/2 acres, of late Robert Burt Estate.

**24TH NOVEMBER, 1909,**

in 3 parcels, of 182, 31 1/2 and 51 acres. 6 miles east of Paris, 5 from Brantford, 4 from St. George. Splendid land, buildings, orchards, hogpen, silo. Also full line of high-class stock and implements. For terms write:

**F. Smoke, Solicitor, Paris Ont.**

Artist—"I am really flattered to see you like my picture and offer such a good price for it. But it's not quite finished."

Motorist—"It doesn't matter. I just wanted the canvas to repair a burst cover."—The Scotch.

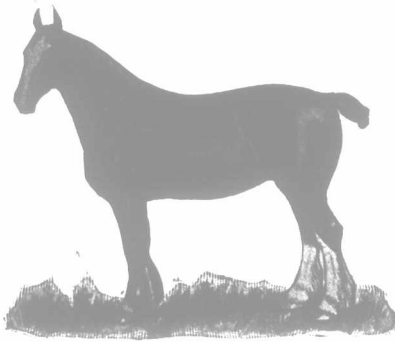


J. B. HOGATE will sell at  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**

at his barn in WESTON, ONT.,  
on the 24th day of November, at 2 o'clock sharp.

AUCTIONEER: J. K. McEWEN.  
WESTON CAN BE REACHED BY GRAND TRUNK  
AND C.P.R., AND TORONTO STREET RAILWAYS.

FREE LUNCH AT EAGLE HOUSE FROM 11:30 TO 1:30



21 HEAD OF  
**STALLIONS & FILLIES**

12 Clyde Fillies, the best that can be bought in Scotland. 4 Clyde Stallions: 3 two-yr-olds, 1 five-year-old, and 1 three-year-old. Three Percheron Stallions: 1 three-yr.-old, and 2 four-yr.-olds, two black and one grey. Two Hackney Stallions: 1 four yrs. old and one 7 yrs. old.

TERMS: Cash for Fillies. Time can be arranged to suit purchasers for the stallions.

For Further Information and Catalogue write W. D. COLBY, Weston, Ont.

from Trapper to Wearer  
**McKAY FURS**  
REGISTERED

I MAKE  
High Class  
**FURS**  
FOR  
Men, Women  
and Children

BUYING my Furs  
in the raw, dress-  
ing and modelling  
them into handsome  
Garments in my workrooms SAVES  
YOU THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT

WRITE TO-DAY FOR  
CATALOG

**JOHN McKAY**  
FUR HOUSE  
KINGSTON, Ont.



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.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—100 pure-bred, stout, vigorous cockrels, \$2; yearling hens, pullets, \$1.50 each. Order early. Get choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Seft, Calverton, Ont.

**CLEARING** sale in young Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Some fine show birds at bargain prices if taken in the next two weeks. Also Barred Rocks, Chas. Gould, Box 242, Glencoe, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Barred Rocks (Pringle and Millard strain), Buff Orpington (dark strain), Light Brahma White Leghorn, Columbia Wyandotte, Black Minorcas. Cockerels \$1. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys for sale. Pairs not akin. Callis & Lean, Pawley's Corner, Ont.

**PURE**—Red S. C. White Leghorn cockrels for sale cheap. W. Sutherland, Glencoe, Ont.

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE**  
A few choice boars ready for service, 5 months and over, well marked, at \$25 each, F.O.B. Also Brown Leghorn cockrels at \$1 each, F.O.B. H. A. BUCK, Sydenham, Ont.

**DRESSED POULTRY**

If any for sale it will pay you to write or ship to  
**P. Poulin & Co., Montreal,**  
and get the top market price. Prompt returns. No commission. Open for any quantity. References: any bank.

be taxed with the murder of a woman, and still less to be hung innocently for the death of one. I would not risk my little finger for all the women alive, let alone my neck for a dead one!"

The suggestion was like a sharp probe in his flesh; it touched Bigot to the quick. He started up on his feet. "You are right, Cadet, it only wants that accusation to make me go mad! But my head is not my own yet! I can think of nothing but her lying there, dead in her loveliness and in her love! Tell me what to do, and I will do it."

"Ay, now you talk reasonably. Now you are coming to yourself, Bigot. We came to remove her alive from here, did we not? We must now remove her dead. She cannot remain where she is, at the risk of certain discovery to-morrow."

"No, the secret chamber would not hide such a secret as that," replied Bigot, recovering his self-possession. "But how to remove her? We cannot carry her forth without discovery." Bigot's practical intellect was waking up to the danger of leaving the murdered girl in the Chateau.

Cadet rose and paced the room with rapid strides, rubbing his forehead, and twitching his mustache violently. "I will tell you what we have got to do, Bigot! Par Dieu! we must bury her where she is, down there in the vaulted chamber."

"What, bury her?" Bigot looked at him with intense surprise.

"Yes, we must bury her in that very chamber, Bigot. We must cover up somebody's damnable work to avert suspicion from ourselves! A pretty task for you and me, Bigot! Par Dieu! I could laugh like a horse, if I were not afraid of being overheard."

"But who is to dig a grave for her? surely not you or I," replied Bigot, with a look of dismay.

"Yes, gentlemen as we are, you and I must do it, Bigot. Zounds! I learned to dig and delve when I was a stripling at Charlebourg, and in the trenches at Louisbourg, and I have not yet forgotten the knack of it! But where to get spades, Bigot; you are master here, and ought to know."

"I, how should I know? It is terrible, Cadet, to bury her as if we had murdered her! Is there no other way?"

"None. We are in a cahot, and must get our cariole out of it as best we can! I see plainly we two shall be taxed with this murder, Bigot, if we let it be discovered! Besides, utter ruin awaits you from La Pompadour if she finds out you ever had this girl at Beaumanoir in keeping. Come! time for parley is past; where shall we find spades? We must to work, Bigot!"

A sudden thought lighted up the eyes of the Intendant, who saw the force of Cadet's suggestion, strange and repulsive as it was. "I think I know," said he; "the gardeners keep their tools in the old tower, and we can get there by the secret passage and return."

"Bravo!" exclaimed Cadet, encouragingly, "come, show the way, and we will get the tools in a trice! I always heard there was a private way underground to the old tower. It never stood its master in better stead than now; perhaps never worse

if it has let in the murderer of this poor girl of yours."

Bigot rose up, very faint and weak; Cadet took his arm to support him, and bidding him be firm and not give way again at sight of her dead body, led him back to the chamber of death. "Let us first look around for a moment," said he, "to find, if possible, some trace of the hellish assassins."

The lamps burned brightly, shedding a glare of light over every object in the secret chamber.

Cadet looked narrowly around, but found little trace of the murderers. The drawers of the escritoire stood open, with their contents in great disorder, a circumstance which at once suggested robbers. Cadet pointed it out to Bigot with the question:

"Kept she much money, Bigot?"

"None that I know of. She asked for none, poor girl! I gave her none, though I would have given her the King's treasury had she wished for it."

"But she might have had money when she came, Bigot," continued Cadet, not doubting but robbery had been the motive for the murder.

"I may be, I never questioned her," replied Bigot; she never spoke of money; alas! all the money in the world was as dross in her estimation. Other things than money occupied her pure thoughts."

"Well, it looks like robbers; they have ransacked the drawers and carried off all she had, were it much or little," remarked Cadet, still continuing his search.

"But why kill her? Oh, Cadet, why kill the gentle girl, who would have given every jewel in her possession for the bare asking?"

"Nay, I cannot guess," said Cadet. "It looks like robbers, but the mystery is beyond my wit to explain. What are you doing, Bigot?"

Bigot had knelt down by the side of Caroline; he lifted her hand first to his lips, then towards Cadet, to show him the stalk of a rose from which the flower had been broken, and which she held with a grip so hard that it could not be loosened from her dead fingers.

The two men looked long and earnestly at it, but failed to make a conjecture, even, why the flower had been plucked from that broken stalk and carried away, for it was not to be seen in the room.

The fragment of a letter lay under a chair. It was a part of that which La Corriveau had torn up and missed to gather up again with the rest. Cadet picked it up and thrust it into his pocket.

The blood streaks upon her white robe and the visible stabs of a fine poniard riveted their attention. That that was the cause of her death they doubted not, but the mute eloquence of her wounds spoke only to the heart. It gave no explanation to the intellect. The whole tragedy seemed wrapped in inexplicable mystery.

"They have covered their track up well!" remarked Cadet. "Hey! but what have we here?" Bigot started up at the exclamation. The door of the secret passage stood open. La Corriveau had not closed it after her when making her escape. "Here is where the assassins have found entrance and exit! Egad! More people know the secret of your Chateau than you think, Bigot!"

(To be continued.)

**MOVING PICTURE AND MAGIC LANTERN GIVEN FOR SELLING XMAS POST-CARDS, 6 for 10c**



The latest triumph. It uses both moving picture films and slides. Any boy or girl can operate it easily. The outfit includes three colored films and six colored slides for selling \$1.00 worth of Lovely Christmas Post-cards; 50 designs; all gems of art, exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. Worth 5c each. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 71A Toronto.

A Pittsburg millionaire said at a dinner:

"I lunched with Sir Thomas Lipton at the Ghebreh palace, in Cairo, just before he set out for his tea plantation in Ceylon, where the ex-Empress Eugenie was to visit him. When the coffee came on, I opened my gold case and offered Sir Thomas a beautiful aromatic cigarette, fresh from the factory down the street.

"No, thank you," said he. "I am, with one possible exception, the biggest smoker in the world, but I never smoke cigars or cigarettes."

"What do you smoke?" said I.

"Bacon," he answered."

**YOU NEED FEAR IT NO LONGER.**

Gravel Warded off and Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Manitoba Man Tells How His Urinary Troubles Vanished Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hamrik, Man., Nov. 15.—(Special).—Probably there is no disease to which man is heir that causes such a general dread as Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder. The frightful pains it brings and the terrible operations it necessitates, causes a shudder of apprehension whenever it is mentioned. But there is really no reason why any man or woman should fear Gravel. It is purely and simply a Kidney disease, and as such can be either cured or guarded against by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Take the case of Mr. Calvin R. Snyder, well known here. He says:

"In the spring of 1907, I was almost laid up from a lame back, and was also troubled with excessive urination. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used them with satisfactory results. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine I ever heard of."

If you follow Mr. Snyder's example and use Dodd's Kidney Pills for slight urinary disorders, you will never be troubled with Gravel. If you have Gravel, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.



GOSSIP.

A sale of Hereford cattle will be held in Chicago, under the management of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, on November 30th, during the International. The sale will be held at the Live-stock Sale Pavilion on the Exposition grounds, and will afford an excellent opportunity for those wishing herd bulls to supply their wants, while those wishing some good females are promised just what they desire. Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo., will mail catalogues upon application.

P. E. ISLAND SHEEP SALES.

The auction sales of pure-bred sheep, held under the auspices of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, in Prince Edward Island, were fairly well attended, and the prices realized were, on the whole, satisfactory. At the Charlottetown sales, one Shropshire ram sold for \$31, two averaging \$22. Three lambs of the same breed averaged \$10.67. Three Oxford rams realized \$9.83, while a pair of Leicester rams averaged \$11.25. At the Summerside sales, six Leicester ram lambs made an average of \$16.67, and two Shropshire yearlings, \$16 apiece. At the Georgetown sales, three Oxford ram lambs averaged \$14.67, two Shropshire lambs \$13.25, and three Leicester ram lambs \$11.17. The average of 11 head at Charlottetown was \$12.32, and of twelve head at Summerside \$14.92, and a dozen at Georgetown \$13.31.

Among the Canadian exhibitors entered for the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, this year, are the following: In Shorthorns, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, P. Q., and A. A. Barber, Guelph, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Grade and Cross-bred Cattle, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Shropshires, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont., and J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, Ont.; Cotswolds, Geo. Allen, Paris, Ont., and John Rawlings, Forest, Ont.; Southdowns, Sir Geo. Drummond, J. Lloyd-Jones, Dorsets, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Oxfords, J. W. Lee & Sons, Leicesters, John Rawlings, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; Lincolns, L. Parkinson, Guelph, Ont., and John Rawlings, Suffolks, Jas. Bowman, Grade and Cross-bred Sheep, Jas. Bowman, J. & D. J. Campbell, R. H. Harding, J. Lloyd-Jones, J. W. Lee & Sons, L. Parkinson, John Rawlings, A. & W. Whitelaw, Berkshires, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; Clydesdales, Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., and John Graham, Carberry, Ont.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF CANADIAN HOLSTEINS.

Additional Holstein-Friesian cows accepted in the Record of Performance: Lady Elgin A. (4918), mature class: 11,487.2 lbs. milk and 442.4702 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.85. Owned by F. Leeson, Aylmer, Ont.  
Edna Wallace (3505), mature class: 16,367.9 lbs. milk and 542.6041 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.31. Owned by F. Leeson.  
Lady Elgin J. (5761), two-year class: 9,679.3 lbs. milk and 315.81 lbs. fat in 333 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.26. Owned by F. Leeson.  
Evaline De Kol (9110), two-year class: 13,116 lbs. milk and 419.1096 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.18. Owned by F. Leeson.  
Seymour Jessie (7397), two-year class: 9,072.75 lbs. milk and 296.18 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.26. Owned by W. E. Hermiston, Brickley, Ont.  
Record-of-merit tests, eight months after calving: Queen Butter Baroness (7652), at 2 years 30 days of age; 273 days after calving: 7.34 lbs. fat, equivalent to 8.57 lbs. butter; 158.5 lbs. milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.  
Flora Wayne Sarcastic (6316), at 3 years 10 months 6 days of age; 243 days after calving: 10.02 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.64 lbs. butter; 314.96 lbs. milk. Owned by David Caughell, Yarmouth, Ont.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

# TAXICAB STOCK!

ABOUT EARNING POWER

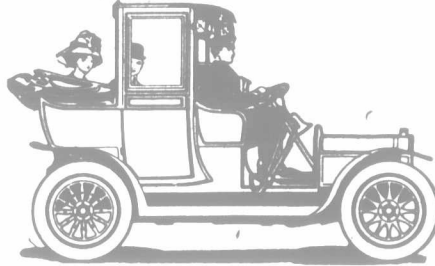
Earning power is the only thing that interests you.

If your money, whether it be invested in real estate, railroad securities, corporation bonds or industrial securities, does not pay a **big return**, it has **poor earning power**.

It should be taken from the **unfavorable investment** and reinvested in securities which will earn **more money**.

The earning power of the Taxicab Stock has been **well tested** by six months of **actual working** on the streets of Toronto.

We advise its purchase, for, in our opinion, Taxicab Stock at **\$6.00** per share, par value \$5.00, will pay **big returns** for the money invested than most **industrials**.



ABOUT PURCHASING POWER.

Remember, that money is a medium of exchange, and **valuable only** for what it will purchase.

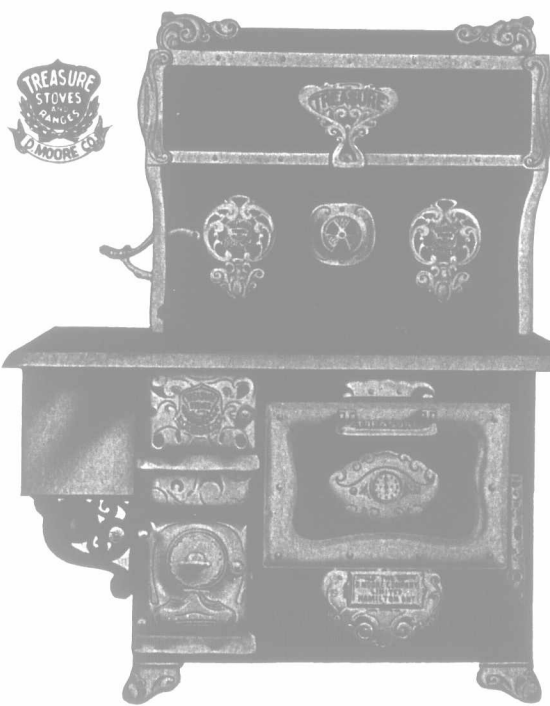
Small amounts of money have **small purchasing power**, and this purchasing power can only be increased by making your money increase.

Our advice on Taxicab Stock is—**Buy**.

The time to do it is—**Now**.

Subscriptions will be accepted up to 100 shares in the order received at this office.

**E. A. ENGLISH,**  
Adelaide and Victoria Sts., TORONTO.



## TREASURE STEEL RANGES

ALWAYS PLEASE

Bodies made of double wall of highest grade Polished Steel (requires no blackening), riveted with cone-head rivets. Castings made exclusively of high-grade No. 1 Pig Iron.

The Sovereign Treasurer Steel Range is unsurpassed anywhere. Has patent air-burning grate, which is practically indestructible, and which will be replaced free of charge if same burns out within five years. Coal-grate can be withdrawn and replaced by wood-grate in a moment.

Fire-box is large, and will be found very economical in fuel, a large fire-box, properly constructed, consuming less fuel than a small fire-box which has to be forced to its capacity.

The Sovereign Treasurer can be furnished with either right or left hand reservoir, also on either nickel-plated legs, as shown, or on cast-iron base. Has lift-off nickel edges. Notice the handy Treasure litter attachment for broiling, toasting or fixing the fire.

The Company's guarantee goes with every Treasure Stove or Range. Sold by leading dealers all over Canada.

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERDBOOK, VOL. 27.

We have received, through the courtesy of Secretary F. L. Houghton, a copy of Volume Twenty-seven, of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of America, just off the press. It is the largest volume yet issued by the American Association, exceeding the number of registrations in the previous volume by 3,087 entries, the total number of pedigrees in the present volume being 19,591, of which 7,021 are of bulls, and 12,570 of cows. The book also contains a complete list of members, the charter and by-laws, a report of the last annual meeting, etc. It is furnished to non-members at the cost of printing, selling for \$3.00.

Ninety-eight head of registered Hereford cattle, including many double standard Polled Herefords, all from the noted herd of the Mossom Boyd Company, Bohcaygeon, Ont., will be sold at public auction at Windsor, Ont., on Monday, Nov. 29th, 1909, in the commodious stables and handsome pavilion of the Windsor Driving Park Association. All the cattle are registered in the American Hereford Record, and all are likewise eligible for the Canadian Hereford Book. All the polled animals are eligible for the American Polled Hereford Record, as well as being recorded in the American Hereford Record. Those attending the sale may take advantage of International Exposition cheap rates.

CHICAGO ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale to be held December 3rd, 1909, during the week of the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, promises to be the greatest event that will take place in Angus circles during the remainder of this season. Fifteen bulls are listed; three Blackbirds, one Erica, five Prides, three Queen Mothers, one Barbara, one Drumin Lucy, and one Antelope. Every bull listed possesses sufficient merit to entitle each and every one to a place at the head of a good herd of cows. Several of the bulls have won grand championships, and give promise of being first-prize winners and champions in the future. Don't forget these bulls have all been rigidly inspected for individuality by a competent judge, examined for general health, and tested for tuberculosis by a competent veterinarian. Send to Charles Gray, sale manager, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, for a catalogue, and study the pedigrees of the bulls listed.

During a suit for slander brought in an Ohio town, one of the parties was asked by the presiding magistrate:

"Is it true, as alleged, that you declared that Thomas Mulkins had stolen your pocketbook?"

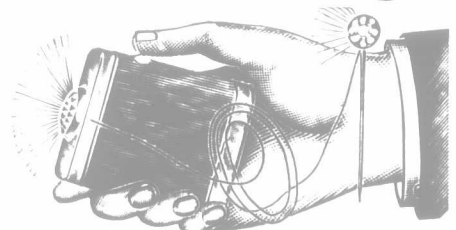
"Your Honor," responded the man, "I did not go so far as that. I merely said that if Mulkins had not assisted me in looking for the pocketbook I might have found it."

# SHOP BY MAIL!

Our big catalogue No. 10 now ready. Your name on a postal will bring it to you. Get your copy.

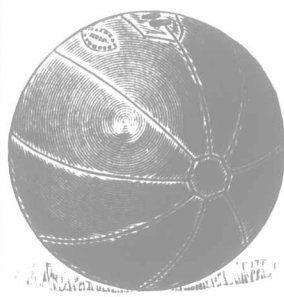
**MONTGOMERY, ROSS & COMPANY,**  
BOX 110, STATION B, MONTREAL, CANADA.

Electric Flashlight



GIVEN FOR SELLING XMAS POSTCARDS, 6 FOR 10c

Pocket Electric Light. Just the thing for dark nights. Press the spring, and there you are bright as day. Complete with battery and electric tie pin, for selling \$2.00 worth of Lovely Christmas Postcards; 50 designs; all gems of art; exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. Worth 5c each. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 79A, Toronto.



GIVEN FOR SELLING XMAS POSTCARDS 6 FOR 10c

Association Football, strongly sewn English tanned leather best Scotch bladder, for selling \$4.00 worth of Lovely Christmas Postcards; 50 designs; all gems of art, exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. Worth 5c each. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. A78 Toronto.

The pair of prizewinning Aberdeen-Angus cattle, illustrated on page 1767, in our issue of Nov. 11th, are members of the noted Elm Park herd of James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. The name and address of the owner was omitted through a typographical error.



## TELEPHONES ON THE FARM.

The telephone is widely recognized to-day as a necessity on the farm. Means of quick communication are as necessary to the farmer, both in his business and in his domestic life, as to the city man. Probably a telephone is a greater convenience and of more direct value to the farmer than to the man in the city.



WALL TELEPHONE, MAGNETO TYPE.

### MANY, HAVING SUCCESS.

Hundreds of local companies have come into existence during the past three years, and are successfully supplying their immediate community with telephone service at reasonable rates.

### GET THE INFORMATION.

If you have not a local telephone service, write us and let us tell you what others have done. We shall be glad to furnish full information free of charge. Ask for our No. 2 Bulletin.

### INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES.

We are a Canadian company manufacturing telephone equipment. We guarantee all our telephones. Our telephones are giving satisfaction to thousands of users throughout Canada. Let us quote you. It will pay.

### GET SUPPLY PRICES.

We carry a large stock of construction supplies constantly on hand, and make a specialty of prompt shipments. Get our prices.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND GUARANTEED SATISFACTION ARE MAKING OUR SUCCESS.

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED,**  
18-20 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### GOSSIP.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.**  
Following is a list of National Association meetings, to be held in Chicago at the time of the International Live-stock Exposition:

Saturday, November 27th.  
American Society of Animal Nutrition, Exposition Hall, 8 p.m.

Monday, November 29th.  
Percheron Society of America, Exposition Hall, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 30th.  
International Live-stock Exposition, Association Assembly Hall, 8 p.m.  
Continental Dorset Club, Red Cross Office, 2 p.m.  
American Hampshire Swine Record Association, Exposition Hall, 7 p.m.  
American Rambouillet Sheep-breeders' Association, Wool Office, 8 p.m.  
American Tamworth Swine Record Association, Clydesdale Office, 8 p.m.  
American Oxford Down Record Association, Red Cross Office, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, December 1st.  
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p.m.  
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p.m.  
American Southdown Breeders' Association, Wool Office, 9:30 a.m.  
American Shropshire Association, Assembly Hall, 10 a.m.  
American Poland-China Record, Assembly Hall, 1 p.m.  
Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Wool Office, 2 p.m.  
American Berkshire Association, Red Cross Office, 2 p.m.  
American Shire Horse Association, Exposition Hall, 7 p.m.  
American Shetland Pony Club, Saddle and Sirolo Club, 7:30 p.m.  
Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, Wool Office, 8 p.m.  
American Clydesdale Association, Clydesdale Office, 8 p.m.  
National Lincoln Sheep-breeders' Association, Assembly Hall, 8 p.m.  
American Milch Goat Record Association, Red Cross Office, 8 p.m.

Thursday, December 2nd.  
Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Wool Office, 2 p.m.  
American Yorkshire Club, Red Cross Office, 2 p.m.  
American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloway Office, 8 p.m.  
American Suffolk Flock Registry Association, Red Cross Office, 8 p.m.  
American Cotswold Registry Association, Wool Office, 8 p.m.

### TRADE TOPICS.

**DRESSED POULTRY ON COMMISSION.**—It is encouraging to find leading commission firms in the leading centers reaching out into the country and soliciting consignments from producers direct. In this week's issue will be noticed the advertisement of a Montreal firm, P. Paul & Co., 10-12 St. Claude street, Montreal. If you have dressed poultry for sale, write, or send a trial shipment.

Two farms, one of 125 acres, near Marham village, Ont., and one of 100 acres, in Pickering Township, Ontario County, five miles from Whittly, are offered in this issue by Philp & Beaton, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ont., who have a number of other good farms for sale in York and Ontario Counties, within driving distance of Toronto. Descriptive list on application.

**MOLASSINE MEAL.**—Sugar has long been known to be a valuable food for animals, possessing, in particular, marked fattening properties, but it has been impracticable to give it in the form of molasses except in small quantities, owing to the existence of a considerable proportion of potash salts, which, on assimilation, have the effect, it is said, of decreasing circulation, and producing purgation. Molassine meal, advertised elsewhere in these columns, contains a substance which, it is claimed, neutralizes the potash salts, rendering it a valuable food, beneficial in its action upon the health and system of the animal. It is sold by Andrew Watson, 511 Papez Avenue, Montreal, Que.

### GOSSIP.

David Rife & Sons, of Hespeler, Ont., announce for Dec. 23rd, 1909, a dispersion sale of their entire herd of 40 Holstein cattle.

### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dec. 9th.—L. Abbott, Camlachie, Ont., Holsteins.

Dec. 23rd.—David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ont.; Holsteins.

### BRAMPTON JERSEYS.

B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., have the distinction of owning the largest herd of Jerseys in Canada, having probably more sales to their credit during the past season than any other of our Jersey men, and having imported more Jerseys in Canada than have any other firm as yet.

In their advertisement this week they offer a prizewinning two-year-old bull, by Arthur's Golden Fox, from a cow by Monarch, out of Old Sunbeam. The three yearlings offered are very choice, lusty calves, one by Fontaine's Golden Fern, and out of Darling, who last year won championship at the Dominion Fair. Another one is out of Brampton Henrietta, who, when 11 months old, won the junior championship at Toronto, and has given wonderfully good satisfaction as a worker. This youngster is a show bull.

Blue Blood, the bull that was for four years at the head of Brampton herd, the undefeated champion of Canada, which Bull & Son sold to H. S. Pipes & Son, of Nova Scotia, where he has done grand work at tending-up and developing dairy quality in this leading Maritime herd, is again in active service at Brampton, apparently as active and vigorous as ever, certainly just as full of life. The other great Brampton bull, Imp. Feroar, has gone to Nova Scotia to fill Blue Blood's place, which can be no mistake, judging from Bull & Son's results at this line of breeding. Some have already booked orders for a calf by Blue Blood next year, out of some of the great Brampton cows.

Recent sales from Brampton include orders from almost every province in the Dominion, and a shipment is expected to leave for Washington Territory very soon.

### TRADE TOPICS.

**PERFECTION GRAIN SEPARATOR.**—Practically every grain or seed raiser needs a first-class fanning mill, not only for cleaning seed, but market grain as well. The Templin Mfg. Co., of Fergus, Ont., manufacture the Perfection Seed and Grain Separator, representing a marked advance in fanning-mill invention, \$20,000 having been spent upon it to bring it to the standard indicated by its name. The same firm also make the Ontario Bobsleigh. Write for circulars, and all particulars desired, to The Templin Mfg. Co., Fergus, Ont.

The fine 2644-acre farm of the late Robert Burt estate in Brant Co., Ont., six miles east of Paris, five from Brantford, and four from St. George, will be sold at public auction in three parcels, the largest being 182 acres, on November 24th, 1909, as well as a full line of stock and implements. The late Robert Burt was a well-to-do farmer, and every thing about him was of the best. During the past six years his executors have been running the estate. For terms and further particulars, write F. Smoke, Solicitor, Paris, Ont.

"That woman next door is really dreadful John," said a young married woman to her husband. "She does nothing but talk the whole day long. She cannot get any work done, I'm sure."

"Oh, remarked the husband, "I thought she was a chatterbox. And to whom does she talk?"

"Why, my dear, to me, of course," was the reply. "She talks to me over the back fence."

Our bravest lessons are not learned through success, but misadventure.

—A Bronson Alcott.



BOOK REVIEW.

**TURKEYS: CARE AND MANAGEMENT.**—A new and enlarged edition of the book on "Turkeys: their Care and Management," has just been completed by the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Co., of Quincy, Ill. The new book has been revised to meet the standard requirements for turkeys, and anticipates the American Standard of Perfection, which is to be published in 1910. Information is given in an interesting manner concerning the origin—as far as known—habits, breeds, and care and management of this truly noble fowl. Most of the matter is in the form of articles written by practical turkey-raisers, and will be found of interest to those who rear turkeys or are thinking of embarking in that branch of the poultry trade. The book contains 96 large-sized pages, with 72 illustrations, the frontispiece being colored and truly fine. The price is 75 cents per copy, postpaid, paper cover, and it can be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate."

**ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.**—A farmer of limited experience, but wide and careful observation, and also Secretary of the Board of Agriculture formed in England in 1793, Arthur Young, in the course of his records of this industry in the latter part of the 18th century, lays it down that "agriculture is, beyond all doubt, the foundation of every other art, business and profession, and, therefore, it has been the ideal policy of every wise and prudent people to encourage it to the utmost." This being so, it is to the credit of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, Eng., to have issued during the present year a notable volume by W. H. R. Curtler, entitled, "A Short History of English Agriculture," which should find a place in the libraries of all who would be informed on the origin and growth of the industry, and the division of farming lands from the days of Celts, Romans and Angles. The evolution of land tenure, actual conditions prevailing at successive periods, and the chief landmarks in the progress of farming, are all well described, with ample tables giving prices at different times. The introduction of drainage, manuring, clover, livestock improvement, and the operation of corn laws, etc., are duly recorded in compact, 370-odd pages of the work, covering with special care the history of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. In view of the basic and intimate relations of agriculture to the general well-being of the country, a volume of this sort will be appreciated by public men, as well as those more directly concerned with agriculture. The Clarendon Press is represented in Canada by Hy. Frowde, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

A short distance from Sebringville Station on the south, or Mitchell Station on the north, lies Homestead Stock Farm, the property of Wm. Ische, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The herd is now about 30 strong, of Favorite, Mayflower, Delia, Beatrice and Flora blood lines or strains. At the head of the herd is that richly-bred bull and excellent sire, Klondyke 10th, a son of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, dam Maplebank Newtona, by the Toronto champion, Lucretius, grandam by the World's Fair winner, Imp. Emblyn. This is an exceptionally level-lined bull, and is proving a sire of sterling worth, his get showing a remarkable uniformity, all being even and straight. Among the dozen or more cows in breeding are some that, with a proper fitting, would make show animals fit to compete anywhere. Several of them are showing splendid udder development, and are capable of a large milk yield, only four of them being over three years of age. In younger females are five yearling heifers, and eight under a year. These heifers are good laying at prices asked; they are straight, level and even, some of them being extra choice. In young bulls, there are three from 4½ to 8 months of age, all old enough for service being sold. Parties wanting herd-headers of this breed should look after these, for, with age and care, they will certainly develop into stock bulls of choice type and individual merit. Sale sales reported by Mr. Ische are:

# EATON'S

## THE BIG CHRISTMAS STORE

BIG  
VALUES

LOW  
PRICES

**EATON'S**  
**CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE**  
**READY NOW**  
**WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY**  
**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
**TORONTO CANADA.**

RIGHT

PROPER

GOODS

SERVICE

### YOU NEED OUR SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

¶ We command your attention by advertising and secure your confidence and patronage by superior value giving; many striking examples of which are listed on every page of our Christmas Catalogue. Practically every person can make money but to spend it judiciously is another question. In view of this fact **EATON'S** enter into partnership with every customer and offer a service of skill and long experience in helping you select the things you need. This is not because **T. EATON CO** are philanthropists, but because we recognize that your interests are ours, and that you will eventually give your trade to the house that gives you the best values. Before you do your Holiday buying get our Christmas Catalogue and take advantage of the many instances of genuine, **EATON** economy, which it contains.

Write for our Jewelry Catalogue	<b>THE T. EATON CO LIMITED</b> <b>TORONTO CANADA</b>	Our Grocery Catalogue is FREE
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Six females to A. McEwing, of Harlock, Ont.; 5 to McIntosh Bros., of Seaford, Ont.; 2 to Mr. Larworthy, Walton, Ont.; 1 bull to P. Seebuck, Carlingford, Ont., and 1 bull to P. Eckart, Manly, Ont. Several of these were sold by corre-

spondence, with entire satisfaction to the purchaser on receipt of the animal. Any thing in the herd is for sale, and, with prices asked, should soon go. The farm is connected from Sebringville with long-distance phone.

Have good-will  
To all that lives, letting unkindness die  
And greed and wrath, so that your lives  
be made  
Like soft airs passing by.  
—Sir Edwin Arnold.



**Horse Owners! Use**



**GOMBAULT'S  
Caustic  
Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Membr. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., 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

**Fistula  
and  
Poll  
Evil**

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. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Notice to Horse Importers!  
**GERALD POWELL,**  
Commission Agent and Interpreter, LILLE, FRANCE  
Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

**Mr. A. J. Hickman**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.  
EXPORTER OF PEDIGREE STOCK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. During the winter months the export of cattle of the beef and dairy breeds will be a specialty. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder, and is shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can stock be imported so cheaply. Write for terms and references.

Cows are fond of music, and if played in their presence it will increase the flow of milk. Dairy men should keep a phonograph in their barns and turn it on when the bovines are within hearing distance. It will also save the wear and tear on the pump.

**Special Notice.  
BETTER THAN SPANKING.**

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 821, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**

**STORING CABBAGES.**

Could you tell me the best way to keep cabbages for winter use? F. M.  
Ans.—Trim off the loose leaves, place them heads down in a trench or well-drained sandy soil, where there is no danger of water accumulating. Cover with a few inches of soil, and, as the weather gets colder, mulch enough to prevent hard freezing. The aim is to protect the heads from the entrance of rain, yet to keep them moist, and at an even temperature of about 32 degrees—a little lower rather than higher.

**BALANCED RATION FOR FRESH MILCH COWS—RATION FOR STEERS.**

1. Having silage, mangels, and alfalfa, in sufficient quantities to supply fresh-calving cows at the rate of 30 lbs., 15 lbs., and 5 lbs., to each cow, in order named, having also oats at 37c., barley at 60c., and peas, which I intend to feed anyway, bran at \$20 per ton (bought), and being able to get pure, fresh-ground flax-seed at \$50 per ton, would you please formulate a ration (grain part) to feed with silage, etc., having oat, wheat and barley straw ad lib., to feed as well? Or would oil cake be a better food to buy in place of flax-seed meal? Corn was well cared.  
2. Please give maintenance ration for store cattle coming 2 and 3 years of age. Having silage 25 lbs., and straw of all kinds, except peas, as roughage?  
3. Having a silo 12½ x 33 feet, which do you consider the best to grow on balance of corn field (in a four-year rotation) of 9½ acres, peas, which yield with me on an average of 30 bushels per acre, but straw is not much; or corn for ears? I am told 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn can easily be grown. Will be about 2½ or 3 acres of it.  
J. A. W.

Ans.—1. Would suggest for good cows, in full milk, using the feeds mentioned by our inquirer, and quantities of roughage specified: Silage 30 pounds, mangels 15 pounds, alfalfa hay 5 pounds, oats 2 pounds, barley 2 pounds, peas 2 pounds, bran 2 pounds, flax-seed 1 pound. This ration would contain 2,129 pounds protein, 10,429 pounds carbohydrates, and 759 pounds fat, with a nutritive ratio of 15.7. This is fairly narrow, perhaps a trifle narrower than necessary. It might be widened by feeding a little more silage, or, failing that, a little good corn fodder or oat straw. This would probably be necessary, as the amount of roughage allowed is rather small. While the above ration should give good results, it would probably be more economical to reduce by one-half the barley, oats and bran, cut out the flax-seed, and feed, instead, 2 pounds of oil-cake meal, at the same time increasing the amount of silage, or else feeding corn fodder, straw, or meadow hay. Of course, tolerably good results might be obtained from silage and good alfalfa hay, without any meal at all, but the feeding of some concentrates would probably pay, even though it did increase the feed cost of a pound of milk. It would have the advantage of working the machine (cow) to a fuller capacity.

2. As a maintenance ration for store cattle, the following should prove satisfactory and economical: Silage 25 pounds, oat straw 10 pounds, wheat straw ad libitum, say 5 pounds, bran 1 pound, oil cake ½ pound. The nutritive ratio would be about 115.5. We would strongly advise adding to the above, with a view to producing growth and improvement in condition, 2 pounds crushed oats, another pound of bran, and another half pound of oil cake, making a total meal ration of 5 pounds. If some clover or alfalfa hay could be fed, the extra pound of bran and half pound of oil cake might be omitted.

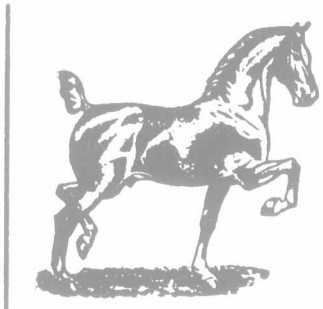
3. Corn would undoubtedly yield much the greater returns, but taking into account the lesser draft made by the peas on the fertility of the soil, the extra-favorable mechanical condition in which the land is left by peas, and the smaller amount of work entailed in growing and harvesting, the balance of advantage is lessened. Thirty bushels of peas is not to be laughed at. However, we think we should still prefer the corn in sections where it does well. Suppose readers favor us with their views.



**20 Imp. Percheron Stallions 20**

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

**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,**  
Simcoe, Ontario.



**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 leading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty.  
**HERBERT SMITH, Manager.**  
(Late Grand's Repository).

**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 of 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.**

**Clydesdales and Percherons**

To my many friends, and the public generally, I wish to say that in my stables at Weston, Ont., I have my 1909 importation of 10 Clydesdale and 8 Percheron stallions; a lot that for true draft character, faultless underpinning, choice quality and breeding were never surpassed. Terms to suit and prices right.  
**J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., & Brandon, Man.**  
W. B. COLBY, MANAGER, WESTON, ONT.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

We have a number of newly-imported stallions on hand in our stables in London, Ont., including some very large and heavy horses, several prizewinners. Another consignment, stallions and fillies, sailed Saturday, October 16th, from Glasgow.

**DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.**

**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. Keep an eye out for my announcement on returning.  
**C. W. Barber, Gatineau Pt., Que.**

**Hackney Stallions**  
Royal Saxon 468, sired by the champion, Saxon; bred by H. N. Crossley; 4 years old, stands 15.3 hands; a superior actor, 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.**

**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. Long-distance phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.** G. T. R. and C. N. R.

**MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.**

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

**Clydesdales Home from the Shows**

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

**CLYDESDALES WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.**

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

**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.**

**Clydesdales, Percherons and French Coachers**

My 1909 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Percheron stallions and fillies, French Coach and Hackney stallions are now in my stables. In this lot I can supply the most exacting. Size, style, character, quality and breeding. Will sell on terms to suit. Phone connection.  
**T. D. ELLIOTT, ORLTON, ONTARIO.**

**ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P.Q.**

**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.**  
Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred Clydesdales. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes., pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.





**Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

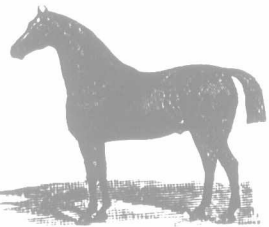
Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing, may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**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. Frederick 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.

**Don't Have a Blind One**

**Wonderful Discovery**  
**"VISIO"**  
MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.  
**Money Back** If it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.  
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PRESENT OFFERING: 14 PONIES 10 TO 13 HANDS. All guaranteed sound and reliable. Also a few choice young driving horses 15 1/4 to 15 3/4 hands. Matched pairs or single. Sound and gentle. Reasonable in price.  
**E. DYMENT COPETOWN, ONTARIO.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**BUCKWHEAT FOR MILCH COWS—AGE TO BREED SOW—FEEDING PIGS.**

1. Will buckwheat straw, or buckwheat without being threshed, fed to milch cows, have a tendency to dry off their milk?

2. At what age should a young sow have her first litter of pigs in order to have her grow to, say, a six- or seven-hundred-pound sow, provided she is always well fed?

3. How should hogs be fed after they are two months old, where there is nothing but meal and skim milk, or milk and water? Is it a good plan to take enough drink and meal for one feed and mix all together and feed at once, or is it better to merely moisten the meal and give drink separate, or to put the dry meal on top of drink in the trough?

G. M.

Ans.—1. Probably, for the reason that the straw is so coarse and fibrous that it is not as nutritious a feed as cows should have to produce milk, and if the stalks were hard and dry, they might tend to give rise to digestive difficulties. If fed as part of the ration, in conjunction with good clover hay and silage, the cows not being compelled by hunger to clean up the buckwheat straw, results might be satisfactory. The floury portions of the buckwheat grain are valuable, the hulls practically worthless.

2. Prof. Day says: "A sow should not be bred before she is eight months old, and in many cases it is better to delay breeding two or three months longer. The development of the sow will influence the feeder in this matter."

3. We prefer making a slop of the meal and milk. If additional liquid is wanted, it may be fed separately, though an observant and painstaking feeder can usually confine meal and skim milk in the right proportions to satisfy both hunger and thirst. There is no doubt, however, that many pigs are compelled to consume too much liquid in order to obtain sufficient nutriment. This is more likely to be the case where water or swill is used to moisten the meal.

**COATING ON INSIDE OF PIPES.**

I have a bored well on a hill, and the water comes within three feet from the surface. Five years ago I tapped the casing seven feet below the surface, laid in a three-quarter-inch iron pipe, and had the water running out 200 feet from the well. The pipe has nine inches fall. By going 200 feet farther, I could get three feet more fall. At first the water ran 100 barrels in 24 hours, and only lowered the water in the casing ten inches, but the water having some mineral in it, has formed a coating in the pipe, and has completely filled it. The coating is very hard—like stone or cement.

1. Is there any way to get this coating out? If not, would galvanized piping keep clean?

2. Could a ram work successfully here? If so, what size? What size feed pipe? Also, how high could the water be raised?

J. H.

Ans.—1. It is probable the coating is due to some mineral salt in the water. Without a knowledge of what the salt is, it is impossible to say whether it can be taken out or not. You had better send a sample to the Chemical Department, O. A. C., and have it examined. It is doubtful whether a galvanized pipe would be any better, though this could be more satisfactorily answered if one knew the composition of the salt.

2. Taking the full 3 feet 9 inches of fall, a ram would work all right if the water was not to be raised more than about 25 feet. The size of ram to use would depend on the amount of water needed, as well as the amount available from the well. The size of feed pipe would depend on the size of ram, to give the required amount. But if the present pipe filled with salt, the pipes of the ram would probably do likewise. If a chemical analysis shows any way of overcoming the deposition of salt, and you think of putting in a ram, you had better get in communication with some firm which manufactures rams, give them your specifications, and take their advice as to size.

WM. H. DAY.

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THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

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December 6 to 10, 1909

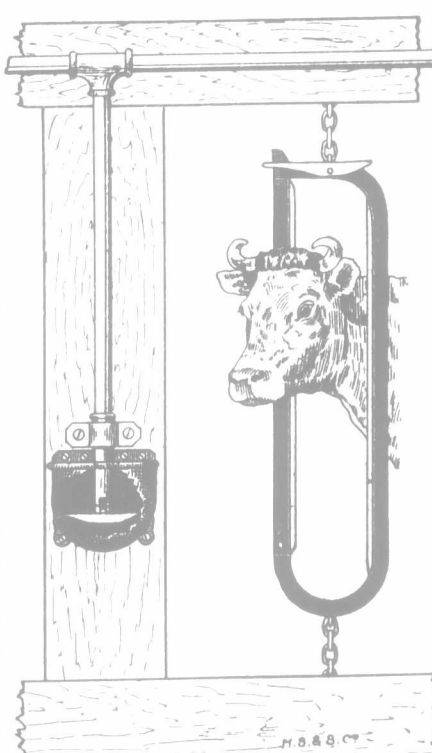
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Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1 p.m., 50 choice Herefords. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec'y American Hereford Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p.m., 50 best Galloways, from herd of N. P. Clarke and others. For catalogue write R. W. Brown, Sec'y Galloway Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p.m., 100 choice Shetlands. Sale to be held under the auspices of the Shetland Pony Club and in the Dexter Park Pavilion, south of Exposition Grounds. For catalogue write Mortimer Levering, Sec'y American Shetland Pony Club, Lafayette, Ind.

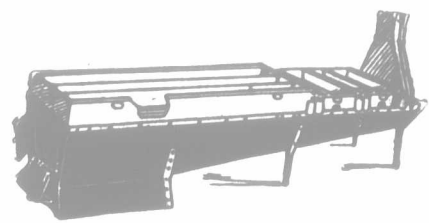
RAMBOUILLET SALE: Tuesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue write Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, Ohio.

SHROPSHIRE SALE: Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 p.m. For catalogue write Mortimer Levering, Sec'y, Lafayette, Ind.

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Young cows at \$60 and up. Calves at \$25 and up. Come and see them, or write:

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Long-distance phone.

**MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.** I am now offering for sale three choice young bulls; also a few females, either bred or with calf at foot to Hundred, grand champion Angus bull at Toronto this year. **JOHN LOWE,** Flora, Ont., P. O. and Station

**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 of 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females.

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MALES AND FEMALES FOR SALE. APPLY **Geo. Davis & Sons,** Alton, Ont.

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

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

A well-known business man attended the daughter's commencement exercises at an Eastern college recently. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises, and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl, in cap and gown, came dashing down the steps of the main hall, waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"

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Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### VALUE OF SILAGE AND STRAW

I have lately bought a farm. Just before buying, the seller had finished filling his silo, and it was understood that I was to pay him for the silage.

1. What is the silage worth, and how am I to get at the contents of his silo? His silo does not seem to be in very good repair, he having had to bind it with logging chain to keep it together, and has it propped up on three sides. Has the silage had time to spoil, and how would I know it if it is spoiled?

2. Also, I am to pay him for straw. We having had an extra-large crop in this section, what should I pay him for the straw? An early reply will be much appreciated.

**A. L. S.**

Ans.—1. This question involves several complicated considerations, such as variety of the corn, earing and maturity when ensiled, the state of preservation, and the value of hay and other fodders that might be required to substitute the silage. The best way to arrive at the value of corn silage is to compare it with timothy hay; yet, even this is not always fair, because, under some circumstances, timothy hay has a sale value considerably above what one would be justified in allowing for feeding to cattle, which is the main use to which silage is put. Taking everything into consideration, it seems fair to estimate the selling price of silage at a compromise between cost of production and feeding value, as compared with hay. On this basis, good silage should be worth this year, not less than \$2.50 per ton. Much of the silage this year, however, is made from immature corn, with a small proportion of ears, and for this stuff \$2 a ton would be a liberal allowance. The silo in question, moreover, appears to be in poor condition, and will probably contain considerable waste, or, at least, inferior silage, for which an average of \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton of capacity should be ample, unless the corn was fairly well matured, in which case \$2 should be reasonable. The silage has certainly had time to deteriorate, if not to spoil entirely, around any defective places, but it is impossible, without feeding out the silage, to arrive at the proportion of waste. The capacity of a silo varies with the depth, and to a lesser extent, also, with the diameter. In one of average size, say ten or twelve feet diameter, by twenty-five feet high, a cubic foot of silage should weigh 40 pounds, or 50 cubic feet will weigh a ton. The capacity in cubic feet is, of course, easily ascertained by squaring the radius, multiplying by 3 1-7, and then by the height.

2. This also is hard to get at. In the neighborhood of London, the sale value of wheat straw would be not less than \$4 a ton in the barn. In some other localities it is much less. The fertilizing value alone is much greater than ordinarily supposed. The nitrogen, potash and phosphorus contained, computed on a basis of their value in chemical fertilizers, would represent, for wheat straw \$2.40 per ton; for oat straw \$3.50, and for barley straw \$6.73 a ton. The fertilizing value of barley straw is greater than that of timothy hay. It is by no means certain that these figures should be allowed as the "agricultural value" of the fertilizing constituents in the straw, for the reason that if a farmer had to buy all his fertility at this rate, he would find himself coming out at the small end of the horn. As a matter of fact, much of the elements of fertility he extracts by tillage from the abundant, though comparatively inert, supplies locked up in the soil. Then, too, there is the cost of hauling straw (or manure), and applying to the land, margin for waste, etc. On the other hand, we have the comfort of the straw for bedding, and the still greater value of oat straw for feeding. All things considered, therefore, we should not like to accept less than \$2.50 per ton in the barn for wheat straw, whether there was any market demand or not; less than four dollars for oat, nor less than five or six for barley straw. Much depends, however, upon the care given and use made of the manure.

### STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.



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Offers for sale 12 YOUNG BULLS, as well bred and as attractive a lot as he ever offered to his customers. In age they range from 10 to 18 months. Also choice females. All in prime condition.

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

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

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### Imported Bull

To avoid inbreeding, I will sell or exchange the Shorthorn bull, Lad (imp.) (Vol. 52, E) = 60847 =, a splendid sire, active and gentle; also two young bulls by him from English Lady dams.

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### 30 HEIFERS AND 29 BULLS PRESENT OFFERING.

Bred right, made right and at prices to make you feel right. Come early and get your choice. List of these, with catalogue, will be mailed to those who ask for them.

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.**

### HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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

### 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.

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### Show Cattle

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

**H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.**



### 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.**



### Maple Hall Shorthorns

Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A few, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection. **DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.**

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I am offering 5 young bulls of choice breeding and color, all sired by the champion bull, Royal Chief 65495.

**R. F. Duncan, Carlisle P. O., Ont.**



### Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramdens, Stamfords and Broadhocks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls.

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5 bulls fit for service—1 two-year-old, 1 yearling and three calves. Three of these bulls are out of imp. cows, and are of the very richest breeding. Cows and heifers all ages. Above bulls will be priced reasonable to make room. **J. WATT & SON, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

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

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

**John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.**



GOSSIP.

HAWTHORNE SHORTHORNS.

For 30 years or more, the Hawthorne herd of Scotch-topped English milking Shorthorns have held their reputation as one of the best dairy or dual-purpose herds of Shorthorns in the country, the property of Wm. Grainger & Son, whose splendid farm, Hawthorne, lies about four miles from Blyth Station, on both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. The herd was established over thirty years ago, by the purchase of the cow, Fair Maid of Atha 2nd, a descendant of the Bates' bred cow, Imp. Princess 419. At this time, this cow was a very heavy and persistent milker, as were also her daughters and granddaughters. One of the latter, Fair Maid of Hullet 2nd, showed her capacity along milk-producing lines when in the dairy test at the World's Fair, Chicago, her butter-fat production being equivalent to 17½ lbs. of butter in seven days. Several others from time to time in the herd have showed, in private tests, 15 and 16 lbs. in seven days. To-day, by the use of Scotch bulls, the herd is modern in type, deep-bodied and thick-fleshed, and, withal, have held their milking qualities to a wonderful degree. Since the inception of the herd, the stock bulls in use were: Lord Stanley 796, a Bloom-bred bull; Prince of Strathallan 979, a Strathallan; Waterloo Duke 24th 14280, a Booth Britannia; Golden Nugget 17548, a Rosebud; Beau Ideal 22554, a C. Bessie; Prince Misty 37864, a Marr Missie; Imp. Aberdeen Hero, who is the sire of most of the young things one year old and over. The present stock bull is Lavender Lorne 68706, a Lavender, by the Lavinia-bred bull, Pleader 57650, a son of Village Hero, dam Lavender Lady, by the sire of this fall's Toronto grand champion, Prince Gloster, a double-bred Duchess of Gloster. This bull is doing great things for the herd; his get are all reds, and very uniform and straight. In bulls for sale is Royal Bob, a two-year-old, by Aberdeen Hero, and out of Britannia Last, by Prince Misty, another is a two-year-old, Banner Bearer, by the same sire, dam Britannia Last 5th, by the Toronto winner, Beau Ideal; Lavender's Model is a red eleven-months', a nice, thick, smooth son of the present stock bull, and out of Red Britannia 10th. There are three others coming on, all reds, and by the present stock bull. Here are dairy-bred bulls that are bred right. In heifers for sale are five two-year-olds, eight yearlings, and four under a year. These will be priced right.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLOODY MILK.

We have a cow that calved about a week ago. She is a good milker, but her milk is bloody, and there is no improvement in her condition. She eats well, was on the grass when she calved, and has been getting some mangels and a slop of chop and warm water, with saltpetre in it, since. Please let us know, through the columns of your paper, what to do for her. M. H.

Ans.—Bathe the udder, or the quarters affected, long and often with cold water, and give one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water, as a drench, three times daily until blood ceases to flow.

LEAKY GAS METER.

I have a leaky meter belonging to the Dominion Gas Company on my place. I have informed them several times about the leak. Is there any way of compelling them to fix it, or put on a new one? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Section 24, of the Gas Inspection Act, provides that the owner of a meter shall keep it in good repair, and shall be responsible for its inspection. The Act (section 29) further provides that if any dispute arises between the buyer and seller of gas, the Inspector shall, if requested by any person dissatisfied, inspect such meter, and if it is found to be correct, the person making the complaint is required to pay the expenses in connection therewith, and if found to be in error, the expense is required to be borne by the company. If our subscriber desires to take any action in this matter, she should communicate with D. McPhie, Inspector of Gas, Hamilton, Ont.

MR. FARMER



If your Binder bears this name it is O.K., if not, you have not got the best. This may seem tall talk, but it isn't. We can back up all we say. We are not novices in the Farm Implement business. The C. R. Willmott Co., Ltd. is manned by experts who have studied every other make on this continent, and are willing to back up the statement that they are producing a Binder which has greater wearing and lasting qualities than any other Binder on the market. A Binder that is "easy on the horses" as well as the farmer's pocket. Let us tell you more about it and ourselves. Drop a post card to us and we will write you fully.

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can't afford to trifle with the Farmer. It is natural you should cling to the old makes that you have in stock, but the Farmer wants the best and most up-to-date farm machines, and, what is more, he will have them. If he cannot get them through you he will go elsewhere. We have a proposition that is fascinating because it pleases the Farmer and Dealer alike, and makes a friend for you and ourselves every time a sale is effected. Get in touch with us right away. Drop a card to the C. R. Willmott Co., Ltd., Milton, Ont., and we will do the rest.



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Write For Our Price Lists Issued Regularly  
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Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scotch Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765; A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.  
For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.  
Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

**275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275**  
4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. 12 BULL CALVES, 9 TO 16 MONTHS OLD.  
All choice yearlings—2 reds and 2 roans. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams.  
30 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS. 30 All belonging to noted Scotch families, and mostly from imported sires and dams.  
Quality, pedigree and prices will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station.  
FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL BURLINGTON, ONT. Long-distance telephone.  
PRESENT OFFERING Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition.  
We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance phone.  
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

**INVERNESS SHORTHORNS** Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.  
I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.  
W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.  
**Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs**  
Our special offering just now in young Hampshire pigs. Pair not akin, \$25; single sow, \$15. Also a few under six months. These are of choice quality and beautifully belted.  
PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS** Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires  
Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself.  
HIGHFIELD P.O., ONTARIO.  
Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.  
My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon bred, Sittytown Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) = 6954 =. 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.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.  
Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 52070 =. Also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices.  
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

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

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING

**Shorthorns**  
For Sale: Two young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 78840 =. Some bred to the Lavender Lorne = 68706 =.  
WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

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

**OLD MELDRUM** We are offering three very choice young bulls, old SHORTHORNS! enough for service; also several extra nice heifers. All in good condition, and bred to make money. A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills P. O., Ont. 5 miles from Guelph.

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



**NO LONGER TORTURED.**

**A Sergt. Wheeler in R. C. A. Finds Cure from Agonizing Skin Disease.**

Sergt. Wheeler Thos. P. Bennett, R.C. A., who lives at 705 Albert St., Ottawa, describes the relief which he got from D. D. D. Prescriptions:

"It gives me pleasure to commend D. D. D. to sufferers from skin diseases. For three years I suffered intensely from a skin disease which I developed on the back of my neck. It grew continually, and sometimes cast off scales. Neighbors' advice, prescriptions, salves, and expensive blood medicines, were lavishly used.

"At last I found relief in D. D. D., used according to directions. It required just one bottle to effect a cure. I am no longer tortured, so I have no hesitancy in acknowledging to the world the worth and great virtue of D. D. D."

Blood medicines cannot kill the germs in the skin which cause eczema and other skin diseases. Salves fail because they cannot penetrate. D. D. D. goes right into the pores, kills the germs, and cures.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription, write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department A, 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.



**ROCK SALT for Stock. \$10 PER TON.**  
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.  
G. J. Cliff, Manager.

**Brampton Jerseys**

Canada's greatest Jersey herd offers for sale 3 choice bulls, about 12 months old; also some younger ones, and one two-year-old. Females of all ages always for sale.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**Maple Glen HOLSTEINS** For sale: Two 3-year-olds, bred to a son of Brown Bros. 30-lb. cow, due to freshen next March. Netherland Johanna Mercedes, a 1570-lb. Jr. 2-year-old, due last of December to King Fayne Segis, a son of world's champion cow. Also two bull calves, from tested dam, born last June, sired by King Fayne Segis. **G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

**HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!**

Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26 09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 2 heifers, due to calve in April, at a bargain before Dec. 1 to make room; also 2 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows.

**WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.**

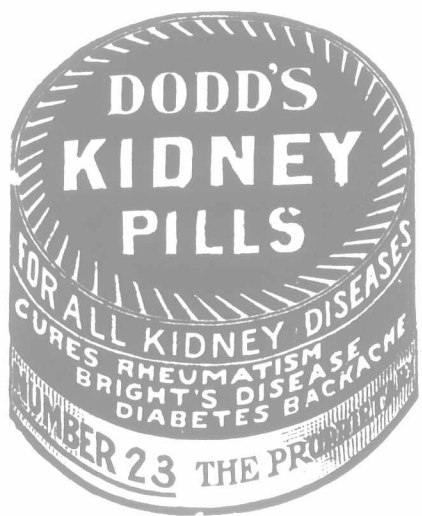
**Ayrshire Cattle** Imp. and Canadian-bred cows and heifers. Heavy producers. Yearling bulls and bull calves. Very cheap, considering quality, for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also 7 grand Siropshire sheep, \$80. **WM. THORN Lynedoch, Ont., Trout Run Stock Farm.**

"Bobby," asked his Sunday-school teacher, "do you know how many apostles there were?" The little boy promptly said that he did, and answered, "Twelve." Then he went on, "And I know how many Pharisees there were, too."

"Indeed?"  
"Yes'm. There was just one less than there was apostles."

"Why, how do you know that? It is nowhere stated how many Pharisees there were."

"I thought everybody knew it," said Bobby. "The Bible says, 'Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees,' doesn't it?"



**GOSSIP.**

**GALLOWAY SALE.**

On Thursday, December 2nd, 1909, during the week of the International Livestock Exposition, the American Galloway Breeders' Association will conduct a sale that merits the attention of every Galloway breeder in America. On account of ill health, N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., is compelled to sever connection with several of his business enterprises, and has decided to disperse the Meadow Lawn herd of Galloway cattle. He has selected the cream of the herd in the 31 head listed for the Chicago sale. Write R. W. Brown, Secretary, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for catalogues.

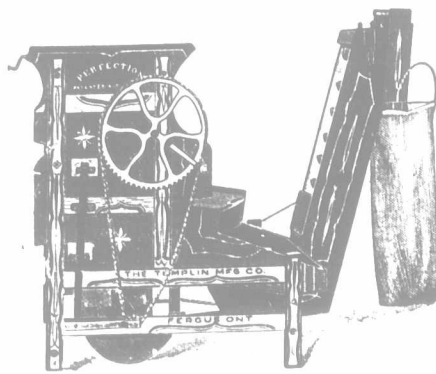
**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS.**

The old-established herd of Holsteins at Maple Glen Stock Farm, owned by G. A. Gilroy, at Glen Buell, Ont., was recently found in excellent condition. At the head of the herd was found the richly-bred bull, Oakland Sir Maida, whose dam has a 24.33-lb. record, and is fully expected to reach the 30-lb. clip when fresh this winter. His sire's dam is a 31-lb. cow, while his grandsire's dam was Sadie Vale Concordia, the first 30-lb. cow of the breed. The average fat test for all of "Oakland's" ancestors is said to be about 3.75 per cent. He is getting some fine heifer calves, as well as a few males. In fact, there was only one male calf sired by him in the Maple Glen herd this past season, and that one has for dam, Queen Calamity Paul, with test at two years old of 19.48. A mighty nice pair of bull calves (twins) were found doing justice to themselves nursing their dam, which is a cow of great capacity, having almost a 20-lb. official test. These are exceedingly well bred, being sired by King Fayne Segis, a son of the world's champion cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, with over 354-lb. official test. Mr. Gilroy thinks these young bulls ought to find ready sale as herd headers. Mr. Cortelyou, who owns King Fayne Segis, refused to accept more than ten or twelve cows this past season for service to this sire, at \$250 a head. The three young bulls mentioned are all for sale, at reasonable prices, breeding and quality considered.

In females are some fine, large young cows of excellent breeding, and with good official records. Notable among these was Rooney Bell 2nd, with a record at five years old of 26.72, and 108 lbs., 30 days. This cow has given 95 lbs. milk in one day. In young cows there are four which were tested as two-year-olds, making records of a high character, viz.: Queen Calamity Paul, 19.48; Clintonia Hartog De Kol 3rd, 17.17; Inka Sylvia De Kol Posch, 15.42; Netherland Johanna Mercedes, 15.70. These are certainly four fine individuals, of good breeding. The Calamity heifer gave a trifle over 2,100 lbs. in 30 days, as a two-year-old. The Clintonia Hartog family were tested this past winter for the first time by Mr. Mitchell, of New York. The dam of this heifer made 32.02, a full sister to the Maple Glen heifer, 1 year older, 23.76. Any female in the herd is for sale, but Mr. Gilroy would much prefer selling en bloc.

**ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

The noted herd of 60 head of imported and home-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., when visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago, were found, as usual, in the pink of condition. The reputation and success of this great herd at the leading shows of Canada for many years has stamped them as the leading herd of this country, and a herd of high-class excellence. In blood lines they represent such good-doing strains as the Mayflower, Kyma, Rose of Advie, Pride, Beauty, Witch of Endor, and Waterside Matildas, on which have been used such high-class sires as Imp. Jus Kima's Heir, Lord Aberdeen 3rd, Prince of Benton, and Lord Val 2nd, all winners of first prizes and championships. The stock bulls just now are the Toronto and Winnipeg champions, Imp. Prince of Benton 58632, and Imp. Magnificent [2856], reserve champion at Toronto, and grand champion at London, 1909. Lord Val 2nd [868] was champion at Dominion Ex- (Continued on next page.)



**PERFECTION Seed and Grain Separator**  
(Patented 1901.)

The 20th Century Mill. This is the machine that \$20,000 was spent on to bring it to its name, "Perfection." It is the only improvement in fan-like other mills in a generation. We know it doesn't look like other mills, neither does it do its work like them. It cleans, grades and separates all kinds of grain perfectly. "We wanted something better than we had, and we got it when we purchased a Perfection," is repeatedly told us. Highest awards at leading fairs everywhere. Let us send you circular "C," giving full particulars. We also make Ontario Bob-sleighs. See nearest agent, or address: **THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., Fergus, Ont.** G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION**

Having so'd my farm, 1/2 mile east of Camlachie Village, will sell by public auction on

**THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1909**

26 Registered Holsteins, with all other stock, feed, implements and household effects.

TERMS: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes, or 6% off for cash. Catalogues supplied on application.

**L. ABBOTT, Camlachie, Ont. G. T. R.**

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE!**

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

**D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

L.-D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton.

**Holsteins**

**FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS**

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of 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.**



**CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins**

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 662.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Jan., '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Sta.**

**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.

**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.

**WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL**

**Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha.** Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Fayne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32.35 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. **M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ontario.**

**Lakeview Holsteins**

Herd headed by **Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol,** the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians!**

Three-year-olds, two-year-olds and yearlings heavy in calf. Also a few choice heifer calves. Visitors met at station by appointment.

**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, Falden's Corners, Ont.**

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

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

**DON'T**

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best production strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville Ont.**

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

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

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

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

**Hillview Ayrshires!**

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

**A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.**

**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.



**Stonehouse Ayrshires**

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now looking 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.**





GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1828.)

hibition, Halifax, 1906; also at Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and at Calgary, 1907; and first at Toronto. The winning graded herd of 1908 were daughters of his that won both singly and collectively. Elm Park Mailbag (1854), a three-year-old, has also been used to a considerable extent on the herd; he has also won numerous prizes, and is proving a grand sire, his get being very promising, especially his bull calves. Two of these, Black Watch 2nd, and E. P. Ringleader 9th, are an extra-choice pair, being low-down, thick and soggy. These two youngsters, as well as the last two named bulls, are for sale, as is also the yearling, E. P. Mark (2871), winner of first at Winnipeg and Brandon. This lot of bulls offers an opportunity unprecedented in this country to get a strictly high-class stock bull of this great beef breed. In females for sale are a large number of heifers of all ages, mostly sired by Lord Val 2nd, and a number of them bred to Prince of Benton; also cows with calves at foot, and again bred to Prince of Benton.

Mr. Bowman's large flock of Suffolk sheep, 80 head, are also looking their best. This year's crop of lambs are sired by a Watkins-bred imported ram that was champion at Chicago in 1907, and another that was got in quarantine. This season the ram in service is an imported Sherwood-bred ram, Colston 2nd. This is one of the best flocks of Suffolk sheep in America. For sale are eight ram lambs and two shearing rams, some of them out of imported ewes; also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs.

FEED FOR MILK PRODUCTION.

I intend selling milk this winter at 7 cents a quart. Will you kindly tell me the best and cheapest feed to give the cows to insure a good supply of milk? I have everything to buy excepting hay. Quebec. R. B.

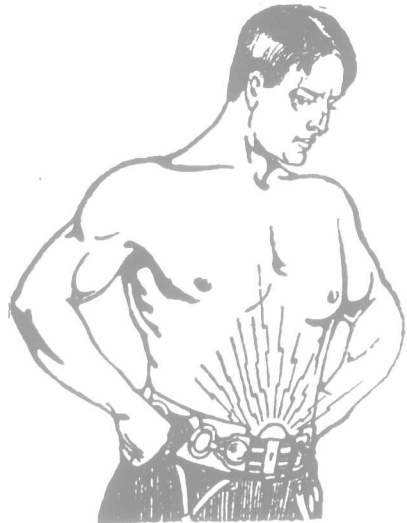
Ans.—It would have helped to a satisfactory answer if we had been told the kind of hay on hand. A meal ration best suited to go with clover hay is not the best one to supplement timothy. Also, it would be well to know the local prices of various feeds that might be purchased. In the absence of such information, we shall take Montreal wholesale figures as a basis. Unquestionably, the cheapest one concentrate to feed with the hay, particularly with timothy hay, will be oil-cake meal, which may usually be purchased at \$32 or \$33 a ton, and which compares as follows with certain other common feeds:

	Protein, per cent.	Carbohydrates, per cent.	Ether extract, per cent.
Oil-cake meal	29.3	32.7	5.
Wheat bran	12.2	39.2	2.7
Oats	9.2	47.3	4.2
Peas	16.8	51.8	0.7
Corn	7.9	66.7	4.3
Gluten meal	25.8	43.3	11.0

It will be seen that oil-cake meal contains nearly two and a half times as much protein as bran, a little less carbohydrates, but more than enough extra ether extract (vegetable fat and oils) to balance this lack. It is true that cake, being concentrated, must be fed with care and moderation, while bran, being bulky, is good to lighten up a heavy meal ration, rendering it more digestible. We would, therefore, feed some of both, say an average of two pounds each per day to a cow in full flush of milk; some could take more. Gluten meal is adapted to substitute oil-cake meal, but is so variable in composition as to be a somewhat uncertain proposition to buy. If clover hay is fed, three or four pounds of corn meal might, with advantage, be added to the above ration. If timothy hay is the roughage, a mixture of peas, oats and corn might be better. Of course, it is understood that we are speaking for cows giving a good yield of milk. Each should be fed according to her capacity; and judgment must be used in accustoming a cow to the concentrated meals. Begin light, using a considerable proportion of bran, or bran and oats, gradually substituting the heavier feeds.

# WAKE UP, WEAK MEN!

## GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU



What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person? Feel like a person of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up, and saying to yourself: "I AM STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and pokey as you do now.

It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows who have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be. It is all a matter of nervous energy—that is what ambition comes from—and that is what you can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is an invigorator of men.

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

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep, by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

### READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

Dear Sir,—I am well satisfied with your Belt, as it had a wonderful effect upon me, as is shown by the fact that at the time I bought it I was in such poor health that my recovery was almost despaired of, but the wonderful effect of your Belt was felt before I had it one week. It has given complete satisfaction, and I consider the expenditure I made is a mere trifle as compared with the wonders it has worked in my case. I hope your Belt will prove such a help to others as it has to me. I never neglect the opportunity to recommend your Belt at any and all times.

CHAS. RUSE,  
181 Sanford Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

To men who are run-down, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to do battle with the affairs of life, who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I will do so or no pay. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—drugs that are 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 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 claim to you; but if that proof is not enough, I will give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair? Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for a month now, and I am glad to say that I have received the greatest benefits from it. My back is a great deal stronger, and the pain in my legs and arms has gone, and I am feeling like a new man already. You may use this letter in any way you wish. Wishing you every success, I remain,  
WILLIAM McCONNELL, Bon Accord, Vic. Co., N. B.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that I believe, beyond a doubt, that my cure is permanent, as I have not felt Rheumatism or Backache, my principal troubles, since I got your Belt, nearly two years ago. I recommend it at every opportunity, and will continue to do so as long as I live, for I believe it has saved me a world of suffering. I am now 70 years of age, hale and hearty, thanks to your Belt. I remain,  
Yours gratefully,  
JAMES A. BOUTILLIER, Aspotogan, N. S.

Dear Sir,—I have never felt better than I do now. I have taken no medicine of any kind since I got your Belt, and I believe I am completely cured, as I have not used the Belt for more than two years. I have recommended your Belt to many people. I remain,  
W. J. PATTERSON, Moncrieff, Ont.  
Box 256, Brampton, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts about a year ago, and I am thankful to say that I am a new man, and I cannot say enough for it. I am stronger than men half again as big as myself, and I am twenty-four pounds heavier now than before I got your Belt.  
H. G. SPARROW.

Dear Sir,—I have praised your Belt at every opportunity, and I cannot say too much about it, as I am a man now. Before I was a wreck. I am pleased to tell you I am quite cured, and that your Belt has done more for me than all the doctors could do in the Old Country. I was laid up for three years, and took a good deal of medicine, but it did me no good. I can only say that your Belt has done wonders for me—almost a miracle, as I was given up for incurable by most of the doctors, and I cannot give you too much praise. I thank you for your interest in me, and any time I can say anything for the benefit of your Belt I will do so, as I think if more tried it it would save a great deal of pain, as I know, by experience, if they follow your advice, it will be a cure for them. Again thanking you for helping me to be a man once more and able to do a good day's work, I remain,  
W. ATWELL, Bolton, Ont.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

### You Need Not Pay Until Cured

Wherever you are I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I have got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call, write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you enclose this coupon.  
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.  
Please send me your book, free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

### STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.



### Live Stock Ear Labels!

The greatest thing for stock. Spend a cent to see. Write to-day for free circular and sample. F. G. JAMES Bowmanville, Ont.



## New Life --- New Strength



### THAT'S WHAT YOU NEED

I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year, and have come to believe that my method will cure any curable case.

I use electricity applied to the body by means of the world-famous Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Belt, in a steady, invigorating stream during your sleeping hours. You get up in the morning feeling as if born anew.

### Free Until Cured

Call, or write to me, and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

The world has no use for a weakling. Men must be strong to-day, or give way to those who are. There is no compromise. Strength means success. Weakness spells failure. Which will you be?

How strength is lost and how it may be regained, how to increase your earning power, how to be successful in business and popular in society; how to rid yourself of rheumatism, indigestion, lame back, etc.; how to be strong, vigorous, magnetic and happy, and make life a real pleasure; all this and much more is told and pictured in a neat little book which I am distributing free for the asking. It is sent closely sealed, without marks, to anyone sending name and address. No tiresome exercises or dope-laden drugs used.

Call, or write for one, to-day.

**DR. A. F. SANDEN,** 140 YONGE STREET  
TORONTO, ONT.

Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturday until 8 p.m.

## SHROPSHIRE Farnham Oxford Downs 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.**

**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.**

### SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES

A few choice young ewes, bred to the imported first prize shearing ram at Toronto this fall. Also a few good yearling rams and ram lambs that will be sold right. Long-distance telephone. **ROBERT McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.**

### SPRING BANK OXFORDS

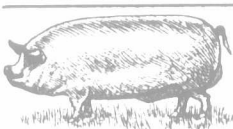
Rams and ewes of all ages at a great reduction for next 30 days. Order at once and get the pick. **WM. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. FERGUS STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

### I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE

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

### FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE OFFERED.

12 high-class two-shear ewes, sired by grand champions; bred to grand champions. Every one has proved a fine breeder. Considering their breeding and excellent quality, prices are low. Send for prices and circular to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**



### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

### 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.

**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. Menkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.**

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

### 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.**

### GOSSIP.

The Western Fair Board has a surplus for the year of about \$3,000, bringing the net surplus in the bank up to \$11,150.

### J. A. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.

Visiting the famous Salem herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, the property of J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., we found them, as they always are, in splendid condition—sixty head of the fashionable and good-doing Mildreds, Matchless, Marr Roan Ladys, Marr Stamfords and Cruickshank Lovelys, many of the big, thick, breeding cows, with a host of honors to their credit, won in honest competition with the best that could be brought against them. The herd is still headed by that massive 2,500-pound mellow bull, Jilt Victor (imp.), a bull which, as age advances, is proving a sire of a high order, many of his get now in the herd being show animals, fit to compete with the world's best, as future competition will show. Mention of a few of them will suffice. One is a red yearling heifer, out of Imp. Crocus, the dam of last year's Toronto grand champion bull; this heifer is a stunner, and will make the talent look some when she makes her appearance. Another is a roan yearling, out of a Stamford-bred daughter of the great Imp. Royal Sailor. This, too, is a wonderfully thick, soggy heifer; a high-class show proposition. Another is a roan yearling, a Marr Beauty, a right good one; but one of the very best is a roan, nine months old, out of Mina Princess, Toronto senior champion in 1908. This heifer is sired by Avondale, a son of the great Whitehall Sultan. She is thus not only right royally bred from champions on both sides, but is a coming champion herself. These mentioned are fairly representative of some fifteen, from 9 to 12 months of age. In young bulls on hand, there are eight, from 10 to 20 months of age. These, too, are of a type and quality that have had few equals as a lot, even in this herd, that has produced so many show bulls and renowned sires. A show youngster of a high order is a roan, ten months of age, out of Mildred 8th, Toronto junior champion, and dam of that famous sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. This young bull will certainly come to the front, as his low-down, thick, even type is the kind from which champions grow. Another extra-good one is a roan, twelve months old, out of the great show cow, Tiny Maud, and sired by the \$1,050 Matchless-bred bull, The Dreamer, a son of Mildred's Royal. This is an exceedingly thick, sappy young bull that cannot fail to be a great stock bull. Other good ones are a roan, thirteen months old, a Stamford, out of Daisy Stamford, the dam of the champion, Olea Stamford. Another is a red, ten months old, out of Olga Stamford. Bred as he is, from such noted show animals as Olga Stamford and Jilt Victor, his future as a show bull and sire is assured. Those mentioned are only a sample of the high-class quality and royal breeding of the lot.

### TRADE TOPIC.

It is an obvious fact that certain names of firms and their products are indelibly engraved upon the public mind all over the world. One of these is that of "EPP'S'S," which is instinctively identified with cocoa. For more than a generation the world has been recognizing that Epp's's Cocoa is "GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING." The utterance of this phrase is associated with this particular cocoa—"EPP'S'S"—and this is not surprising, for it is composed of the highest-grade of cocoa and the finest sugar. It contains a remarkable percentage of cocoa-butter, a vitalizing substance which increases strength, and is an effective cold resistor. Children thrive on Epp's's Cocoa, and it is so easy to make.

## Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.

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

## American Shropshire Registry Association.

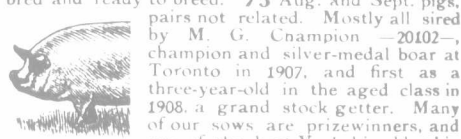
**HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.**

Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.

### Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

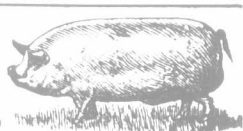
### MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 20 boars (big type) ready and almost ready for use. 15 sows, bred and ready to breed. 75 Aug. and Sept. pigs, pairs not related. Mostly all sired by M. G. Champion—20102—, champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock getter. Many of our sows are prizewinners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. Most of our young sows will be bred to our first-prize boar at Toronto this year. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.



**H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.**  
Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

## 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.**

### 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**

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND CLYDEDALES**—Two young bulls at \$75.00 and \$80.00 each, both sire and dam first-prize winners. Several young heifers. One registered Clydesdale mare, 7 years old, supposed to be in foal. A lot of choice young sows from 2 to 6 months, all sired by imported Cholderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. Long-distance telephone. **A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

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

**Hillcrest Tamworths** are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

**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, Glenworth P. O., Ont.**

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



**THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.**

"Epps's" means Excellence  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
 A delicious food and drink in one.  
 A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast warms and sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect.  
 Grateful Comforting

**FREE!**  
**\$200.00 IN CASH**  
 And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of a popular fruit. The second set spells the name of an article in every kitchen. The third set spells the name of an article we all wear. Here are the sets:  
**P A P E L** [The name of a popular fruit.]  
**V O T E S** [An article in every kitchen.]  
**A H T** [An article we all wear.]

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy, but with patience and perseverance it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort. It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed. Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and mail it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble, but the prizes are handsome and valuable, and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above. Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed. This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one. Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above:

- 1st Prize.....\$50.00 in Cash
- 2nd Prize.....\$40.00 in Cash
- 3rd Prize.....\$35.00 in Cash
- 4th Prize.....\$25.00 in Cash
- 5th to 9th Prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each...\$50.00 in Cash
- 10th to 14th Prizes, Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
- 15th to 19th " Five Family Dinner Sets (57 pieces).
- 20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
- 25th to 29th " Five Sets of half dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Regents)
- 30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
- 35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
- 40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.
- 45th to 49th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
- 50th to 54th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
- 55th to 59th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
- 60th to 159th " One Hundred Perfect Fountain Pens.
- 160th to 359th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Regents).
- 360th to 399th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
- 400th to 510th " 110 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Regents)

**We Have Recently Given Away**  
**\$1000.00 IN CASH**  
 And Over 10,000 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

These cash prizes and premiums have all been properly and fairly distributed to persons who were entitled to them. Not One Dollar in money nor one premium has ever been given to any friend or employee of ours.

**CONDITIONS**  
 The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this office. No employee of ours, nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete. THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU ABOUT AS SOON AS WE HAVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE. When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name very plainly in the space below. Mail your answer to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle. When received we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest, and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

Name.....  
 Address.....  
 State whether we are to call on you at Mr. Mrs. or Miss.....  
 Address: **BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 25 Montreal, Can.**

**GOSSIP.**

The dates of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat-stock Show at Brandon are announced as March 5th to 11th, 1910. The Fair has been extended from four to six days, as it was evident from the experience of last year that the work of this important institution could not be adequately carried out in four days. We are advised that a more than usually attractive prize list will be distributed this year. A very complete classification in horses, cattle, sheep and swine has been provided, and the Seed Grain Department will receive much attention. The general exhibit in the latter department will be supplemented by a special exhibition, under the auspices of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and open to its members. All inquiries regarding the Fair should be addressed to Charles Fraser, Secretary, Brandon, Manitoba.

**MAPLE LODGE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**

Probably nowhere on the continent is there a herd of Shorthorn cattle whose milk-producing qualities are greater than those of the Maple Lodge herd, the property of A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge, Ont. At present there are 55 head, descendants of such noted English Shorthorn dairy strains as the Lavinias, Symes, Gloxinias, Princess of Thule, Rose of Sharons, and Constance; and Scotch-bred of the famous Cruickshank Lovely, Mysie, Cecelia and Avernes, very many of them the daughters of the Bruce Augusta-bred bull, Imp Knuckle-Duster, the younger ones the get of the Village-bred bull, Village Gloster, a half-brother to the Toronto grand champion of this year, and a son of the famous sire, Prince Gloster. They are now being bred to the present stock bull, Merry Mistletoe, a roan C. Mysie-bred son of the Missie-bred bull, Imp. Lord Mistletoe, dam Imp. Merry Girl. He is a bull of superb type and flesh, and should prove a sire of excellence. Seldom indeed has the writer been privileged to look over a more uniform herd of exceedingly thick-fleshed animals, strong in Shorthorn character, and wonderfully mellow to the touch; but the most striking characteristic of the breeding cows is their large, well- and evenly-developed udders, evidencing at once their capabilities for milk production. Although none of them have ever been officially tested, for years Mr. Smith has kept a careful record of the daily milk yield. The following figures will show their capacity along those lines: Gloxina 3rd, a massive, thick cow, gives 50 lbs. a day; Acklan Ivy, a Lavinia, gives 52 lbs. a day; Auchansad Lady, another Lavinia, gives 50 lbs. a day; Duchess Jane 20th, a Symes, gives 50 lbs. a day; Merry Maid, a Cecelia, gave 435 lbs. in seven days; Irish Ivy gave 11,500 lbs. in a year, and 62 lbs. in 1 day. In official dairy tests representatives of this herd have won as follows: Irene, a Lavinia, won the dairy test at London in 1899, showing 52 lbs. a day, that tested 4.01 per cent. of butter-fat; Roan Blanche, a full sister, won at Guelph the following year, showing 51 1/2 lbs. of milk a day, testing 4.02 per cent.; Irish Ivy, above mentioned, won the test at Guelph in 1901 and 1902, in the latter year being only 1 point behind the champion. On those occasions, her showing was 55 lbs. a day; butter-fat test 4.02 per cent. Gray Blanche, a daughter of Roan Blanche, was second at Guelph in 1902, with 48 lbs. a day. 9th Princess of Thule, at the Pan-American at Buffalo, in the six-months test, was third; in the last week of the eighth month after freshening, she made eight lbs. of butter in 7 days. From such breeding as this there is for sale a large number of yearling and two-year-old heifers, and several young bulls; they are an exceptionally choice lot. The famous Maple Lodge flock of Leicesters are in fine shape, the shearlings being sired by the noted champion of two flags, Sanford, winner of championships enough to make a blanket to cover him. This year the ram in service is Imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, a Templeton-bred ram, and a right good one. For sale are a limited number of lambs of both sexes, a few shearling ewes, and two shearling rams.

**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.....

**RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS**



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

A certain well-known member of Congress has a house down in Washington. One of the fixtures of the place is an old negro servant named Sally Ann. In the Congressman's presence on Sunday morning she broke a big cut-glass dish at the sideboard.

"What have you broken now, you black-mushfinger?" yelled the member, who possesses a very expressive vocabulary.  
 Sally Ann was quite unnerved, but she replied, very humbly: "'Taint de fo'th commandment, bress de Lord!"

**FOR economy in the table expenses increase the amount of Quaker Oats; eat it at least twice a day. It does more than other foods and costs only a fraction as much.**



## Makes Kitchen Work Easy and Pays For Itself Too

### Look At It In The Picture

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterwards—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

### Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better.

The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown.

The bake boards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

### Practical and Common-Sense

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers; 17½ inches wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.

Take it on trial. Pay for it a little at a time. Nothing like it elsewhere.

### Saves Room And Time

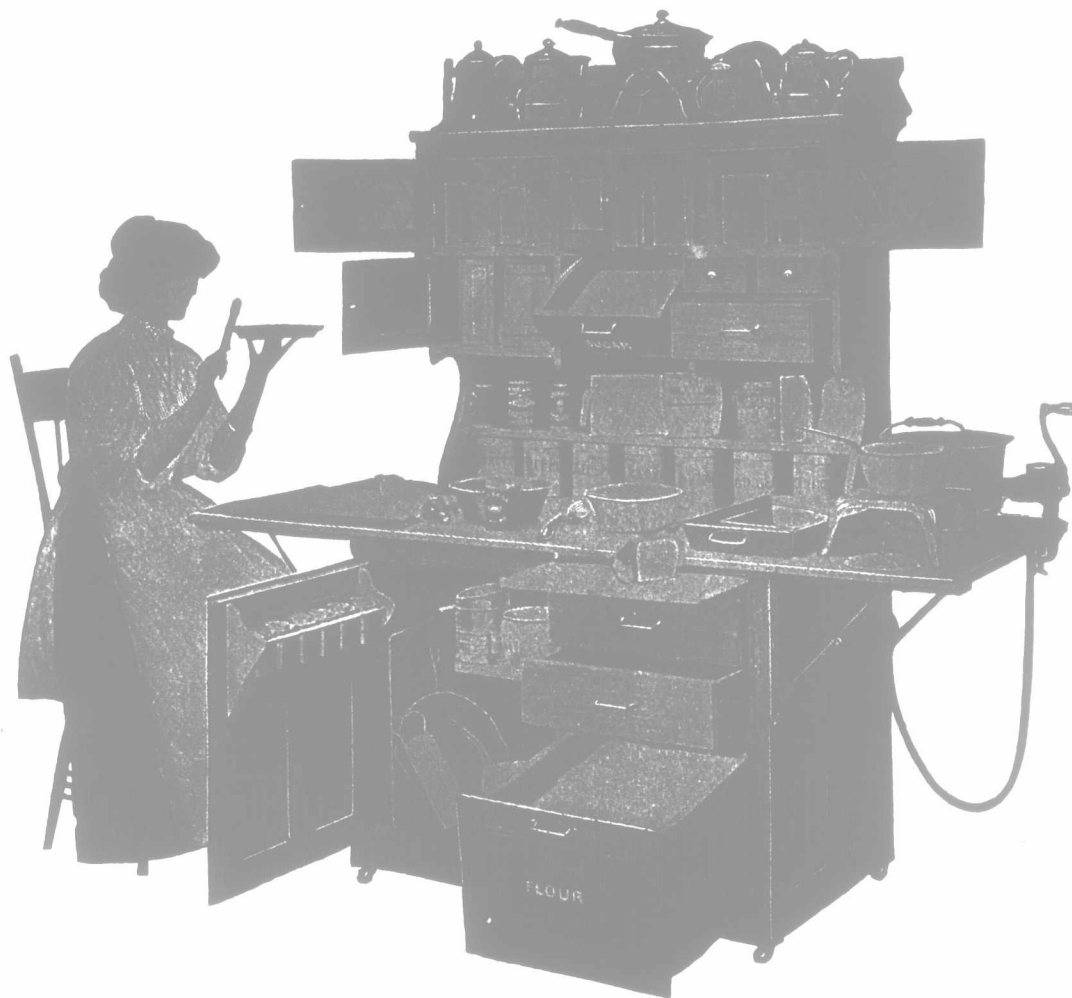
Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to,—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

### Get My Long-Credit Offer

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table-top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level.

The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects.

The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



## The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

Saves 500 Steps a Day in Any Kitchen  
Saves endless bother and clutter

### Fully Guaranteed In Every Detail

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it on trial, with my special credit terms and a guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it. Address me personally, or my nearest place.



MANSON CAMPBELL, President

**THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.**

Address my nearest Warehouse.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Calgary, Alta.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man.

Case & Co., 65, Rue St. Jacques, Montreal, Que.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Moose Jaw

375