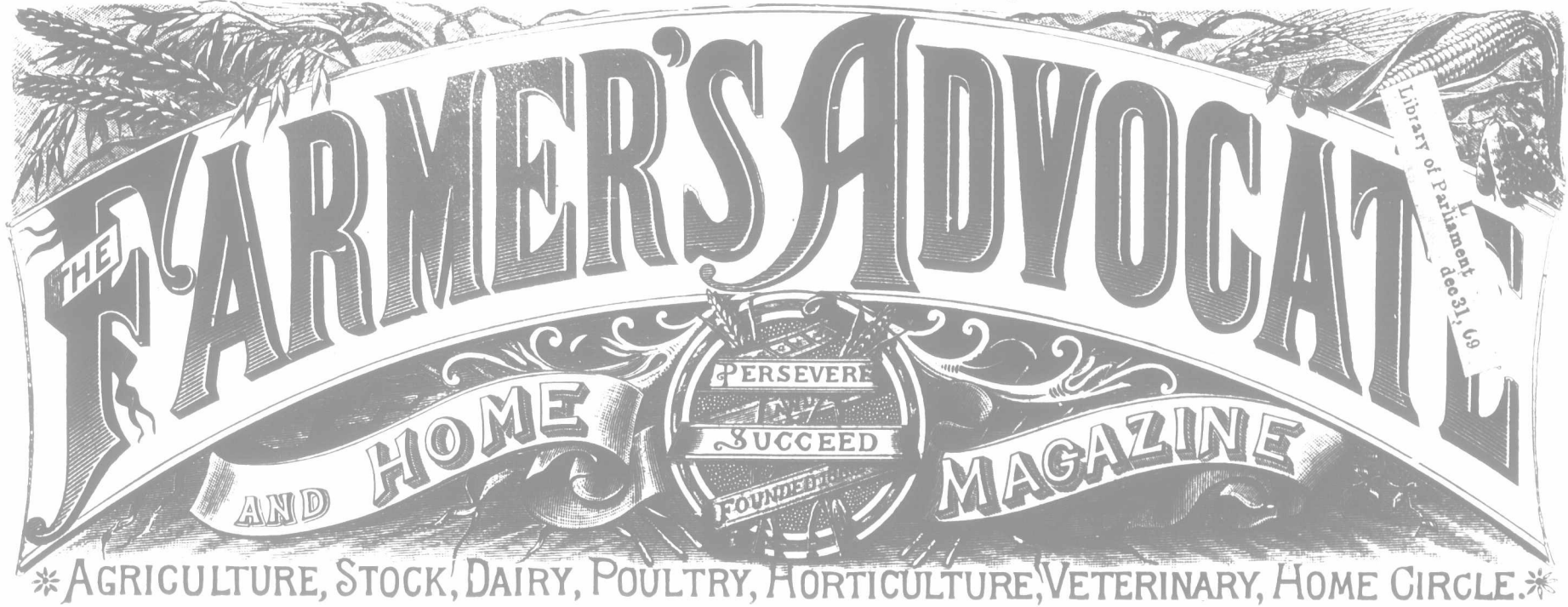


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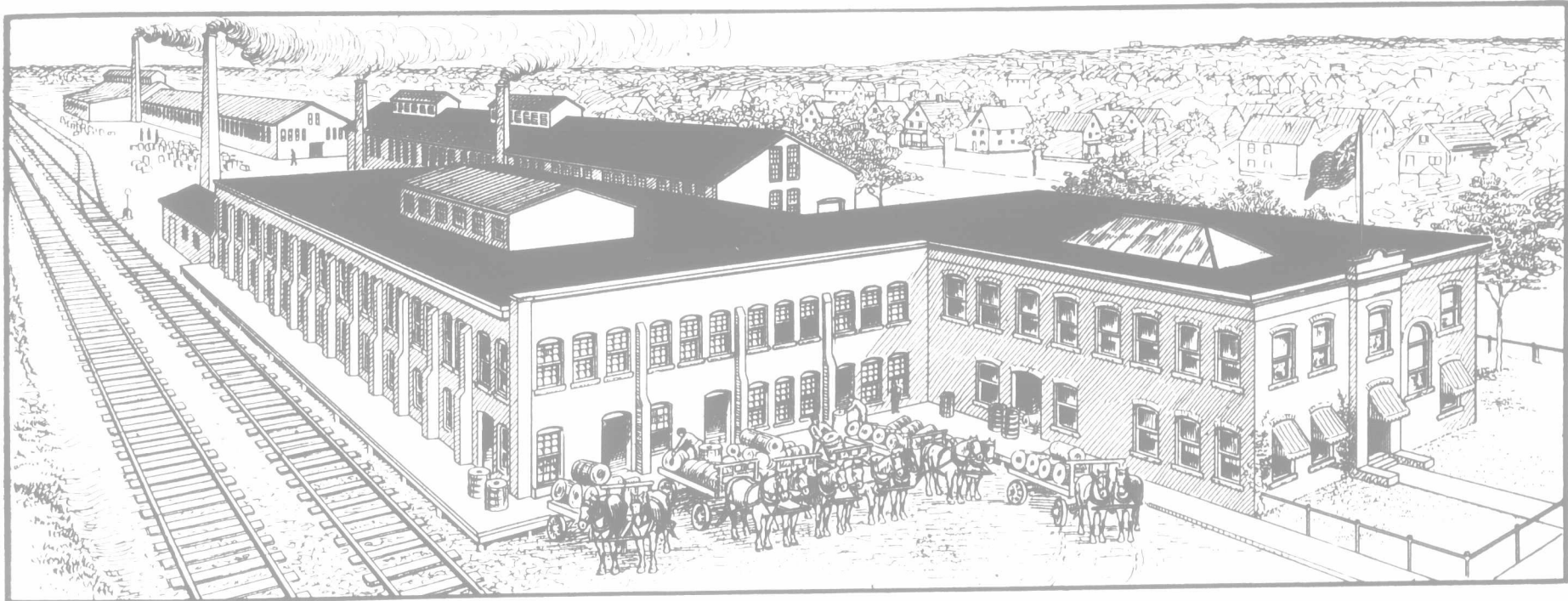
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1872

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1909.

No. 894



We Now Make and Galvanize Our Own Wire

For many years we have seen where the quality of Wire could be improved. So we have set a new standard for the Wire in Frost Fence. But, to get this better Wire, we must Make and Galvanize it ourselves.

Heretofore, we, like all other Fence-makers, had to buy our Wire ready-made and ready-galvanized.

The Wire formerly used in the Frost Fence was made under our own instructions. It gave better satisfaction than most Wire, wanted. We knew that we could make far better Wire.

Special Mills

So now we have erected special Mills. In these mills we have installed the most modern Wire Drawing and Galvanizing equipment in existence.

All this machinery is of the latest type, giving improved quality and increased production. So now we are equipped

to make better Wire than has ever been used in Canada.

And we are the only Fence-makers in this country Making and Galvanizing Wire exclusively for Fences.

100 Per Cent. Thicker

Nearly every Wire Fence is Galvanized too thinly for Canadian purposes. That's why so many rust about twelve or fifteen years sooner than they should.

About two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon the quality of its Galvanizing. Yet this vital feature is sorely neglected in every other Wire Fence.

All Wire, immediately after being Galvanized, is run through Asbestos-lined "Surface-smoothers."

But because Zinc costs four times more than Wire, there is an irresistible desire on the Maker's part to wipe the Wire almost clean of its Galvanizing.

We pay the highest price for Zinc. And we consequently get the best.

This Frost scientific Galvanizing is about 100 per cent. thicker and smoother than that on any other Fence made in Canada. Yet it will not chip, scale and fall off.

Part of the Wire

Because Frost Wire is so thoroughly "Pickled" and "Cleansed" before Galvanizing, the Zinc not merely "coats" the Wire, but goes into it, becoming a part of the Wire itself.

Frost Wire is also put through the smoothing process. But merely to smoothen its surface, not to skimp it of its Galvanizing—its very life.

This new Frost Wire is now used for both the Frost Fences and other Frost products.

No matter where you look, or how severely you test, you simply cannot find another Fence

built and Galvanized for permanency like the Frost.

Costs No More

After all, the Frost Fence costs you no more than the ordinary kind. And in the long run, when most other Fences have given up life and hope, the Frost stands as erect as ever.

The item of expense to keep your Frost Fence in repair is nothing. It's made right in the beginning.

Learn About Fence

We issue a Booklet which tells all about Fences. It shows how to find out the true value of any Wire Fence.

It's worth a lot to any user of Fences. But we'll send it to you, with samples of Frost Fence, free, and pay the postage besides.

Just drop us a card to-day, and address it:

The Frost Wire Fence Co.,
Hamilton, Limited Ontario

"Frost" Fence

Agents
Wanted
in Open
Districts.

MISLED

Have you been misled into believing a modern cream separator needs disks or other complicated parts inside the bowl? Makers and dealers selling common separators like you to believe so because they know their machines must have them.

The simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular has nothing in the bowl except the tiny piece here shown on the thumb. Compare washing this single piece with washing the pan full of disks



here shown from a common separator. Yet Tubulars run easiest, skim fastest, and cleanest, wear longest—are The World's Best. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any other maker sells.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

29 Yrs
 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 193
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



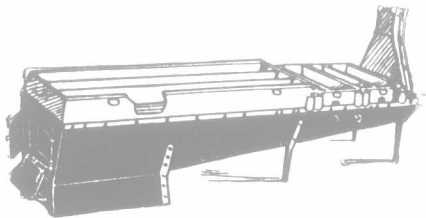
is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—

suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it. In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

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



FREE



Send us your name to-day, and we will send you our illustrated booklet. This book is full of money-saving tips for syrup makers. You need a "Champion" Evaporator in your maple grove next spring, because the Champion will save you time, labor and money, and get more out of your grove than any evaporator on the market. The successful men all use "Champions." The size you want doesn't cost so much either. Write for prices.

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

Boys for Farm Help The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

Most Convenient Easiest on Horses

Dain

Pull Power Press

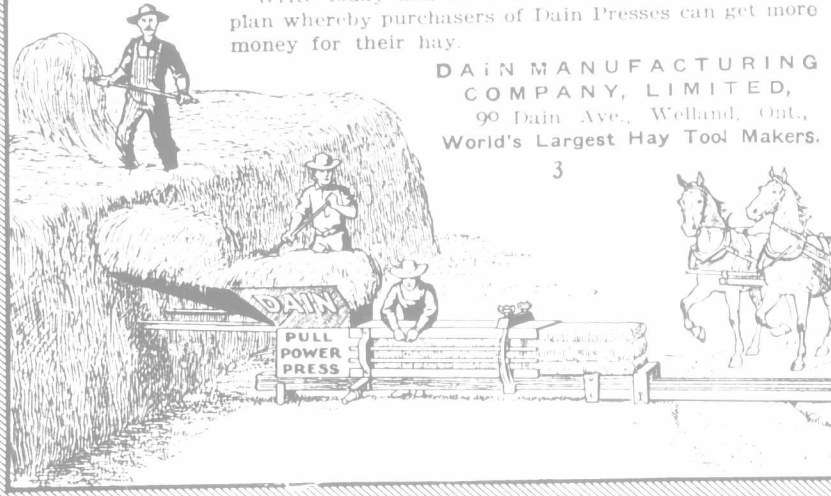
By long odds the most convenient hay press on the market. You can set the Dain between two stacks or at the middle of a stack. You don't have to fork the hay so far or set the press so often. Shape of hopper, and location of feed table and platform make press very easy to feed. You can stand on either side and keep out of the dust. If you are doing the tying you can stand up all the time. Not necessary to walk around the press, as you can readily reach over and tie the wire. The bales come out of the press away from the dust. They are smooth and clean.

You can set the Dain Press quickly, as it does not have to be level. You can bale hay on the floor of a bank barn without leveling the floor.

As the Dain is the original pull power press, it has patented features found on no other press. No pitman or other large obstruction for the team to step over. The power is applied direct, and an ingenious device equalizes the draft, maintaining an even, moderate load. The Dain is thus very, very easy on the horses.

Every part of the Dain is made stronger than actually necessary. Made of steel throughout. No toggle joints or other delicate parts. It is the most durable press as well as the one that makes the smoothest bales and has the largest capacity.

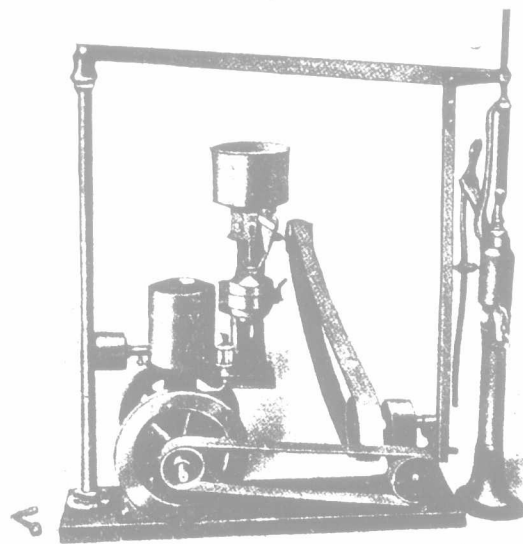
Write today and we will tell you of a co-operation plan whereby purchasers of Dain Presses can get more money for their hay.



DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
 90 Dain Ave., Welland, Ont.,
 World's Largest Hay Tool Makers.
 3

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



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

Send for catalogue.

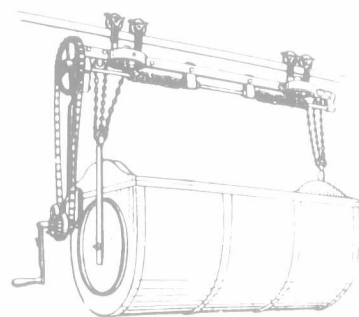
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED,
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SAVE TIME WITH

BEATH

Feed and Litter Carrier.

Time is money—and the **Beath Feed and Litter Carrier** will earn big dividends in the time it will save you. No other so simple in construction, so sure and easy in operation. None so well made or so durable. Catalogue explains its superiority in detail. Send for a copy and get posted on this great labor-saving device.



W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd.
 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE"

THE ROOFING WITH A REPUTATION

It pays to be careful in buying roofing, for most prepared roofings look all about alike before they are laid—pretty hard to tell the good from the poor. Many roofings are simply experiments—been on the market so short a time that you can only guess how long they'll last. Better let some one else "try these" new and "improved" kinds, and you pay your money for a kind that has actually proved that it is long lasting—economical.

You can have no better guide than the reputation of the makers and the record of the roofing.

PAROID ROOFING

was one of the first prepared roofings put on the market and from the start it has been the best. In all parts of the world we can point to thousands of Paroid roofs that to-day are as good as new, after years of service. Judge PAROID by its record.

Progressive experience of over 33 years in this one line of business has taught us how to make roofing. We have learned how to make better roofing felt than any other manufacturer—but that is only one secret of PAROID durability.

The felt in a roofing is like the foundation of a house—of its greatest importance—yet most roofing manufacturers buy their felt where it can be bought cheapest. We make PAROID from start to finish ourselves. We even make our own caps for laying PAROID because the ordinary tin cap is not good enough. Our cap is rust-proof and being square has more holding surface than a round cap.

Yet we do not ask you to buy PAROID Roofing solely on its unequalled reputation. Try it at our risk.

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

FREE BOOKS

For the Man About to Build
 "Practical Farm Buildings" will show you how to save roof money and worry.

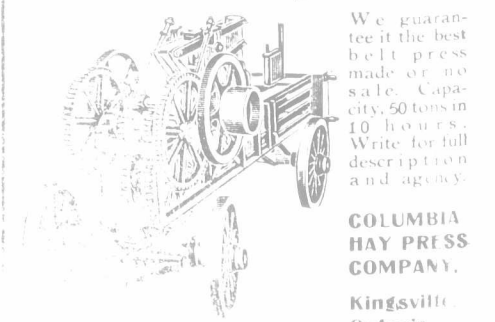
"Comfortable Homes" will show you how our **NEPONSET WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPER** will save one third of your coal bill each winter.

If it's a cottage or bungalow our "Prostate Roofing Booklet" tells how to get a more attractive roof than shingles at about one-half the cost.

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

F. W. BIRD & SON,
 Established 1817
Waterproofing Specialists,
 Dept. 117 Hamilton, Ont.
 Branch Offices
 Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N. B.

100 MEN WANTED TO SELL THE Columbia Hay Press



We guarantee the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

COLUMBIA HAY PRESS COMPANY,
 Kingsville, Ontario.

"Monarch Peninsular"

—The Steel Range Which Never Needs Blackening.

"Monarch Peninsular" Range is made of the finest English polished steel. We import this special grade of steel because we have found, by long experience and careful selection, that it is the best steel in the world for ranges.

It has a high polish—is dark blue in color—and only needs an occasional rub with a dry cloth to keep it fresh and bright.

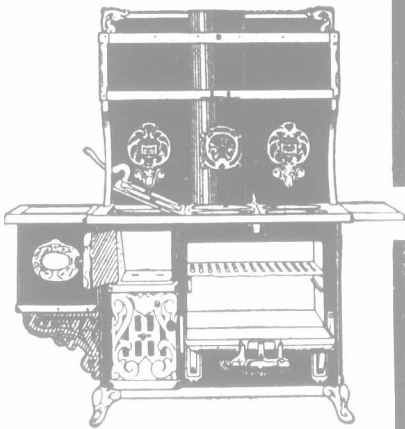
IT NEVER NEEDS BLACKENING.

The finish of the whole range is rich and tasteful. The outside cast parts are nickel plated, and the nicked edges are removable. We fully guarantee material, workmanship and service of every "Monarch Peninsular" Range and give a bond with each of these ranges which absolutely protects the buyer.

Our new booklet is eight pages of stove facts with illustrations. Let us send you a free copy to guide you in selecting the right range.

We are also makers of the "HECLA" Furnace 86

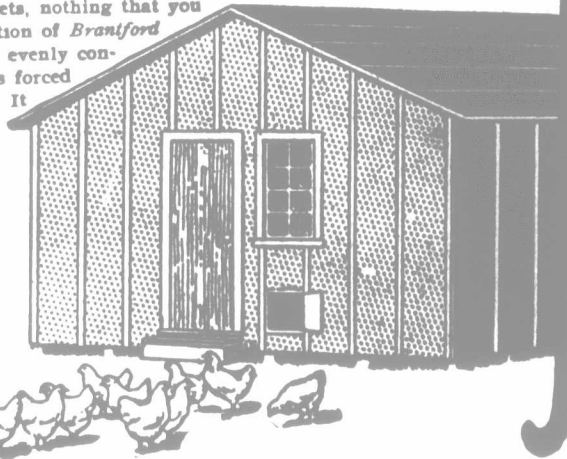
Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, - Preston, Ont.



HOW THE VERY LIFE IS EATEN OUT OF MOST ROOFING.

Not two Roofings in a hundred can withstand the slow, secret, dangerous attacks of acid—a deadly enemy to most Roofing. Because few Roofing makers care to spend the extra money necessary to make such Roofing. Acids are caused by green or damp hay, or the cattle in your sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine the Roofing of your barn now—you'll likely find this defect. This is caused by weak insides, which should be the strongest part, but the portion hopelessly slighted by most makers because you won't test it. Nearly all Roofing, except Brantford, has as a foundation wood pulp, jute, cotton cloth, etc., which cannot absorb sufficiently. It possesses nothing to hold it together, and is coated with cheapest covering obtainable: animal fats, greases, oils, tar, or some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are ready at the mercy of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of supposedly preventatives can save this Roofing. It is bound to go to pieces sooner or later and just when you least expect. Most Roofing makers will try to avoid the issue if asked to show insides of their Roofing. But we encourage tests of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. There are no secrets, nothing that you shouldn't know. The foundation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is long-fibred, evenly condensed pure wool. Asphalt is forced into wool, soaking every fibre. It is heavily coated with special waterproof coating into which Silicia Sand is rolled under pressure. Brantford Asphalt Roofing is wear resisting, fire, water, weather, acid and smoke-proof. Rain or snow can't freeze or crack it; heat of sun cannot melt it. Its pliability prevents cracking or opening at seams. There are many other Brantford specialties. Our Big Roofing Book with Brantford samples is free. Write us or your dealer now.

Brantford Roofing



Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

Nothing else gives such life and staying quality to a roofing as Trinidad Lake asphalt.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt and gives lasting resistance to sun, air, rain, heat, cold, and fire. It is mighty important to know what your roofing is made of.

Be sure you see the Genasco trademark and get the roofing with a thirty-two million-dollar guarantee. Mineral and smooth surface. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



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

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago
Roofers' Supply Co., Ltd. Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
Alex. McArthur & Co., 82 McGill St., Montreal.

D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

Crane Company, Vancouver, B. C.



BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Look how much "Black Knight" Stove Polish you get for 10c.

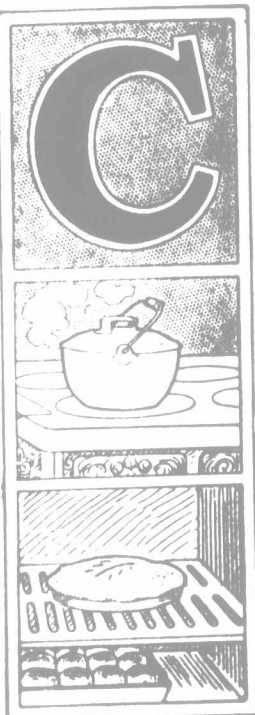
None of your stingy little tins of fine powder (that must be mixed with water) or a hard cake (that must be scraped)—but a big generous tin of coal black paste, that is easily applied, and bursts into a brilliant, lasting shine after a few rubs.

You certainly do get 10c. worth of the best stove polish, in the big 10c. cans of "Black Knight."

Send us 10c. for a large can postpaid if your dealer does not handle "Black Knight."

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

21



Cooks on top of the stove, bakes in oven at same time

You can cook over every pot-hole and bake in Pandora oven at same time—and get perfect results. That's because cooking draft is also baking draft. Flues are so constructed that heat passes directly under every pot-hole and around oven twice before passing up chimney. No wasted heat—instead fuel does double duty, saving Pandora owners both time and money.

Would you not like to be a Pandora owner?

McClary's Pandora Range

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.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.
THE BANWELL ROXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. B
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.





Ed Brown was in the office of John Frederick, arranging to renew his fire insurance. Frederick was looking up the descriptions, valuations, etc.

"Let's see," he was saying, "any changes in the property described as follows, to wit."—and so on? You've been doing some building, haven't you, Ed."

"Yes," Brown answered. "I've built a new barn, and put on some new roofs. I've got this Rex Flintkote Roofing on all my buildings now, including the house. No more shingles or tin or tar and gravel for me."

"Good for you, Ed. Now, this Rex Flintkote Roofing is fire-resisting, isn't it?"

"You bet it is. I made sure on that point. I sent for a free sample of Rex Flintkote Roofing, and tried it with live coals of fire. Then I tried it with water, too,—never feazed it. There's no getting-away from dead sure prove-up tests like these."

"You're right, Ed. I have to keep posted about different roofings. Fires nearly always start on the roof. In the cities, where they have strict building laws, people aren't allowed to use shingles and other inflammable materials for roofs. And there's just as much danger from flying sparks around farm buildings. Something might be wrong with the chimney on the house—threshing-machine engines are around shooting up sparks—a dozen-and-one ways a fire might start, if you haven't got a proper roof."

"But—here's what'll tickle you, Ed. I will try to give you a lower rate of insurance, now that you've got Rex Flintkote Roofing on your building."

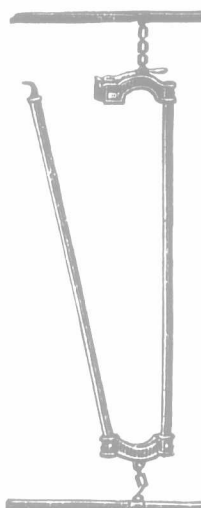
"Is that so! Well, I'm going to tell every farmer in the country about it, and I guess they'll all be sending to Boston for that book which tells about Rex Flintkote Roofing. If anybody wants to know about it, Mr. Frederick, you tell them to write



J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
20 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office: 29 Common Street, Montreal.

If a Cow Could Talk



She would ask you for a **CHAMPION COW STANCHION**

Because they feel so easy.
No weight.
Polished bars.
Malleable ends.
Self-locking.
Easy to install.

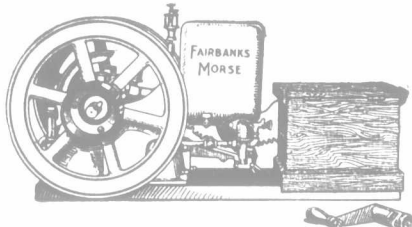
Write for our prices.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

(LIMITED), TORONTO, ONTARIO. 5

FARMERS!

Some of the Things a FAIRBANKS-MORSE



1-H.P. "JACK JUNIOR."

"JACK JUNIOR"

Gasoline Engine

WILL DO:

- Q PUMP WATER.
- Q RUN SEPARATOR.
- Q OPERATE CORN SHELLER.
- Q RUN GRINDSTONE.
- Q RUN CHURN.

The "JACK JUNIOR" is a practical one-horse-power portable gasoline engine, mounted on wooden base, complete with battery, all ready to run. It is the strongest and best small engine you ever saw. The work it will do will delight you—so easy to operate and shift from one job to another. Cut out this advertisement and write us to-day.

Price, \$75. f. o. b. Toronto, complete, ready to run.

The CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED.
Montreal. St. John, N. B. Toronto. Winnipeg. Calgary. Vancouver.

WARNING to Dairymen

De Laval Cream Separators

Are largely imitated, but never equalled.

See that the name "De Laval" is on the machine you buy.
FREE BOOK



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William Street, :: :: MONTREAL VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

International Live-Stock Exposition, UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 27TH TO DECEMBER 10TH, 1909

New Features. Added Attractions. Greater and Better Than Ever. A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago.

DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

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.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 p.m., 50 carefully selected Shorthorns. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Sec'y, American Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p.m., 50 carefully selected Aberdeen-Angus. For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec'y Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

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

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

For Security Invest In Our Debentures.

One of the most stable of secure investments are our Debentures. Secured by assets of over \$4,000,000 loaned after most thorough investigation on first mortgages on improved real estate only. Rate of interest is 4 per cent., payable half-yearly. Our Debenture investment needs no attention—causes no anxiety. Write or call for full information.

Temporary address: 434 Richmond Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

A. M. SMART MGR. DUNDAS ST. MARKET LANE



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YOU NEEDN'T GO AWAY FROM HOME

to get an education. We teach you in your spare time. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Beginner's Course, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Stock Raising, Agriculture, Journalism, Special English, and 100 other courses. Ask for what you need.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED.

Dept. E. Toronto, Can.

Balmy Beach College

and School of Music and Art.

FALL TERM BEGINS NOV. 17.

Mrs. A. C. Courtice, Directress, BEECH AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

F. C. College

LONDON, ONT.

A high-grade Business and Shorthand College. Send for "Two Ways of Binding." Forest City Business & Shorthand College J. W. Westervelt, Jr. J. W. WESTERVELT Char'd Acc't. Vice-Prin. Principal.

Central Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

This is the best practical training school in Ontario. Enter at any time. Write for our large free catalogue.

ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN, PRINCIPALS.

Write for "SEAL OF FORTUNE" to Canada's Leading Business School.

THE NORTHERN Business College,

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Students admitted any time. Information free. C. A. FLEMING, PRINCIPAL.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1909

No. 894

EDITORIAL.

Watch the crowd, and step in where it rushes out, is a policy which more than one shrewd farmer has followed to his great advantage.

There is probably no country under the sun for which some excuse to drag it into militarism could not be found. Grant the militarists their desire, and where may the evangel of peace retain a foothold?

"As I received good advice from you before, and since one good turn deserves another, I have another question to ask," wrote a Prince Edward Island correspondent some time since. At that rate, if all inquirers were similarly minded, we would soon be under some rather extensive obligations. If inquirers really wish to return the compliment, let them enclose some bit of helpful experience when writing for information.

It is significant and gratifying to note a popular sentiment across the line against precipitating a tariff war with Canada, the nest per capita customer of the United States. Our trade is too valuable to lose, and we have some raw materials, such as pulpwood, that are particularly needed in either the crude or manufactured form. A permanent system of reciprocity would be a grand thing for both countries, but the Republic must make the next move. We have been repulsed often enough.

An item last week gave the comparative attendance of students at the agricultural colleges in Canada this year and last, showing a very encouraging ratio of increase. Figures to hand from Macdonald College, Que., show a similar increase, the total being 329, as compared with 268 in 1908-09. The number is distributed among the several classes, as follows: School for teachers, 161; increase, 34. School for household science, 71; a decrease of 5. School of agriculture, 97; increase, 32, representing a net betterment of 61.

In the clay-road sections especially, one of the best items of fall work is to go over the highways several times before freezing-up with the split-log drag or leveller, crowning them up, and letting off the water. A combination of heavy traffic such as we have in the dairy and fruit sections, with occasional heavy rains, will wear any road into ruts and holes, and freezing up in that shape means months of discomfort. The water does the damage. Get out with the drag, and have a smooth road to ride over.

The capacity in which criminal lawyers score their greatest notoriety is the very one which should be denied them entirely, viz., appeal to the jury. In these appeals, counsel are actuated, not by a supreme desire for the triumph of justice, but by a tremendous desire to win their cases and make names for themselves. Thus, trials become keen competitions of wit and forensic ability between opposing counsel, with the ends of justice a mere incident of the affair. A final summing up of the evidence is probably desirable, but the judge is the man to do it, and he should review it dispassionately and impartially. Then let the jury decide, helped, as they would be, to a sound judgment, instead of having their minds beclouded, their reason confounded, and their judgment biased, as is so often the case to-day. It is facts that should weigh, not oratory.

Mutual Insurance of Live Stock. Importance of Phosphorus in Soil Fertility.

A system of mutual insurance of live stock has been for some time in operation in England and the Continent, by what are known as cow and pig clubs. In 1905 the Board of Agriculture ascertained the existence of 1,021 pig clubs in England. Cow clubs are less numerous, and are known to have decreased of late. Some, however, have been in existence for many years. One in Shropshire was established in 1838, had 518 members in 1907, and a reserve fund of £997, while another cow club in the same county dates from 1842, and, with 296 members, has accumulated a reserve fund of £1,440. The oldest registered society is one established in Lancashire in 1807. In England, live-stock insurance societies can be established by mutual agreement, and are not required to be registered or formally incorporated in any way, but the Friendly Societies Act provides for the optional registration of societies called in the Act. Cattle Insurance Societies for the purpose of insurance to any amount against loss of cattle, sheep, lambs, swine, horses and other animals by death from disease or otherwise.

It is generally found desirable to limit the operations to a comparatively small area, such as a few adjacent parishes. One objection to the small area is that, in the event of great mortality, such as an epidemic of contagious disease, the Society may be unable to afford help when it is most needed. To provide for such contingency, it is well to adopt a rule to the effect that, if the demands on the funds, owing to an epidemic, exceed the total amount of funds in hand, the proportion of compensation payable may be reduced. Provision is made by many clubs for a levy on all the members, in the event of the funds being insufficient.

Compensation is frequently paid at the rate of three-fourths of the full value, but in some the value is allowed up to, but not to exceed, £10 for a cow, with a lower limit for calves. In the case of pigs, it is not uncommon to pay the full amount at which the pig is valued.

In the event of compulsory slaughter by order of the Board of Agriculture or a local authority, the compensation payable by the society would only be the difference, if any, between the sum for which the society was liable in the case of death, and the amount actually paid by the Board of Agriculture or the local authority.

Funds are raised by means of an entrance fee and a fixed annual subscription for each animal, in addition to a charge for inspection and marking on entry.

The Friendly Societies Act requires registered societies to make provision in their rules for the investment of their funds, and it is desirable that unregistered societies should specify in the same way that the funds not wanted for immediate use or to meet the usual accruing liabilities, shall be judiciously invested. It has been found that, on the average, about 3 per cent. of the insured cows die during the year, milk fever being the principal cause of death.

Who Gets the Difference?

The last United States Congress increased the duty on lemons, whereupon the railways in California put up their rates on lemons proportionately. This is said to be a common trick with some of the railways. When hay was \$14 a ton in Pasadena, Cal., the freight rate was ten dollars, but when hay rose to \$18, the railway clapped on \$4 more in transportation charges, thus leaving the hay-grower just what he had before, and gobbling the extra profits for themselves. This is a case where an efficient railway commission ought to shine.

An increase of six to ten bushels of wheat per acre in the year of application, and an improvement in the grade, with prospects for continuation of benefits in some degree for several successive years, all for an outlay of four dollars per acre for superphosphate, is the experience of a Manitoba farmer on a sandy loam prairie soil.

If artificial applications of phosphorus are required for best results on the prairie soils of the West, does it not stand to reason that they may be on many fields in the East? Not that it necessarily is so on all lands, for phosphorus is the element most abundantly stored in the average run of our soils. The trouble is that most of the supply of phosphorus is in the form of tri-calcic phosphate, which is very slowly soluble, and, therefore, a plant growing on land stored with enough of this element to supply the needs of hundreds of crops may be stunted for lack of enough in available or soluble forms. Then, too, it should be remembered that phosphorus is the element removed from our farms by either grain-raising or stock husbandry. If clover be raised, stock kept, and the manure carefully saved and applied, the farm may increase in its supply of humus and nitrogen. It may even increase in its supply of available potash, particularly if pains be taken to conserve the liquid manure, which is rich in potash; but whichever the system of farming, large quantities of phosphorus are either carried off the place as grain, or walked off in the form of bone. Thus the supply of phosphorus tends ever to reduce.

Cyril G. Hopkins, of Illinois, who has given much study to the question of soil fertility, maintains that phosphorus is the key to the problem, so far as the prairie soils of the Middle Western States are concerned. Potash, he finds, they have in abundance for ordinary purposes, but phosphorus they lack in some measure, and when this is applied, conditions are improved for the growth of legumes, which collect nitrogen from the air, and thus provide for perpetual renewal of the supply of that third element necessary for a balanced plant ration.

What he finds true in Illinois will doubtless apply in Eastern Canada, also, except that on some of our soils, especially the lighter ones, we may need to furnish occasional dressings of potash, as well as phosphorus. Potash may be furnished in wood ashes, where available, supplemented by commercial potash salts, such as sulphate or muriate of potash, kainit, etc.

Economical Way to Apply Phosphorus.

Phosphorus may be purchased in several forms, the most soluble of which is superphosphate, which is rock or bone phosphate treated with sulphuric acid to convert it into a more soluble form. Unfortunately, this form is the most expensive. Others that are cheaper per unit of phosphorus contained, but much slower in action, are bone meal, steamed bone flour, and basic slag. Cheapest of all, but likewise slowest in action, is the tricalcic or raw ground rock phosphate. Fortunately, the chemists tell us that this raw ground phosphate rock may be used to excellent advantage as a stable absorbent, not only soaking up the urine, and thus helping to retain the ammonia, but also being beneficially affected by the chemical reaction of the fermenting manure, and thereby rendered much more valuable than if applied separately without the manure. The use of phosphate rock in this way is attended by no indirect losses, as is the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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use of lime or ashes in the gutter, either of which sets free ammonia, instead of retaining it. A number of American authorities have been very strongly recommending the use of raw ground rock in the stables at the rate of a pint per cow twice a day, or scattered over the manure heap at the rate of 100 pounds to the ton. The cost of this ground rock is somewhat greater in Canada than in the United States; it may be obtained from our fertilizer dealers at \$14.00 per ton, carrying about 68 per cent. phosphate.

The first noticeable result to be expected from the use of the phosphate rock in this way would probably be a slightly more luxuriant growth of whatever crop the manure had been applied to, due chiefly to the saving of nitrogen (ammonia). Second, and more important, would be a better yield and quality of grain, together, probably, with more stiffness in the straw, these advantages being due to the more abundant supply of phosphorus. Third, we should look for a greater thrift and superior quality of the clovers and other legumes afterwards grown on the land, and possibly in some cases a greater thrift of the animals, particularly the young animals raised upon the farm. The tendency of cattle to chew sticks and bones is believed to be due, in some cases, at least, to a lack of phosphorus in the food, which lack must militate against growth and thrift.

While some of these benefits are speculative, and while none of them might be marked enough on certain farms to attract notice, the chances are several of them would be observable in most cases, and the results might be expected to show for a number of years on the same field.

We have been endeavoring to interest Canadian farmers in the use of raw ground rock phosphate as a stable absorbent, and trust that a considerable number may be sufficiently interested in the cause of science and agricultural progress to try a ton or two of it this winter, and report results. A few neighbors, if so disposed, might order a carload.

Read Experimental Farm Reports.

No matter how limited is a farmer's time for reading, he should keep in touch with the work done at the experimental farms. Each year a mass of valuable information is compiled at these institutions—information that is in the largest sense practical, that can be used to advantage by every farmer in the country. These stations have been described as the guide stars in agriculture. An American professor at the recent British Association meeting at Winnipeg, said the Indian Head Experimental Farm was the greatest treasure-house of information in soil-moisture problems on the continent. The experimental farms are doing work each year that every man who is engaged in agriculture ought to know about: work in every branch of agriculture, testing varieties of grain, testing out different methods of cultivation, conducting experiments with live stock, and carrying on a great deal of practical investigation in all agricultural lines. To be sure, the men in charge of them are human, and not infallible in their judgment or deduction. Nevertheless, the staffs of both Dominion and Provincial stations include many alert, well-informed and level-headed investigators. Moreover, whether the layman agrees with the published conclusions or not, the data are valuable to him in shaping his conclusions and adapting his practice. For instance, the assurance that a ton of fresh manure is practically equal to a ton of rotted, and that it takes about two tons of fresh to make one ton of the decomposed material, has been of invaluable advantage to Canadian farmers. Similarly, the great benefit of sowing clover, even for plowing under in the fall or spring after it is sown, has been demonstrated at the Experimental Farms. These are but two instances of many. One swallow does not make a summer, and one experiment seldom settles the point it was designed to elucidate, but every successive experiment sheds additional light. To substitute knowledge for opinions, exactitude for guesswork, definite understanding for inference and surmise—that is the function of the Experimental Farms.

HORSES.

Syndicate Horses.

When living in Manitoba, the writer remembers a certain firm bringing in a black Percheron stallion to sell to a syndicate of farmers. The farmers, however, were somewhat slow to take shares, and the agent began to be anxious, but being, as our Scotch families would say, "a canny chiel," resolved to try a little trickery. He knew well the course, but true, quotation: "Fools rush where angels fear to tread," but he also knew that man, in one respect, at least, resembles a flock of sheep—where one leads, the rest will follow. It was very plain to him that the "angels" (i. e., the best-known men) feared to take shares in this horse, and that, in order to get the "fools" to rush, he must procure a leader. This could not be done without expense, but it is a common business trick to "give a sprat to catch a whale."

He, therefore, offered one of the leading men in the district a share in the horse for nothing, and \$50 in cash, simply for the use of his name. To another he offered a share for his signature, and to a third he offered a share at half price for his name. (The writer was one of these three.) Although these three declined to accept the shares, the names of some prominent farmers were obtained, and then the work was easy. No sooner were these names seen than all timidity vanished, for, if the men whose names were shown thought enough of the horse to take shares, surely there was no question about the genuineness of the transaction.

Twenty men formed the syndicate. Each share was \$200. Therefore, the horse was valued at \$4,000. The writer is a veterinarian, and valued the horse at less than one-tenth of this sum, because both hind limbs were badly diseased, and so little did he think of the animal that he refused to accept, "free gratis and for nothing" the service of this horse to two of his mares.

It is just as well, before adding your signature, to make sure that those shown to you are genuine. In the district where the writer is at present residing a horse was syndicated. Not one of the syndicate received any papers. Not one has accepted any responsibility. Not one has paid or received any cash. The horse has recently been sold by auction, and realized less than his livery bill. One of the shareholders told the writer that he is unable to write, yet his "signature," as one of the syndicate, appears on the list. This is peculiar, to say the least. The firm supplying the horse threatened some time ago to take legal action, but this is as far as it has gone up to the present.

The writer was offered a very small "jack" for \$300, and laughingly declined to deal in jack-rabbits, as he termed the undersized brute. This jack was afterwards syndicated in another district to twenty members at \$150 per share!

Leading papers within the past three years contained a very instructive case. A horse was syndicated, and shortly afterwards became sick. It was attended by a local veterinarian, who casually spoke of the horse's age as twelve years, at least. This was stoutly contradicted by two shareholders who were present, because, by the papers given when the horse was bought, the animal was but seven. Shortly afterwards the horse died, and the veterinarian's words made so much impression that the syndicate decided to send the head to Winnipeg and obtain the opinion of some of the leading professionals there upon the question. The reply was that the horse's age was between twelve and fourteen, and was probably nearer fourteen than twelve. The shareholders then refused to pay for the horse, and the matter was taken into court, where the judge upheld the farmers on every point. He advised them not to pay one cent of what was owing, because the pedigree was that of a horse seven years old, and the horse they had received was thirteen or fourteen years old. Therefore, they had not received the horse they had bought.

The syndicate business is becoming played out, though it still flourishes in some remote quarters. —[J. Fielding Cottrill, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.]

Why Should a Woman be a Horsewoman?

The writer was recently asked to give reasons why "Every Lady Should be Able to Handle Horses." Now, sir, it is not an acknowledged fact that every lady should be able to handle horses. Some claim that the ability to handle horses is unladylike; that it is rude and mannish. On the other hand, many claim that it is entirely within the province of any lady to be able to handle horses, and that a lady looks her very best when riding or driving a good horse. While we will not go so far as to say that it is absolutely necessary for the individual and general welfare of humanity that every woman be a horsewoman, we think that in no case will such an acquirement be objectionable, and that there are many reasons why it is advisable. This may be said to apply particularly to rural communities. The woman on the farm, be she young or old, who can harness, hitch and drive a horse, or a pair, or who can saddle or ride a horse, or can do both, is to a large extent independent of the man or men on the farm, so far as the performance of her business or the exercise of her pleasures, for which horses are required, is concerned.

To the woman who likes a horse, the possession of one that she can drive or ride affords an endless source of pleasure. There are many seasons when the men about the place are so busy that it is inconvenient for one of them to leave his work and come to the stable or go to the field and catch a horse, fetch him to the stable, harness and hitch him for his wife or sister, or for his employer's wife or sister to drive; and there are many occasions when the women on a farm suddenly decide that they want to go some place. It may be to town to purchase some necessary; it may be to a neighbor on some errand, whether necessary or otherwise, it may be simply for a pleasure drive or ride. In fact, there occur innumerable causes or excuses for wanting a horse when there is no man or boy at hand to hitch him or saddle him. The result is, when the women are not able to handle the horse, the business is not attended to, else it is done on foot; and if the horse be needed for pleasure, it must be postponed until the men appear, when probably it is not expedient, or the time cannot be spared. The assertion will probably be made by some that the women on a farm are as busy as the men, and that there is no time for driving or riding for pleasure, but our experience has been that this is seldom the case. That is, that, on the average farm, there is seldom several days at once in which an hour or two cannot be spared and spent with advantage by the women in taking a pleasure drive; and none will deny the fact that, when the occasion arises in which it is necessary for the woman to go a considerable distance, she can save time and strength if she has a horse she can harness, hitch and drive, instead of walking.

A woman who can handle horses can afford pleasure not only to herself, but to her friends or visitors. Some will doubtless say that "women on the farm have no right to have visitors in the busy season." Of course, this is nonsense. A woman on the farm has as much right to the pleasure of entertaining company at any season as the woman in town, and the seasons when the

men are busy is in many cases the most pleasant time for visitors at a farmhouse, and if either the mistress or the visitor be a horsewoman, they can have pleasure and do their business without interfering with the duties of the men. In speaking of visitors, we may mention the unwelcome visitor, who prolongs her or his visit beyond reasonable limits, and who may, when the men are all in the fields, suddenly take a notion to leave, and wants to be driven to town or station. If the hostess be a horsewoman, she will at once hitch her horse and drive her visitors to the desired haven. While, if she be not able to handle horses, she must wait for the return of the men, when the visitor may have changed her mind and decided to prolong her stay!

Then, again, there are occasions when it is necessary or highly expedient to use a horse when the services of a man to hitch or saddle him cannot readily be procured. There may be an accident, in which the husband, probably the only man about the place, has been disabled, and no other man is within reasonable distance. It is necessary to procure medical or other assistance in the least possible time. In cases of this kind, the ability of the woman to "handle horses" can readily be appreciated. We do not claim that the education or training of a horse is the proper function of a woman. This requires practice, skill, knowledge and strength possessed by few women, and is essentially the function of a man; but we claim that the ability to handle a reasonably well-mannered horse is a desirable accomplishment for any woman.

We also claim that it should be considered a duty by any farmer in reasonable circumstances to keep at least one horse that his wife or daughters can handle. In many cases, failure to do this is the result of thoughtlessness. The farmer often does not think of this subject. His grandfather or father never thought it necessary or profitable to keep a lady's horse, and they both were successful farmers, and he does not see why he should depart from their successful methods. Well, probably there is no direct visible profit in keeping such an animal that may be said to not earn his oats, but there is an indirect profit in the pleasure and enjoyable pastime the women derive from the horse. The pleasure derived in this way tends to break the monotony of woman's work, and, no doubt, also tends to preserve health and spirits, and lengthen life. We have often heard farmers say, "There is no use in me keeping a lady's horse, practically idle about the place, as my wife is too timid to drive, anyway." This timidity is with very few exceptions the result of experience with horses that have not had good manners. If the man who speaks this way would train or purchase a good-looking horse, with good manners, and provide good harness and a good rig, and demonstrate to his wife that the horse is perfectly safe for her to drive, he would soon be surprised at the disappearance of the timidity and at the anxiety of his wife to drive this horse, which should be considered as her private property, and should not be used on the farm without at least asking the owner if she needed him; and if not, might it be used at some light work.

To sum up, we consider it the duty of a farmer to teach his wife and daughters to handle horses, and to provide a suitable horse for their use, if he can afford it, said horse to be considered their private property. "WHIP."

Readers of the Horse Department have taken hold of the colt-training-essay competition with encouraging vim and promptness. Several contributions have been already received, although the time limit does not expire until December 1st. Time enough yet to try your hand.

LIVE STOCK.

Making the Scalding Water Just Right.

To remove the hair thoroughly after the hog has been scalded, it is necessary that the water be just about right when it goes into the scalding-barrel. Next time you have hogs to kill, try this plan of getting the scald ready:

Bring the water to boiling point and throw in a couple of handfuls of wood ashes or a little soda, which helps to loosen the hair, and removes the scurf from the skin. Boil briskly a few minutes, and remove water to the scalding barrel, which will make it about the right temperature for use; if not, add cold water. Avoid a hot scald; it sets the hair and makes the skin tender. Place a hook with a handle in the pig's mouth, then sling the back half of the body into the scalding barrel, churn up and down several times, pulling it out occasionally to air. If there is any suspicion that the water is too hot, allow the pig to remain in the barrel but a second or two at a time at first. Reverse the hog, cut open ham-strings, insert gambrel, and scald the front end the same way. Test the scald by rolling the hair on legs and ears. If it comes off freely, the scald is sufficient. Pull the carcass on to platform and

scrape off hair quickly, removing it from the legs and head first. Return the water from barrel to kettle, to have it heating for the next. After the water has been used or tempered, subsequent scalds will be more successful.

Lengthen the Prize Lists.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the writer is engaged principally in sheep-breeding, his suggestions will be on that line. I am sure I voice the views of all sheep-breeders when I say I think it absurd to have the sheep housed up at Toronto Fair Grounds for two long weeks, to the harm of the sheep and the extra expense of the exhibitors. One week is plenty long enough, and we, as sheepmen, should raise our voices against the longer period. Another thought I would like to bring before your readers for discussion is the prize list. Many of the exhibitors are aware of the fact that there is quite a speculating scheme in bringing across the waters

for board, another ten for cabbage and extra feed for sheep, and the loss of two weeks' work, which is at least another twenty, making him in all about seventy dollars out of pocket. Can you wonder at his resolve of going home, no more to roam?

I say, give the Canadian a better chance to improve his flock and try it again. I would suggest that, instead of the list reading, First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$8; it read, First, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$8; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$4, being the same amount widened out to help the weaker brother and the beginner. Let us hear further discussion on the subject. SUBSCRIBER.

Digestibility and Productive Value of Foods—I.

By Prof. R. Harcourt

The nourishing value of a food is largely determined by two factors: (1) Its composition, and (2) its digestibility. The first of these determines

the richness of the food—protein, fat, carbohydrates, and ash materials. The second determines the extent to which these various constituents become available in the animal body.

The protein and fat are the most concentrated forms of food which an animal can consume; those foods which are rich in protein and fat have, therefore, if digestible, the highest nourishing value. At the head of all foods in this respect stand the various kinds of oil cake and cotton cake. The leguminous seeds are rich in protein, but not in fat. The cereal grains are much poorer in protein, containing only about half the proportion found in leguminous seeds. Oats and corn are richer in fat than the other cereal grains; but the chief characteristic of all the cereal

grains is their richness in an easily-digested carbohydrate, starch. The mill by-products—as bran, gluten meal, gluten feed, etc.—represent the portion of the grain remaining after the removal of a large part of the starch, and they are, consequently, richer in protein than the grains from which they are derived; but they contain a large proportion of fibre, which decreases their digestibility. The straws of the cereal crops contain a smaller percentage of protein than any other food employed by the farmer. In the case of green fodder, hay and silage, a large proportion of the protein is in the form of amides, which have practically no constructive power. In roots and tubers there is even a greater proportion of the protein in the form of amides, but the carbohydrates are of a much higher nutritive value than in the case of fodder crops or straw. In potatoes, starch forms the principal constituent. In turnips and mangels, from one-third to two-thirds of the dry matter consists of sugar. In general, it may be said that while fodder crops deteriorate towards maturity, from the conversion of starches and sugars into fibre, crops such as potatoes, mangels and turnips improve, owing to

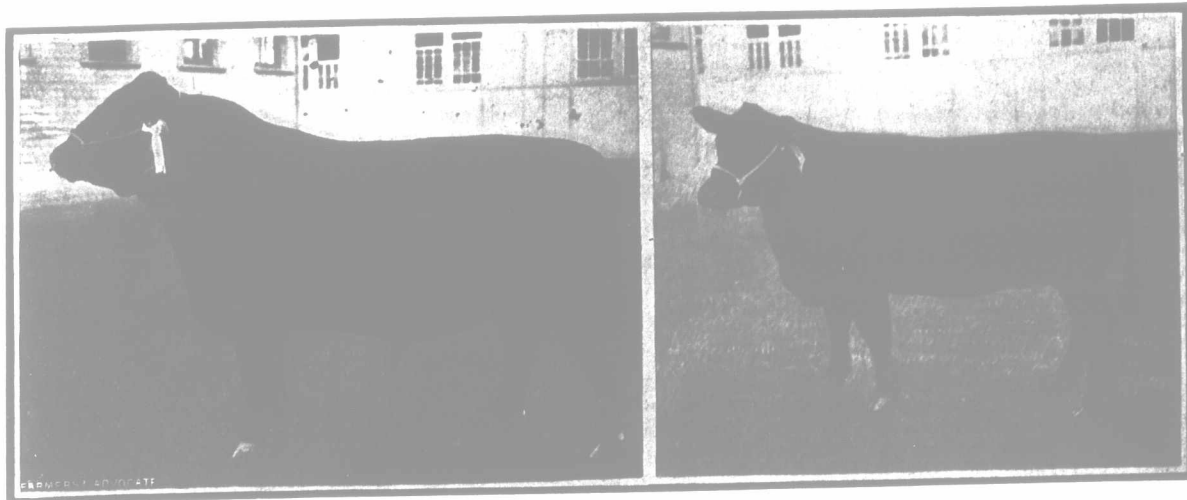


The Bright Side of Farming.

A cob owned by T. H. Lummis, Wyebridge, Ont.

some of the best English sheep, and trying to monopolize the prize list. I would not condemn this policy in the least, if these sheep were kept here for the improvement of our Canadian flocks; but that is not the case. In one instance in this present year, in a certain class, nearly every first premium was awarded to imports, and every one of those imports is now owned on the other side of the line. The speculator gets the bulk of the prize money, and the Canadian who works hard and tries to improve his flock, and bring them out in the best possible condition, gets little compensation, or none at all, for his toil.

You may ask, How can we remedy this? Some would suggest giving the Canadian flocks a class by themselves. That might be better, and yet it might have a tendency to cause Canadians to grow a little indifferent, as the Canadians are becoming better each year, and are crowding the imports hard for first place. The writer would say put them all together, but instead of giving the exhibitor three chances for a place, give him about five. I have known exhibitors with very good flocks to go away from Toronto without a prize. We know what this means: About ten dollars for entries; about twenty for car fare, ten



Magnificent (imp.)—2856—.

Elm Park Beauty 4th—1852—.

Aberdeen-Angus first-prize two-year-olds, Canadian National Exhibition, 1909. Bull, first and reserve grand champion at Toronto, and grand champion at London. Heifer, grand champion, Toronto and London.

the formation of starch and sugar, easily digested forms of carbohydrates.

The digestibility of foods is influenced in various ways. Perhaps the two most important factors are the individual character of the animal and the quality of the food.

When two animals are supplied with the same kind of food, one will often persistently digest a larger proportion than the other. This is a constitutional difference, over which the feeder has no control. The digestive power of young animals is apparently equal to that of animals of full age, but, of course, the power to digest coarse foods must decrease when the animal becomes so old that the teeth are affected. Ruminating animals possess an extensive digestive apparatus, through which the food takes considerable time to pass. Animals of this class are specially adapted for the digestion of bulky foods containing much fibre. Experiments with oxen, cows, sheep and goats show that the power of these different classes of animals for digesting food is very similar. The following table gives the average percentage digestibility of the main constituents of some of the most common cattle foods. Some of the figures are taken from our own experiments and some from Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm. All the experiments were carried out with ruminating animals.

AMOUNT DIGESTED PER 100 OF EACH CONSTITUENT SUPPLIED.

FOOD.	Total Organic Matter.	Crude Protein.	Fat.	Soluble Carbohydrates.	Crude Fibre.
Pasture grass.....	74	74	64	77	69
Mixed hay (best).....	67	65	57	68	63
Mixed hay (medium).....	61	57	53	64	60
Mixed hay (poor).....	56	50	49	59	56
Clover hay (best).....	61	62	60	70	47
Clover hay (medium).....	57	55	51	65	45
Lucerne (alfalfa) hay bloom beginning.....	62	77	39	70	43
Lucerne (alfalfa) hay (full bloom).....	56	70	39	63	42
Corn silage.....	—	59	62	74	75
Oat straw.....	48	30	33	44	54
Barley straw.....	53	20	42	54	56
Wheat straw.....	43	11	31	38	52
Cotton cake (hulled).....	81	87	95	76	—
Linseed cake.....	80	86	90	80	50
Peas.....	90	89	75	93	66
Oats.....	71	78	83	77	26
Barley.....	86	70	89	92	—
Corn.....	91	76	86	93	58
Wheat bran.....	71	78	72	76	30
Corn bran.....	—	52	67	68	26
Pea bran.....	—	67	78	76	69
Barley dust.....	—	60	60	57	33
Oat hulls.....	—	51	—	84	59
Brewers' grains.....	62	70	82	63	39
Potatoes.....	88	66	—	93	—
Mangels.....	88	77	—	96	—
Turnips.....	88	62	—	99	—

Notice that in the case of ordinary mixed meadow hay and clover, the total dry matter digested is about 55 to 60 per cent. of that supplied, while with hay of good quality the proportion digested may rise to 67 or even 70 per cent. With straw only 45 to 55 per cent. of the dry matter is digested, the minimum occurring with wheat straw.

A point worthy of mention is that the digestibility of the nitrogenous matter, or protein, in hay and straw increases as its proportion rises. For example, a wheat straw experimented with contained only 4.8 per cent. of protein, of which only one-fifth, or 20 per cent., was digested, while good alfalfa hay, with 19.3 per cent. of protein, had 76 per cent. of this in a digestible form.

Of the fibre in hay and straw, about 45 to 60 per cent. is digested by ruminating animals. The fibre of leguminous hay and straw (clover, alfalfa, pea straw, etc.) is less digestible than the fibre of similar graminaceous foods (timothy hay, oat and wheat straw).

The concentrated foods, as the grains and better classes of by-products, are more thoroughly digested than is the case with hay and straw. When of good quality, 80 to 90 per cent. of the organic matter of these foods will be assimilated by the animal. The proteids and fats in these foods have especially a greater digestibility than the same ingredients in hay and straw.

The digestive powers of the horse and sheep were accurately compared in some German experiments. The figures indicate that the horse digests grass and hay less perfectly than the sheep, and the difference between them is separately as great when the food is young grass as when ordinary hay is employed. There is little difference in the proportion of proteids assimilated by the two animals, but the divergence becomes considerable when we come to the soluble carbohydrates, fibre and fat. Of the carbohydrates,

the horse digests 7 to 10 per cent.; of fibre, 21 per cent.; and of fat, 24 to 52 per cent. less than the sheep. On the whole, the horse digests about 12 per cent. less of the dry matter of grass or mixed hay than the sheep. With red clover the results with the horse are better. With alfalfa hay of good quality the digestion by the horse is still better, and practically equals that of the sheep. The smaller digestive power of the horse for vegetable fibre is plainly connected with the fact that the horse is not, like the sheep, a ruminant animal. With grain the digestion of the horse is apparently quite equal to that of the sheep. A possible exception is uncrushed oats, where a part will escape digestion.

The digestive powers of the pig have not been very fully studied, but it is generally considered that in cases admitting of comparison the pig is able to digest as great a proportion of the nutrients as the ruminant animals. The pig is also capable of digesting vegetable fibre when this is presented in a favorable condition. An experiment is on record where two pigs fed on green oats and vetches digested 48.9 per cent. of the fibre supplied. The digestive apparatus of a pig is not, however, adapted for dealing with bulky foods.

Comparatively few digestion experiments have been conducted with fowl. They have, apparently, no power of digesting vegetable fibre; the food passes too quickly through the system for fibre to be attacked.

The cooking of foods is generally of doubtful advantage. Generally speaking, cooked foods are eaten too quickly, and, in addition, the proteids are coagulated by the heat and are rendered less digestible. Barley, corn and pea meal have been found more nourishing when fed dry than when cooked.

The influence of one food on the digestion of another is a point upon which we have comparatively little data. It has, however, been demonstrated that if a pure proteid, as wheat gluten, be added to a ration of hay or straw, the added food is entirely digested without the rate of the digestion of the original food being altered. An addition of oil to the same ration can also be made without diminishing the rate of digestion. But if starch or sugar is added, the digestibility of the original diet is seriously diminished. The valuable proteid substances suffer the greatest loss in digestibility under these circumstances; the fibre also suffers in digestibility if the amount of carbohydrates added is considerable.

These facts are of considerable practical importance. Such nitrogenous foods as oil cake, gluten meal, pea meal, etc., may be given with hay and straw without affecting their digestibility; but foods rich in carbohydrates, as potatoes and mangels, cannot be given in greater proportion than 15 per cent. of the fodder (on basis of dry matter) without more or less diminishing the digestibility of the fodders. This decrease in digestibility may, of course, be offset by supplying along with the starchy materials some nitrogenous food. The cereal grains are rich in starch, but contain also a fair amount of proteids, and may be added to dry fodders without seriously affecting their digestibility.

Beef-making in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to yours of a recent date, regarding the cost of raising a beef-grade steer suitable for feeding, I have to say my experience here in Nova Scotia, where all kinds of meal feeds and hay are from 20% to 25% dearer than in Quebec and Ontario, is that with careful buying in the fall the fattening of steers in the winter has always given a profit, although sometimes very small, after allowing the labor to be offset by the manure made. The raising of steers for feeding (where a reasonable charge was made for all food consumed) was not by any means so sure to be done with a profit; on the other hand, many who raise steers to the feeding stage have a considerable amount of food, both summer and winter, that could not well be turned into money otherwise, and, consequently, do not make much of a charge for those feeds (pasture on rough land, broadleaf hay, etc.).

The most profitable age to have good grade steers ready for feeding is from 24 to 30 months. In rearing the calves, feed two-thirds whole milk and one-third skim milk for one month, reducing the proportion of whole milk gradually, until at the age of three months all the milk used would be skim milk, adding oil-meal porridge, as substitute for fat in the whole milk. For the next two months skim milk should be continued, if available, with crushed oats, wheat bran and oil cake, mixed together and fed dry, at the rate of about one-half pound per day. From this on for the next six months (if winter), turnips, about 20 pounds; meal, one-half to one pound per day, and clover hay (if summer); meal, one pound per day for first month, and good pasture. The following year allow good pasture in summer, with turnips and clover hay in winter.

The cost at one week in age of a grade beef-bred calf from good dual-purpose cow will be:

Service fee.....	\$ 1.50
Feed (milk).....	.50
	\$ 2.00

With a dual-purpose cow nothing should be charged to the calf for depreciation of value in cow nor interest.

Fall calf, first winter, 6 months.....	\$ 9.00
Fall calf, first summer, 5 months, meal one month and pasture.....	5.00
Second winter, 7 months.....	11.00
Second summer, 5 months.....	5.00
First cost.....	2.00

\$32.00

The steer should weigh from 900 lbs. to 950 lbs. at 24 months.

Taking a spring calf:	
First summer, 5 months.....	\$ 8.50
First winter, 7 months.....	8.50
Second summer, 5 months.....	5.00
Second winter, 7 months.....	12.00
Third summer, 5 months.....	6.00
First cost.....	2.00

\$42.00

This steer should weigh from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds at 30 months.

If from special-purpose beef-bred cow, add \$4.00 to first cost of calf, and expect 50 to 100 lbs. more weight at those ages.

The manure should be worth just about the value of the labor. R. ROBERTSON, Superintendent Maritime Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.

Young cattle should not be tied in the stable. They require exercise in order to have them develop into big strong animals. It is best to keep them over winter loose in box stalls, and outside when conditions are favorable. J. E. DYER, Dufferin Co., Ont.

In wintering store cattle, I feed light rations of meal on roots twice a day. Once a day I throw a handful of salt on before the meal is given. If salt is left in the yard, some cattle get at it and others do not. JOHN WILSON, Wellington Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

What "Dry Farming" Means.

What is called "Dry Farming" is a system of cultivation in those Western areas where the rainfall is not sufficient, with ordinary practice, to insure crops. It means deep plowing and packing to hold the little water that does fall; then a surface mulch to prevent evaporation, and growing a crop every other year, as in summer-fallowing. In other words, cultivating two years and cropping one—a costly process. The Senior Editor of Wallace's Farmer, when West on the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, says: "The advocates of dry-farming brought up this question by asking the Commission to recommend to the President the extension and modification of the homestead laws, so that the dry-farmer could homestead 320 acres, instead of 160. We asked for the reason for this request, and they told us that it was not possible for the ordinary farmer to make a living on 160 acres; that he must necessarily engage in live-stock farming, and use dry-farming to grow a cash grain crop and to grow forage as winter feed for his live stock. They told us that the dry-farmers who had been consulted in this matter thought about 500 acres were required; and, furthermore, that the dry-farmer, in addition to his land, should have a capital of \$2,000. Farmers buying land in the West should understand these facts as given by the enthusiastic advocates of dry-farming themselves. On the high land around North Platte it requires ten acres to keep a steer during the summer months. The rainfall decreases as you go West, and it requires more acres. Now, if farmers will just stop and think over these admitted facts, they will get rid of the dreams which fill their minds when reading these stories about dry-farming in the West."

100 Bushels of Corn Per Acre?

Professor C. M. Evans says: "In an acre of corn planted in check rows, planted three feet six inches each way, there are 3,556 hills. Three stalks per hill is usually considered a perfect stand. This would make 10,668 stalks per acre. It is not unreasonable so expect each stalk, if properly cultivated, to produce one eleven-ounce ear. In this case, we would have a yield of 104½ bushels per acre."

We should like to receive reports from some of our Canadian corn specialists who have grown 100 bushels or over per acre in this or previous years, with particulars as to how it was done.

White Grubs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have just been looking into the white-grub question, I beg to offer the following notes on their life history:

The white grubs are the larvæ of at least two species of June beetles, viz., *Lachnosterna gibbosa*, a small variety, and *Lachnosterna dubia*, the large common one, which is over double the size of the first and less common variety.

In June, 1907, we saw immense quantities of newly-hatched grubs in our mangel patch. These grubs grew rapidly, and of course made a mess of the crop. In late October they burrowed down about 6 to 8 inches to spend the winter. In 1908 we sowed barley on the ground, and the yearling grubs got busy about the middle of May and fed on the barley till about the first of July, when they went down 6 or 8 inches to pupate, making the change in a very short time. When we plowed the stubble at the end of August, we cut a lot of them with the plow, and broke down a still larger number of their cells, in which they would have passed the winter, to emerge in the following spring.

The beetles feed on leaves in their short and busy life. They pair about the first of June, and soon after lay their eggs in decayed sod or rotten manure, completing their life history in two full years from egg to laying beetle.

Where the two varieties occur together you will find grubs of all sizes, so it would be difficult to follow them up. I was fortunate in having only the large one to deal with in the one field, so had no trouble in that way. Among our birds and wild animals I find the crow and his imitator, the crow blackbird, very useful in picking them up. The crow gets the old beetles in their hiding places during the day, and the blackbird follows the plow for the grubs.

The raccoon likes the beetles, but is not fond of the grubs, judging by the tastes of a pet coon we used to have. The skunk is fond of both beetles and grubs, and will dig for the same sometimes, but I never knew them to root over large pieces of sod.

In conclusion, I would say that there is probably a parasite or bacterial disease—or, perhaps, both—which attacks them when they become very numerous, as the young grubs are comparatively scarce now, considering the large numbers of beetles that were flying last June.

Waterloo Co., Ont. GEO. A. SMITH.

[Note.—It is always encouraging to find our readers observing these points for themselves, and reporting the results. With reference to the matter of species, it may be noted that entomologists claim there are several species of *Lachnosterna*, all having much the same habits. The species that has been commonly credited with doing most of the damage is *Lachnosterna fusca*. It is also stated by Fletcher and other authorities that three years are required to complete the life history of the insect.—Editor.]

Simple Devices Found Useful in Drainage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Apropos of Prof. W. H. Day's very interesting and instructive article on peep-sights for drainage-levels, it might be acceptable to your readers to know about a similar device that I have found useful during the past two seasons. A year ago this last September I tried using an ordinary level according to the instructions issued in Prof. Day's pamphlet, and experienced great difficulty in sighting along the top. Thereupon, I devised sights in the following manner: To each end of the level (mine had no brass plates on the end) I tacked pieces of galvanized iron, projecting somewhat above the top. Through one of these pieces I punched a pin-hole, about one-eighth inch above the top of the level, and measured its distance from the bottom of the level accurately. This can be done by setting the level on a straight-edge, holding a small, smooth strip of wood against the end, and marking through the hole with the point of a pin. This distance is transferred to the other end, and the galvanized iron cut off straight at exactly the same height as the pin-hole. One then sights through the pin-hole over the edge of the strip at the other end. This method is very satisfactory, but one must be careful not to make the pin-hole larger than will admit an ordinary pin, and great care should be taken to secure accuracy. With a sight such I have described one can, of course, sight only one way, but it is such a simple matter to set the level and take the reading that this is no material disadvantage. I use simply a stake with a cross-bar bolted to it, on which to set the level, and do not think it is necessary to have either buttons for holding the level on, or set-screws underneath for fine adjustment, though these, with the slot, can be no disadvantage.

As most of my ditches are curved, a stretched string would be useless for grading the ditch-bottom, besides being somewhat in the road, and necessitating the spending of a good deal of time in placing. I have used simply a light straight-

edge, with the level tied to one end of it. By working upwards, and holding one's fingers under the lower end of the straight-edge, sufficiently accurate and fairly rapid work can be done. For those whose circumstances are the same as mine, the straightedge used on the ditch-bottom is practical, simple, and efficient.

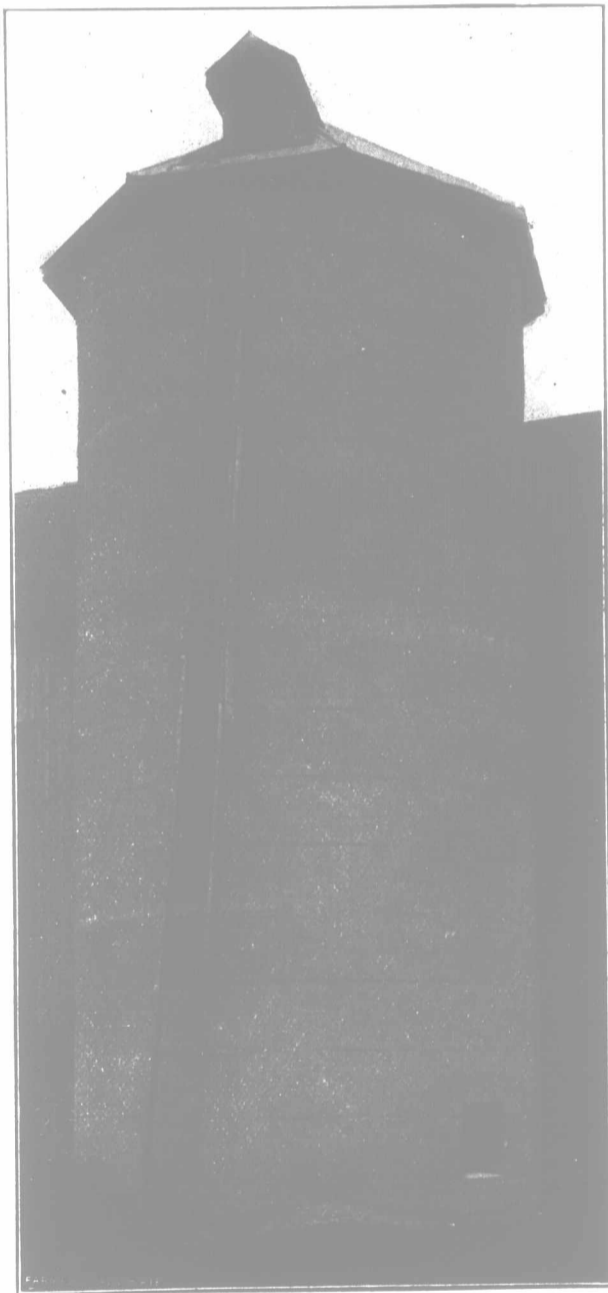
In adapting a plow for stirring the earth in the ditch-bottom, I took off the mouldboard and bolted three strips of steel (old buggy spring) in a triangular form to the three holes which are used for attaching the mouldboard—two in the plowhead, and one in the right handle. These strips hold the handle rigidly, and act, also, as a short mouldboard. Thus equipped, a plow can be used until the ditch is two feet deep. For deeper work, the handles would have to be narrowed, and for extensive operations in very hard ground it would probably pay to do this.

For extensive operations in underdraining, more elaborate methods and equipment would, doubtless, be advisable, but for those of us who have to drain merely the hollows in our fields, such devices as I have described are simple and satisfactory.

Brant Co., Ont.

The Cement Silo.

As I did not build the silo on my farm, a photograph of which you have, but bought the farm since it was built, I cannot give all particulars regarding its construction. It is 36 feet high, and 14 feet in diameter inside. Our silo has a much heavier wall than is being built within the last year or so; many of the new silos being only six inches thick, which to an old-fashioned individual looks pretty slim to stand the strain of weight and weather. I think ours is 12 inches at bottom, tapering to 9 at top. The roof is an



Round Cement Silo on Farm of F. Heal, Perth Co., Ont.

octagon metal roof, fastened to the wall by means of bolts built in the cement. The door near the bottom is in order to get the ensilage out when within three or four feet of the bottom. There is no door on the barn side of silo, below the level of the bank-barn floor, as all our mixing is done on the barn floor; so the silage has to be thrown up, and as the bottom of the silo is about two feet below the surface of the ground, it is rather hard work getting it up. I think it is, of doubtful benefit, especially for a small stock, but for our stable, which holds 90 head, it pays to load on trucks at small door and draw into barn.

Perth Co., Ont.

FRED HEAL.

Phosphorus for Prairie Soil.

Fertilizer for prairie soils is an item calculated to make Eastern farmers sit up and take notice. Yet this is precisely what is reported by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, upon interviewing N. Rollins, of Balmora, Man., who, after convincing himself by analysis that his soil needed phosphorus, used some in 1908, in the form of superphosphate (or acid phosphate), which, as our readers should know, is the most soluble and most readily available of the four forms of chemical combination in which this element may be applied. The results being satisfactory, Mr. Rollins imported from Scotland a carload of superphosphate last winter, and applied it to the soil at seeding time, at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. The soil was a rather light, sandy loam, and not deep. The fertilizer was applied with a special spreader for artificial manure immediately before sowing, and harrowed in.

The crop on the manured (fertilized) land was stronger and greener from the start. During the spring, a dry spell stopped growth of other grain badly, but the crop on the manured land kept ahead right to harvest, the straw being longer and stronger than the crop on untreated soil, the heads filled to the tip, and the kernels were larger. There was a noticeable stiffness to the straw, and the crop stood up well, though it was remarkably heavy.

RESULTS FROM USE OF SUPERPHOSPHATE ON 90 ACRES OF WHEAT.

Area in Field. Acres.	Superphosphate per acre.		Yield per acre. Bus.
	Lbs.	Previous Crop.	
10	400	Summer-fallow	39
20	400	Timothy	31
60	400	Summer-fallow	30
65		Untreated Summer-fallow	24

In addition to increasing the yield, the manuring helped the grade, the wheat grown with phosphate grading One Northern all round, and the bulk of the crop from the untreated land going only Two Northern.

The cost of the fertilizer was \$4.00 per acre. The spreader with which it was applied cost £15 4s. in Scotland, and will manure twenty acres per day.

In 1908, Mr. Rollins' experience with the superphosphate was equally as satisfactory. That wheat crop averaged 32 bushels per acre where the superphosphate was used, and 22 bushels on land untreated. This year, on the same, oats went 50 bushels per acre; while oats on unmanured soil averaged from 40 to 45. The effects of the superphosphate are noticeable in the crop for years after application.

THE DAIRY.

A Clean-milk Campaign.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Anyone who lives on or has visited an ordinary farm, must know that the milk, as generally obtained, is not clean. The cows' udders are not washed, flies in countless myriads haunt the filthy stables, while from the ceilings drop chaff, straw and dust right into the milk pails. These conditions should not exist, and can be overcome, as has been demonstrated by the Hamilton (Ont.) Milk Commission, at the farm of C. E. Webb, of Barton Township, Wentworth Co.

The unusually high death rate among infants during the summer of 1908 caused the Medical Health Officer of Hamilton much anxiety, and led him to believe it could be greatly reduced by obtaining a supply of clean milk for the children.

Although we shall tell how the work is carried on, it is not the purpose of this article to discuss children's food, but to show that all milk could be kept approximately clean with a little care. For why should anyone be compelled to take as food something literally alive with germs?

The campaign against dirt begins at the stable door, and across the entrance to this almost ideal stable of Mr. Webb's hangs a curtain of slashed sacking, which brushes the flies off the cows as they go in. The stable is light, every window open and screened. The walls, stalls and mangers are whitewashed; the cement floor absolutely clean and odorless; the gutters sprinkled with absorbent.

But in the milking is the greatest reform. The milkers wear clean white suits. The cows' udders are washed with pure water. The milk pails are not the usual kind. They are fitted with lids of but a four-inch opening, from which rises a collar an inch high. Over this collar, and secured by a rubber band, a double thickness of cheese-cloth is placed, and the cows are milked directly through this cheese-cloth strainer into the pail. As soon as full, the pails are taken from the stable and emptied. The milk is at once bottled, then cooled to a temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit (and kept so until delivered), to prevent the develop-

ment of bacteria. The pails are fitted with clean cheese-cloth before they are sent for refilling.

All of the above precautions should everywhere be taken in milking. The following details are given to show how milk for children should be cared for and shipped.

The laboratory in question consists of two small frame buildings, one for washing and sterilizing utensils, the other for bottling the milk. In the first house the bottles are washed, and placed, mouth downward, in a live-steam sterilizer. They are then reversed, and the mouths covered with sterilized linen. In the second house, sugar, and a certain quantity of pure water, is put in the bottles to make the milk as nearly as possible the consistency of human milk. The bottles are corked at once, sealed with wax, placed in shipping trays (covered with cracked ice), and delivered so at the city depot.

Here the mothers get the bottled milk, receive instructions as to how the children should be cared for, and have their children weighed, to ascertain progress. The milk is fed directly from the shipping bottles, a sterile nipple replacing the cork.

Of course, on an ordinary farm, all the bottling, diluting and sweetening of milk would be eliminated; but the reforms in milking and stabling are everywhere feasible, because so simple and inexpensive.

"What are the results?" you ask. Of the two hundred and seventy-three children using this milk during the months of July, August and September, 1909, only thirteen died, and six of these had been reported moribund before using the clean milk.

The infant mortality in Hamilton (including stillborn children) in the summer months of 1908 and 1909 were as follows:

	Deaths Before Campaign.	Deaths During Campaign.
	1908.	1909.
July	30	29
August	64	49
September	55	37
	149	115

Could there be a more convincing argument?

In conclusion, we would ask, "If children thrive on this clean milk, do we not want it, too?" Some will say, "The separator takes out all impurities." We answer, "It does not, and even if it did, why should they ever get into our food?"

[Note.—While quite approving the painstaking precautions to insure a pure milk supply, we very much question the wisdom of having the double thickness of cheese-cloth over the mouth of the milk pails, as most of the really harmful dirt falling here would be dissolved and washed through into milk pail, thus contaminating the fluid probably quite as much as if not more than it would if dropped directly into the pail. It is true the cheese-cloth covering has been approved by various authorities, but we are still unconvinced.—Editor.]

Ayrshires in Scotland.

Two years ago I spent part of the summer amongst the Shorthorns of England, and learned something of their lore. This summer I passed almost a month in the South of Scotland, and sojourned in the land of the Ayrshires. The border line is as distinct between the breeds as between the people of the north and south countries. Some of the best Shorthorns of England are found in Cumberland, the most northern county, and the constituency of the Ayrshires has an outpost at Gretna, just over the boundary, where Sir John, a ten-year-old veteran, and one of the great breeding bulls of the breed, stands at the head of a useful, profitable herd. From there to Glasgow, through Annan, Dumfries, Castle Douglas, Kirkeudbright, Thornhill, Kilmarnock and Ayr, the Ayrshires have possession of the country. Toward the south, lying along the Solway, there is the district of Galloway, and many fine herds of the black-coated cattle are to be seen on the farms and large estates. There, too, is the home of the blue-gray steer, in which is the blending of Shorthorn and Galloway blood, and many of the choicest butcher cattle are fed off and sold from these pastures. But the Ayrshires have moved beyond their original home, in the county of that name, and now practically claim as their own territory the south and west of Scotland.

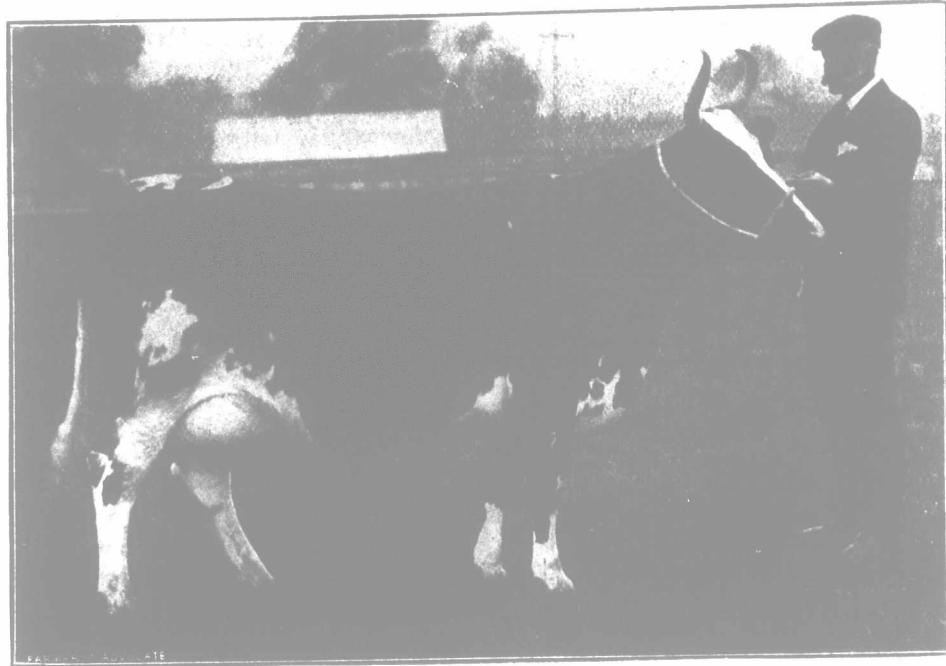
Dairying is the chief industry on the majority of the farms. There are big cheese factories in some parts, and a few creameries, but the great bulk of the cheese is made on the farm. At a few places where I visited the milk was sent away, some of it being delivered to factories, and some of it to Glasgow. The summer price for factory milk averaged about 5½ pence per gallon, and in winter time the large part of the milk is kept at home and made into cheese on the farm. A few co-operative factories have been started

within the last two or three years, but I did not learn how they had succeeded.

To me, the most interesting feature of the dairy business, other than that connected with cattle, lay in the manufacture of homemade cheese. There is scarcely a farm of any pretensions but has a complete cheesemaking equipment in connection with the dairy. Sometimes the men have quite a part to play in the work, but the women of the household have perhaps the largest share. Children learn the art from their parents from generation to generation, and the household have as much pride in their work and as much ambition to excel as snowmen in the fitting of their cattle. A number of times I had opportunity of making the rounds with a very well-known and highly-respected buyer for a large dairy firm in Glasgow. He had once been an instructor, and knew his business in all its details. Upon reaching a place we would follow the farmer up the steps into the loft above the dairy, where the cheese was stored. It stood in rows on long shelves, and had been numbered and dated as it had come in. A genial word was often

its kind in the world. The system which finally evolved is a modification of our Canadian system, changed to meet the requirements of conditions in Scotland, and at the present time the reputation of Scotch cheddar cheese is unexcelled. The quality and uniformity of the product is partly due to the pride and ambition of those who make it, but behind this is a system of education which makes it possible. The County Councils hold classes or short courses in the early part of the year, when farmers' sons and daughters may attend and receive instruction for a month or two as they may be able. I believe that now many attend these classes. Further, there are the cheese shows, notably one at Kilmarnock, held in October, which have done much to stimulate the energies of the people. Lastly, there is the Central School, of which I have spoken, and which is growing in usefulness and popularity. During this last summer the trustees have taken over a farm, and are extending their instruction to lines similar to those followed by our colleges of agriculture.

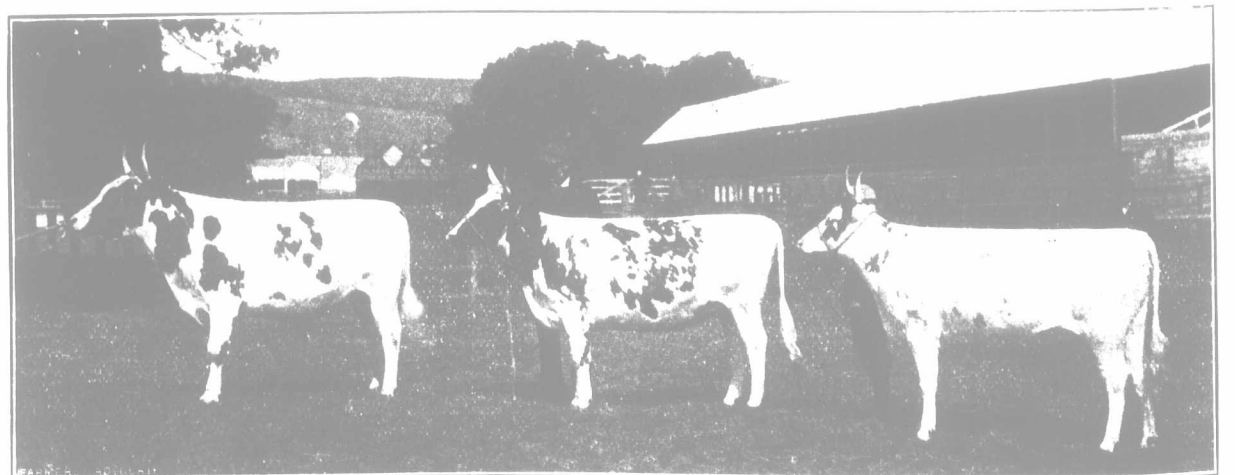
I have digressed from the subject of our discussion, but the digression has been to indicate the direction that dairying has taken in Scotland, and so to illustrate the relation that the breeding of Ayrshires has to the industry of the country. As in England, perhaps the majority of the herds are composed largely of unregistered cattle. To all intents and purposes they are pure-bred, but no pedigrees have been kept of them other than those that exist in the minds of their breeders. I learned an immense respect for these old-fashioned herds, and found that the dairies where they were kept had as high a reputation. One thing appealed to me, however, the fact that everywhere heifer calves were raised year by year to



An Ayrshire "Lady Coo."

take the place of the older animals as they passed out of the herd, and thus the standard was maintained. How many pounds of curd do you average per cow, was the question often raised. Usually the answers ranged from three to three and a half and three and three-quarters, and once we were told that for a time in June the average had been over four pounds per cow. A pound of curd is equivalent to about ten pounds of milk. It takes a good herd to reach this average, and I had reason to look to the heifer calves to seek the promise that it would be continued. When we in Canada rear and retain more of the youngsters for breeding purposes, we shall find the statistics-makers less ashamed when they come to compute for a Province the average yield of a cow in milk and fat.

Notwithstanding that there are so many non-registered cattle in the country, records of pedigrees have been kept for many years, and many pure-bred herds are to be found in every district. There appear to be two types amongst these pure-bred cattle—the one, rather an old-fashioned type, bred, it might be said, on old-fashioned farms, but essentially a milk-producing sort; and the other, where symmetry of form has been the ideal sought and the dictates of the show-ring have been followed. The general opinion admits, I think, that the show-ring has not exerted a really healthy influence upon the breeding of milking cattle. Capacity in this respect has, no doubt,



Ayrshires at the Fair.

been given a secondary place to form. A well-turned horn, pleasing symmetry of outline, and a neat, trim, "correct" udder have been features which have received consideration with judges above the ability to produce milk. This has been so true that an old Scotch herdsman gave me the caution to "beware of the records of exhibitions." It must not be thought, however, that good cattle have not been bred in herds where show-ring standards have been followed. It may be true that many of the best animals have been bred on farms whose names do not appear in the newspapers, but the type sought has indeed been such as we believe to be the one which gives largest promise of milk production. The trouble has been that high condition, tightness of udder and irregular breeding have not permitted the full development of the powers that were latent and inbred, and the tendency has been for the generation to deteriorate rather than to improve.

The trend of public opinion, however, is now working in the other direction. The subject of milk records is at present receiving much attention in Scotland. A system of testing has been in vogue for some few years, but the difficulty lay in the fact that the work did not receive the endorsement, or, at least, sympathy, of the Herd-book Association. Of late there has been a combination of interests, and Ayrshire breeders as a body have now committed themselves to the policy of cow-testing. Scotch people know that milk records do not make animals, but milk records are beginning to be held in such regard as should presently be very salutary in its effect. A few conservative breeders are still somewhat careful of their goodwill, but the movement is setting in in a safe direction, and commands the interest of men who should bring it to success.

A general idea of the care of the cattle I can scarce give in the space that remains. Pasture, of course, is depended upon almost entirely for feed in the summertime, except that much cake is fed, at the rate of from one to two pounds each, given in the stable at milking time. Oil cake, cotton cake and Bombay cake is used, and I believe that much of it is imported from Asia. It is mostly bought in slabs, just as it comes from the mill, and is broken for use as it is needed. Maize is not grown in Scotland, but mangels and swedes are, and in large amounts, and come into use for winter feed. Cows are usually bred to calve down in the spring, though there is quite a large trade in what are known as "back-end" or fall calvers. Calves are rarely housed through the summer as with us, but are given the run of a pasture at an early age. They get milk on the pasture for a time, but not much meal, that I could see. Most that we saw were in good growing condition, but never fat. The milking cows were generally lean, but with just enough flesh to give them a thrifty appearance. The dairy farmer adjusts the balance very nicely, and has rather a keen eye for the dollars and cents. Dairying has become a very stable business in the country, and the master on the farm is usually a pretty fair judge of what best suits his interests, and trifles and fads receive scant courtesy at his hands. The policy of breeding has, perhaps in some respects, been off somewhat at a tangent, but it is settling down now upon a more matter of fact, and, I think, more useful basis. If I may prophesy, Ayrshires are to have a large future before them both at home and elsewhere.

Macdonald College, Que. H. S. ARKELL.

Cows and Cash.

Is it not time that all dairy farmers in Canada came to think seriously of what might easily be accomplished by a little, a very little, extra effort? Very few would pass by the opportunity of picking up five or six 5-dollar bills, if the conditions were not difficult. There is a huge sum of money waiting for owners of dairy cows.

Not only is present cash value assured for the application of a little brain power, but a solid and permanent improvement of dairy conditions, a distinct raising of the whole status of dairy farming, a measurable gain in contentment and self-respect, a notable and enviable addition to our reputation among the nations of the world as high-class dairymen, would quickly result. Unfortunately, we have to go on record, even in these days of widespread and easily-available dairy knowledge, as owning lots of cows that produce only 2,800 or 2,500 pounds milk during their best six or seven months. Such cows are no credit to their owners, and such owners scarcely do credit to the dignified title of dairymen. As Canadians, we should zealously guard against such a condition of affairs being possible. It is easy to detect those poor cows by recording weights of milk, and it is injurious to any district to retain such wretched specimens—mongrels, not real dairy cows. The queen of the dairy, the select cow, will do infinitely better if handled right by men who put dairy intelligence into daily operation. To return to that pile of cash: If only half the cows in Ontario were made to yield just ten dollars more milk, it means an extra five millions of dollars within easy reach.

Ottawa.

POULTRY.

Maine Station Improved Trap Nest

Two years ago, issue Nov. 7th, 1907, "The Farmer's Advocate" published a sketch and description of a trap nest used by the Maine Experiment Station. One of the young men of the Station has succeeded in improving on the style then in use. The nest is a box-like structure, 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 16 inches deep, inside measurement. A division board, with a



Fig. 1.—Top View of Trap Nest, Closed.

circular opening 7½ inches in diameter, is placed across the box 12 inches from the rear end, and 15 inches from the front end. The rear section is the nest proper. Instead of having the partition between the two parts of the nest made with a circular hole, it is possible to have simply a straight board partition extending up six inches from the bottom, as shown in Fig. 1. The circular opening is, however, recommended. The front portion of the nest has no fixed bottom. Instead, there is a movable bottom or treadle, which is hinged at the back end (Fig. 1). To this

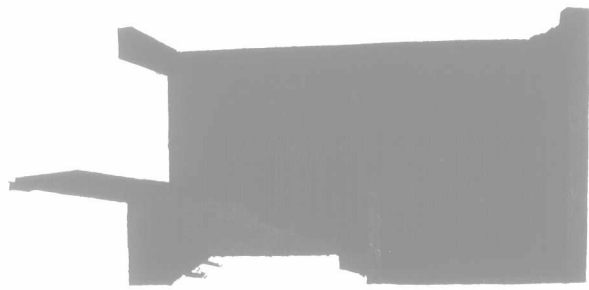


Fig. 2.—Trap Nest with One Side Removed, Nest Open.

treadle is hinged the door of the nest. The treadle is made of ½-inch pine, with hardwood cleats at each end to hold the screws which fasten the hinges. It is 12 inches wide, and 12½ inches long. Across its upper face, just behind the hinges holding the door is nailed a pine strip 4 inches wide, levelled on both sides, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. The door is not made solid, but is an open frame, on the inner side of which is fastened a square of galvanized screening. The frame of the door and the cross-piece on which it rests are made of hardwood, as giving better

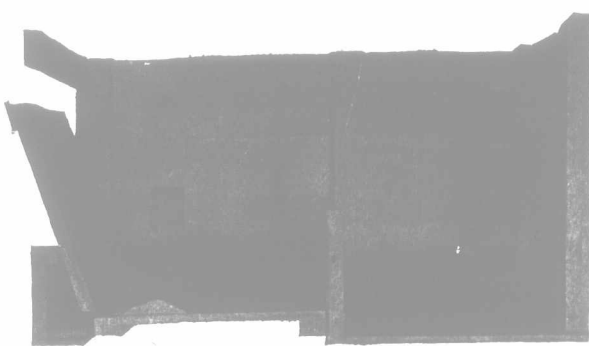


Fig. 3.—Trap Nest with One Side Removed, Nest Closed.

wear and smoother working than pine. The hinges used are narrow 3-inch galvanized butts, with brass pins, made to work very easily.

The points to be desired in a trap nest are:

1. It must be so constructed that it will be impossible for a hen to enter it without causing it to close and lock, whether the hen be a Bantam or a Leghorn.
2. The nest must be so constructed as to be

absolutely certain to lock after it has once been sprung, so that a second hen may not enter. To see seven hens and three eggs taken from the same trap nest at the same time, has been the experience with some styles of trap nests.

3. The nest must be so constructed that it will be impossible for a hen to lay in the front compartment (as they sometimes do) without causing the trap to operate.

4. To be ideal, a trap nest must be as simple as possible.

5. The nest should be durable, and not likely to get out of order.

The trap nest above described was devised to meet these requirements, and has been found to do so in a very satisfactory manner.

Government Crate-fattening in Saskatchewan.

During the past few years the Government of Saskatchewan have been doing a great deal for the farmer along dairy lines, by aiding companies in the erection of good buildings and finding suitable markets for the produce. In conjunction with this three fattening stations have been started for the purpose of getting farmers interested in poultry and educating them as to the proper methods of breeding, feeding and preparing birds for market. The Government runs these plants in much the same way as it does the creameries. Birds are taken in and an advance price is paid. When they have been fed for four to five weeks they are shipped to suitable markets and the farmer receives what is left after the expenses of fattening and shipping are deducted.

On October 22nd a meeting was held at Moosomin Fattening Station by the farmers of the district who were interested in that line of work, and W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, gave an address and practical demonstration, which proved very interesting and profitable. The meeting was well attended, and the growers seemed quite satisfied over the work the station had done in the past.

"The great reason," says Mr. Wilson, "for taking up this system of fattening chickens is to educate producers along the right lines of breeding, feeding and preparing birds for market, so as to command the highest price. Farmers, as a rule, do not like to go into a system by which they do not see their way clear for good profits, and thus by helping a year or two we may get the poultry business in a position where the farm poultry-raiser can carry it on himself.

Three years ago, when we began this work, we only handled about 500 birds. Several reasons may be given for the low number of that year. The hatch was small, the season late, and farmers wished to see how the experiment worked before they went in for raising poultry to any extent. The first year proved a success, the growers receiving 19¢ per pound. As a result of that, last year we handled about 2,000 birds, paying 17½¢. The price was lower last year, on account of a better supply of birds. This year we expect to handle nearly 4,000 birds.

The first year we received birds we did not make very much distinction, but took what we could get. Now the supply is larger, we sort our birds and make a difference of 3c. per pound between good birds and poor ones. As the birds are brought in they are sorted and an advance price of 10c. is paid for good feeders and 7c. for those of poorer quality. This is one of the greatest ways we have of educating the producer, for, as you all know, when a man's pocket is touched he begins to wake up.

Conformation is one of the points we lay most stress upon. We have beef types and dairy types in poultry as well as in cattle. The beef type is what we want. The low-set chicken with short legs and well-covered breastbone takes less time to fit it for market. Birds of this type present a better appearance on the market than the high breastboned, long-legged chicken. As the supply becomes larger we will sort the birds we sell as well as the ones we receive. In this way the farmer who brings in poor birds will receive a low final price, as well as a low advance price. The first lot of chickens we fed cost 5½¢ per pound for fattening, while last year the cost was lowered ½¢, in spite of the advanced price of feed. This shows that sorting brings in a better class of birds, which lowers the cost of fattening.

Our markets are established wholly upon the reputation of our birds. A sample crate is sent to the firm, and the birds sold according to the sample. There yet remains to be sent away the first crate to bring poor returns. Every firm speaks well of our quality. One firm in Vancouver, on receiving a sample crate, wired for 1,200 birds, and made a voluntary offer of 20c. per pound. Price is a secondary consideration to a great bulk of our trade, providing quality is present, and any one who has eaten a crate-fattened bird knows how superior it is to any other.

Our feed consists of one part finely-ground oats, with the coarse hulls removed, to twelve parts of buttermilk, or mixed so as to give a thin

paste that will find its own level in the trough. This is fed three times a day at first, being careful not to feed too much at a time. The birds should always be hungry. A feed such as this consists of about 97% flesh-forming substance. Thus we find by keeping birds in crates and feeding them this ration, about 25% more flesh is formed than in the ordinary way. The flesh is of a good quality, and makes a good appearance when put on the market.

All birds are packed in boxes. The boxes are lined with paper, and twelve birds packed in a box. A neat, clean package, which makes a pleasing appearance to the eye, has a great effect on the price the consumer will pay. This will apply to nearly all other farm produce as well.

Q.—Do you draw your birds?

A.—No; we find they keep better when not drawn, and if starved before killing the waste amounts to very little.

Q.—Do you get many birds with crooked breast-bones?

A.—No; none to speak of.

Q.—What is the cause of crooked breastbone?

A.—It is caused by birds roosting too young, or on account of injury while young.

Q.—Do you think the supply will ever get above the demand?

A.—Not for some time. Saskatchewan has taken all our birds up to this year.

After the address, Mr. Wilson gave a practical demonstration on killing, plucking and packing chickens, which proved profitable and interesting to those present. J. MAC.

APIARY.

Time the Bees Were In.

It is a mistake to leave bees standing outside in single-walled hives late in the fall, after good drying weather is past. The rain and wet snow of late fall soak the hives, making even the insides wet and uncomfortable for the bees, and the cold winds blowing in the unprotected entrance make it extremely hard for the insects to maintain a living temperature, and impossible for them to enjoy the comfort which is so essential to their well-being at this time of the year. Two weeks or ten days of this sort of treatment will exhaust the vitality of the bees more than a month or six weeks of the conditions that prevail in a good dry cellar or in a double-walled, chaff-packed hive outside. It is a common thing, when travelling through the country at this time of year, to see beehives in a farmer's yard, standing just as they were when the honey boxes were taken off the tops of them, and awaiting the time when their owner has all his other live stock snugly housed for the winter, before they receive their share of his attention. This time may not come until perhaps the first of December, or maybe the 15th; but the bees have to wait all the same, no matter if each day is taking a week off the spring end of their lives, and a consequent reduction in their next season's usefulness.

Then, when the farmer, or other careless bee-keeper, finds his bees "petering out," in the spring, and the colonies dwindling away to mere handfuls, or perhaps dying out altogether, at a time when they should be increasing rapidly in numbers, he wonders what is the matter with them, and most likely lays the blame to nearly everything but himself, in which he is not so very much unlike other folks in other occupations.

As soon as the weather becomes so cold in the fall that the bees cannot fly frequently, they should be placed in their winter quarters. This is usually about the first to the 15th of November in this latitude. There is nothing to be gained by leaving them out through two or three weeks of bad weather on the off-chance that there may come another fine day, for the good effects of the said fine day, provided it does come, are more than offset by the strain on the vitality of the bees, caused by the cold and dampness of the bad weather, and by the deteriorating effect which these adverse conditions have on the honey which is to form their food supply for the winter. Bees which are to be wintered outside, and are packed snug and dry long before this time, are, of course, all right, and can enjoy any flying day that may happen along at any time. But the unprotected hives are better indoors as soon as the bad weather commences.

Therefore, if you are letting your bees stay out and shiver while you put the finishing touches on an already fairly snug horse or cow stable, hog or sheep pen, or poultry house, stop right where you are, right about face, and begin at the other end of the programme. Tote the bees into the cellar or pack them on their summer stands, according to the method of wintering you practice. It will take only a short time—a very short time, if you go at it right—and it will pay you well in the added vitality the bees will have to draw upon next spring, when every day the bee lives beyond what he would have lived if he had had a hard "racket" this fall, will mean added strength to the colony and added weight to the honey supers when the clover blooms again. E. G. H.

Victoria Co., Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Tussock Moth.

[The following article is a hitherto unpublished manuscript, prepared for publication last winter by the late John S. Pearce, Parks Superintendent, London, Ont. Delay in securing the illustration led to the article being held over for a year.—Editor.]

The Tussock moth is gradually working its way into Ontario, and it might not be out of place to call the attention of your readers to this pest. It is pretty bad both in Montreal and Toronto, and has some foothold in London. The citizens have been appealed to to destroy the nests or egg-masses, which consist of a white, frothy-looking mass, about the size of an American nickel or a ten-cent piece. They are attached to the bark on the trunks of the trees, and, if numerous, up



Tussock Moth Egg Masses.

among the lower limbs and in the crotch. They are very easily discerned—can be seen across the street. You will find the male cocoons as well, but these are harmless; only the white egg-masses need be destroyed. Everyone should keep a sharp lookout for these, for one doesn't know how soon they may be in his midst. These nests are so easily seen and destroyed that there is no excuse for allowing them to gain any headway. Every town, every village, and every township council should see that someone who knows his business keeps a sharp lookout for these pests. The State of Massachusetts has spent hundreds of thousands in fighting this pest and the Gypsy moth. New Hampshire slept while the pest gained a wide foothold, but Maine, with strict vigilance, has succeeded in limiting the area to the border territory first invaded. They are so easily seen that one can scarcely pass them without noticing them. Keep a sharp lookout, and destroy the egg-masses.

The Bitter Pit of Apples in Australia.

IS IT THE SAME AS OUR BALDWIN FRUIT SPOT?

For some years Baldwins in certain districts in Canada and the United States have been affected with a disease called the "Fruit Spot," distinguished by sunken brown areas, sometimes scattered through the flesh, and by their bitter taste.

In September of the present year, Mr. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, sent me specimens of Blenheim, Orange and Gravenstein from Nova Scotia, which showed similar bitter sunken spots to those of the Baldwin. So far as I could discover, there was no trace of a fungus present, and I am of the opinion that the spotting is due to physiological causes, perhaps indicating, as some horticulturists believe, a lack of adaptation of the variety to the soil or locality, especially the inability of the plant to supply water to the tissues as fast as needed.

Whether the Bitter Pit of Australian apples is identically of the same nature, I am unable to say, but the descriptions of the Bitter Pit given by Professor Farmer, of England, and by Professors Cobb and McAlpine, of Australia, who have studied the disease carefully, tally very closely with the Fruit Spot of the Baldwin. Moreover, the opinion is expressed that the Bitter Pit is due to some obscure physiological cause, rather than to a fungus or a bacterium. Prof. Farmer says that the condition, whatever it may be, tends to affect the formation of the starch; or, more probably, the action of the starch-dissolving ferment is locally inhibited, as the cells of the affected areas are always full of starch.

Bitter-pit spots are not confined to any special region of the apple. They develop within the flesh and extend outward. Sometimes no trace of the disease was observed until the apple was cut open. Diseased fruits have poor flavor, and do not keep well.

Professor Cobb, of Australia, believes the disease is not contagious, but that a tree once dis-

eased will continue to bear diseased fruit. He advises the removal of such affected trees, and knows of no remedy beyond the removal of affected trees, and the planting of varieties not liable to the disease.

Professor McAlpine, also of Australia, says that perfectly sound fruit will suffer nothing by shipment, but suspected varieties should not be packed for some time after picking, so that any showing symptoms of the Bitter Pit may be discarded.

Bitter Pit is prevalent also in Tasmania and South Africa.

Since the Fruit Spot of the Baldwin and other Canadian varieties is very similar in nature to—if not identical with—the Bitter Pit of Australian apples, it is the duty of the Government authorities to make a careful study of the Fruit Spot, for the purpose of determining the exact nature of the disease, how it is induced, whether it is a dangerous disease, and one likely to injure our apple trade in Great Britain, and if it is due to a lack of adaptation of certain varieties to certain soils or localities. W. LOCHHEAD.

Macdonald College, Que.

The Culture of the Pear.

The pear is one of the very desirable fruits, and one that is not produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for it. It is somewhat more difficult to grow than the apple, and suffers under neglect, hence is not found on many farms. It is only necessary to know the right conditions, and to follow right methods, that this most excellent fruit, now mainly a luxury, may be grown with profit over a much wider area.

In a bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, written by George T. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., on the culture of the pear, the following are some of the points brought out:

The ideal soil is a clay loam. For the proper development of fine specimens of fruit, growth should not be checked by drouth during any period, as will happen almost any year if planted in a dry, porous soil. While the soil needs to be well supplied with plant food, it should not contain too much nitrogen, as an over-luxuriant growth of wood is subject to blight. If bearing trees are, in addition to producing a full crop, making an annual growth of six to ten inches, they are in the best possible condition.

While, on porous, dry soils, pear orchards will not live long nor thrive well, yet, where the soil is too retentive of water, it, also, is unfavorable, and should be thoroughly drained.

As is the case with other fruit trees, the ground the years previous to planting should be in a cultivated crop. Trees two years of age cost less than those larger, and, having less comparative loss of root in being dug up, will come into bearing as soon, and sometimes sooner.

For orchard planting of standard varieties, 25 feet space should be allowed in each direction.

In the selection of the varieties to plant, it is well, if there are any pears grown in the neighborhood, to observe what kinds succeed the best and live the longest, and to plant those varieties.

The Bartlett is the best pear, most universally grown, and in greatest demand. The Seckel, though small, represents the highest excellence in quality. Clapp's Favorite may be planted to a limited extent as a summer pear. It is fine-looking, large, and of good quality, but it decays at the core if not picked early. Among other varieties of merit, the Flemish Beauty, Sheldon (both of excellent quality) and the Kieffer are mentioned. The Kieffer is a very profitable pear for commercial growers, ranking in popularity next to the Bartlett; but though a great bearer, and useful for canning, it is absolutely worthless as a dessert pear.

For those who would plant pear trees in small gardens, the dwarf varieties are most suitable. They require, more than the standards, constant cultivation and heavy pruning. They should be planted 16 feet apart in both directions. There are only a limited number of varieties that succeed as dwarfs. The Angouleme is the best; others that are recommended are the Anjou, the Seckel, the Louise Bon de Jersey, and the Josephine.

While cultivation is absolutely necessary in the growing of dwarf pears, it is also strongly advised for standards as well. Soil-bound trees will make little growth, and the fruit will be small, and of inferior quality. As in apple culture, cultivation should be continued until mid-July, and then cover crops sown. Clover should be used sparingly for cover crop, as it tends to increase to an extent injurious for pears the nitrogen content in the soil.

But little pruning is required for standard trees after their form is well established. The trees should be cut out occasionally to keep them from growing 50 or 60 feet high, as they otherwise would.

For pear blight, the most serious disease of the pear, which has swept down whole orchards, there is only one remedy, persistent cutting out of all affected wood several inches below the discolored parts.

Potato-growing in Maine.

What kind of crop is more generally grown in Canada than the potato? In the Maritime Provinces, even farmers have to depend on the West for flour and other wheat products. Peaches are not grown in Canada, except in a few favored sections, and the great West, while exporting wheat by the million bushels, cannot grow corn, and has to get its fruit supply from outside. But the potato flourishes and is grown everywhere. It may safely be assumed, then, that any information regarding specially successful culture of this favorite tuber will be welcomed everywhere.

Some remarkable figures, giving average yields of potatoes in the different Northern States, are given in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 365, lately received. The State of Maine, rocky, hilly and barren, as it is supposed to be, and, on the whole, is, leads all others far and away as to yield per acre, and is surpassed by New York State only in number of bushels produced. In 1908, the average yield per acre of potatoes in Maine was 225 bushels, while the largest average yield in any of the other nine potato-growing States was but 82 bushels. That, however, was an exceptional season. But the ten-year average credits Maine with 177 bushels per acre, while the other nine States show yields running from but 81 to 91 bushels, respectively. The one county in the State of Maine which leads all others in potato-growing, and, indeed, is the greatest potato-producing county in the United States, is Aroostook, in the extreme northern portion of the State, bordering on New Brunswick. Probably eighteen out of the twenty million bushels of the 1908 crop of Maine were grown there. From careful observation of the growing of the potato crop in Aroostook County, it is computed that the yield there averages 275 bushels per acre.

The climate of this county is cold, with a short growing season and a heavy rainfall, the drier seasons being the most favorable for the potato-growers. The soil is, in general, a friable loam, containing a good many loose, small stones, and is naturally well drained.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The rotation is a simple one. Potatoes are grown on any piece of land only one year, and are followed by one crop of oats or spring wheat, seeded with clover and timothy for hay. This crop is cut for hay one year by many of the best farmers, and plowed in the fall for a new potato crop. The furrow is usually turned to a depth of seven or eight inches, and in the spring the surface is thoroughly worked over, four times in all, with a disk harrow, followed by a spring-tooth cultivator.

PLANTING.

Planting is done from the 15th of May to the 1st of June, using about 13 or 14 bushels of seed per acre. The seed is cut by hand into pieces containing two eyes, and of such a size as to feed readily through a planter, and is dropped by the planter in rows about 33 inches apart, and from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. There are two types of planter in use, one operated by one man, the other requiring two, but giving a more even stand; both are two-horse machines. The seed is dropped very little, if any, below the surface of the ground, and is covered by a couple of disks at the rear, which throw over it a ridge about four inches high. The planter at the same time distributes the fertilizer, from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre usually being applied. The fertilizer commonly used contains about three per cent. of nitrogen, seven or eight per cent. of phosphoric acid, and nine or ten per cent. of potash.

CULTIVATION.

The first cultivation is done just as the plants are appearing above ground, and a little earth is thrown over them, thus smothering weeds. No hand-hoeing is given, dependence for weed destruction being placed upon hilling, which takes place alternately with cultivation, until some time in July, when the vines almost cover the ground. About six or seven workings are usually given. On account of the heavy rainfall, hill cultivation gives best results. As one farmer may have 50 or 75 acres of potatoes, two-horse, double-drill, riding implements are used.

SPRAYING.

Much importance is attached to thorough spraying, which is done with a sprayer cart covering several rows at once, with pump driven by power applied from wheels. Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of blight, with Paris Green or other arsenical preparation added for the bugs, is the material used, and three to five sprayings are given during the season.

DIGGING.

The crop is dug entirely by machine, one of the large elevator diggers being found necessary. This work requires from two to four horses, about 3 acres being a day's work. About seven to nine pickers are required to keep up with it. This is about the only hand labor required, the crop being entirely worked by machine from the time the seed has been made ready for the planter until the

potatoes are turned out of the ground and lie ready for picking up.

On these large potato-growing farms very little stock is generally kept. The short rotation, with clover as a leading crop, and the use of artificial fertilizers has, so far, been sufficient to maintain the soil in good condition for the growing of their special crop. Some observers are of the opinion, however, that unless stock in good numbers is kept, the time will eventually come when it will be impossible to grow good crops of clover, and then the prospects of profits from potato-growing would be seriously injured.

The success of the Aroostook County farmers is not due, except in part, to any superiority of soil or climate. Like methods employed in other districts and States has been followed by similar results. Careful and thorough cultivation is the keynote of success.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

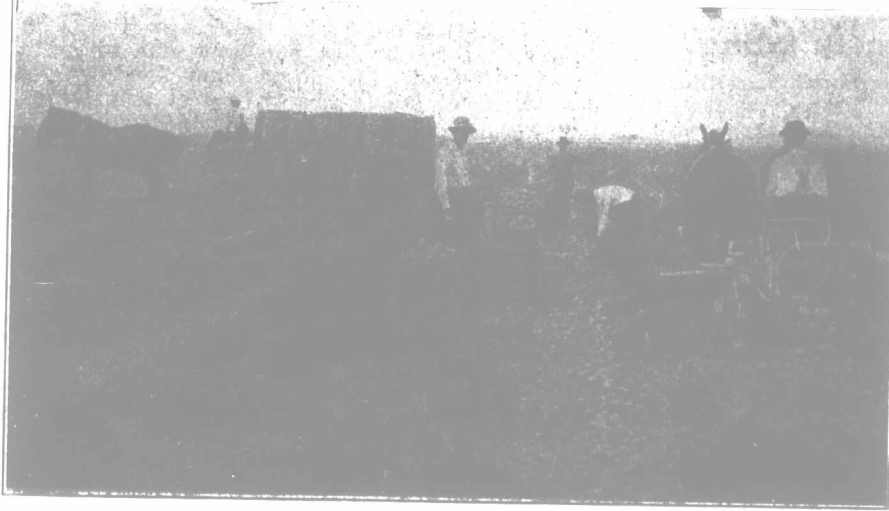
Our Australian Budget.

FARMERS AWAKENING.

The man on the land in Australia has long suffered because he was not a political entity. He has awakened. A few years ago, an organization called the Farmers and Settlers' Association was

central skimming stations. The cost of running an average creamery plant amounted to about £350 per annum, and, as most butter factories operated a number of these, the sum aggregated ran into a pretty large expenditure. Some of the New Zealand factories had as many as forty of these plants. All this expense is now being saved by the installation of hand separators in the dairies of the farmers, who are also saved the cost of carting the whole milk daily, instead of the cream to the factory every second day. A drawback to home separation is that the quality of cream from careless farmers is not always up to standard. In Queensland, cream-grading is compulsory, so that the man who delivers a low-grade article is now paid accordingly. Some of the other States are advocating this plan, as well as the compulsory grading of butter for export by State officials, as is also the case in Queensland. There is a strong party, however, against State control, because it is generally recognized that the butter so handled cannot be got to the English markets with faked brands, thus playing into the hands of the blending factories. It is quite likely that before long the Federal Government will undertake full control of the exported butter, and if they do so, the grading by experts will be made compulsory, instead of being optional, as at the present time. The dairying industry is now one of the most profitable of the land industries

in Australasia, with good prospects if the producers are compelled to turn out nothing but a super-fine article. Milking machines are being installed on many farms, and it only seems to be a matter of a comparatively short time when all farms milking 100 head will be so equipped. A Melbourne dairy claims to have put up a world's record for purity. The American standard for factories turning out milk for special customers varies somewhat with the different commissions. Of the twenty commissions reporting standard, thirteen place it at 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, one at 20,000, and three at 30,000. The requirements of the Medical Society of New



Digging Potatoes Near Caribou, Maine.

Showing elevator digger and the low-down wagon used.

founded, and now there are branches in nearly every district. The annual gathering is an affair of importance, attended by 300 delegates. Ministers and members of Parliament who attended the last conference seemed to gather consternation, if not added respect, for the magnitude of the organized force, with its thousands of members. The delegates do not mince matters. There is a refreshing whole-hog flavor running through their speeches and concreted in the resolutions which is inspiring. Hitherto, the State Governments have been accustomed to pigeon-hole their requests, but there is a sign in the heavens that if deeds, instead of platitudes, are not forthcoming, there will be trouble at the next general election. It generally happens in Australia that when a party has enjoyed the loaves and oysters of office for a few years, a spirit of unrest ferments, and if there is any chance of revolutionizing this settled condition of things, a great number of the general public join heartily in upsetting the team. So the farmers are now on top, holding as they do the balance of power, if they like to assert it.

SCIENTIFIC DAIRYING.

The hand separator is now generally in vogue in Australia and New Zealand dairy districts, as against the more costly method of maintaining

York for certified milk are fixed at a maximum of 30,000 germs of all kinds per cubic centimeter. This Melbourne factory has varied from absolutely sterile up to 200, and occasionally up to 2,000, bacteria per cubic centimeter. It is claimed that this success is largely due to the use of milking machines. [Note.—This is different from the results of Canadian and American experience.—Editor.]

There is not likely to be any great rush of stock exhibits to the Argentine International Exhibition next year from Australia, unless the authorities moderate the quarantine regulations. The harshness of these conditions may be justified where cattle and horses are from countries where such diseases as rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, and glanders in horses, exist, but these disorders are unknown in Australia. The mallein test in the Argentine is considered to be very severe, and owners are aware that stock do not always survive it. The Argentine quarantine laws, too, prevent importers who may lose any stock during the test recovering compensation. There is an opinion in Australia that the Argentine is a good field for the disposal of first-class stock, if the coast were clear, a big trade would spring up, especially in Merino stud sheep. Owners here do not object to reasonable



Potato Planter at Work.

precautions, but they object to run such risks of losing their animals as are necessary. The mallein test should be relaxed, because not any of the three diseases already named exist in Australia. The Exhibition would be an excellent chance to open up a trade of this sort between the two countries. It rests with the Argentine to open the door.
J. S. DUNNET.
Sydney Mail, Sydney, Australia.

A Seasonable Suggestion.

If every subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" would send a new subscription along with his own renewal, our circulation would be doubled, and the paper would then be greatly enlarged and improved. If every subscriber sent two new names, accompanied by the regular subscription price of \$1.50 each, our lists would be trebled, and a correspondingly greater improvement made. True, there are some localities where nearly all farmers already take the paper, but there are many other sections where a few new names can be easily secured by a little patience and persuasive reasoning canvass. Get after these now, before they have subscribed for other papers. For clubs of three, including your own renewal and two new subscriptions, we will accept \$3.00, which means that you get your own renewal free. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names. This is a great offer. Take advantage of it.

New Winter Fair Building.

As will be seen by the accompanying illustration, the new building at Guelph for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is of imposing appearance, with its massive walls and towers. It occupies a part of what was formerly the old open market square, immediately adjoining the old building, and a few feet to the east of the City Hall.

The building is 260 feet in length by 113 feet in width, and is two stories in height, except for a space 170 x 43 feet, next to the old building, which will be used as the judging-ring for horses and beef cattle, and which will be without a second floor, so that the immense skylights will be effective in lighting the ground-floor of the central parts of both new and old buildings. The walls are of cut limestone, placed upon a solid foundation of concrete. It will be noted that special attention has been paid to lighting the building from the sides and ends, as well as from above.

In the north-east corner, on the ground floor, a room 61 x 54 feet has been partitioned off for the dairy cattle. The equipment of the dairy stable should be studied by all who are interested in stable construction. There are concrete floors, mangers and gutters, iron-pipe partitions between the cows, and patent stanchions, litter and feed carriers, and an approved system of ventilation. The balance of the ground floor, except the space occupied by the judging-ring, is given over to stabling for horses. There are three rows of 36 stalls each, and in the old building, where the dairy stable formerly was, there are 40 stalls.

Surrounding the judging-ring will be a promenade 7 feet in width, and extending from the second floor, will be seating for about one thousand people. On the second floor of the new building,

the poultry department will have 12,000 square feet of space.

Large and numerous openings have been provided between the new and old buildings, so that they practically become one building.

Ontario Entomological Meeting.

The forty-sixth meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held on Thursday and Friday, November 4th and 5th. Seldom, if ever before, has there been such a large attendance.

A. Gibson described the measures taken to destroy Brown-tail moth nests that had been imported. Early last winter it was discovered that nests containing living caterpillars of this very destructive insect had been imported on nursery stock from France. Immediately on receipt of this information, Mr. Gibson and an assistant were appointed to visit every nursery in Ontario and Quebec, and personally inspect every imported tree and case to make sure that no caterpillars were left alive. One hundred and ninety-six nests were discovered and destroyed. The work was most thoroughly done, and, in consequence, this Province has been saved from the very costly task of fighting this pest, once it had got established.

L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave an account of his finding a small black beetle attacking and killing the twigs of the white pine. This insect is quite new to Eastern North America, its work not having been observed before. He has been in communication with the chief authority on Forest Insects in the United States, but so far has not been able to get the insect identified. In many parts the pines are not attacked, and where the insect is present it has not yet done sufficient damage to cause any serious alarm. Whether it is destined to cause much destruction, can only be told by waiting for a few years more. Meantime, as much attention as possible will be given to studying its life-history and habits.

Another much more destructive forest insect, known as the Spruce Bud-worm, has attacked, during the season, the balsam and spruce trees over hundreds of square miles of territory, from Georgian Bay east, past Ottawa, and away down into Quebec. Mr. Gibson, who has investigated the pest, reports that it fed on the topmost needles of the above species of trees, and made them appear as though a great fire had swept over them and scorched all the tops for about four feet down. Mr. Gibson thought that parasites and birds would next year control the pest.

A very common kind of injury to apples in Prince Edward County, causing small, circular, brown, dead areas, and making the fruit unfit for market, was exhibited by Mr. Caesar, and said by him to be caused by the newly-emerged plum curculio beetles. This sort of injury is done in the fall of the year, from about the last week in August to the first in October. It is much more common in Eastern Ontario than in the Western part. Well-cultivated and sprayed orchards are seldom troubled.

Two serious pests were reported from new districts during the year, the San Jose scale having been found in Prince Edward Co., and the Railroad Worm at Cobourg. The Provincial authorities have been informed of the spread of the San

Jose scale to this county, and inspectors are about to visit the attacked orchard and neighboring district, and take every possible means to stamp it out before it gets any chance to spread. As it seems confined to very young trees, success will likely attend their efforts.

Mr. Caesar had some good news for the fruit-growers of the Niagara District, who have been in great dread of losing numerous peach and cherry trees through the attacks of the Shot-hole Borer or Fruit Bark Beetle. He reports that great numbers of parasites are attacking it, and seem already to be so numerous as to have greatly lessened the injury it is doing. He hopes to see it entirely controlled by these tiny parasites in another year.

The pear and cherry slug has been very abundant during the year, and has stripped many of these trees of their leaves. This insect, however, can easily be controlled by spraying the leaves with arsenate of lead (2 pounds to 40 gallons of water). Apply as soon as the slugs are seen to be present.

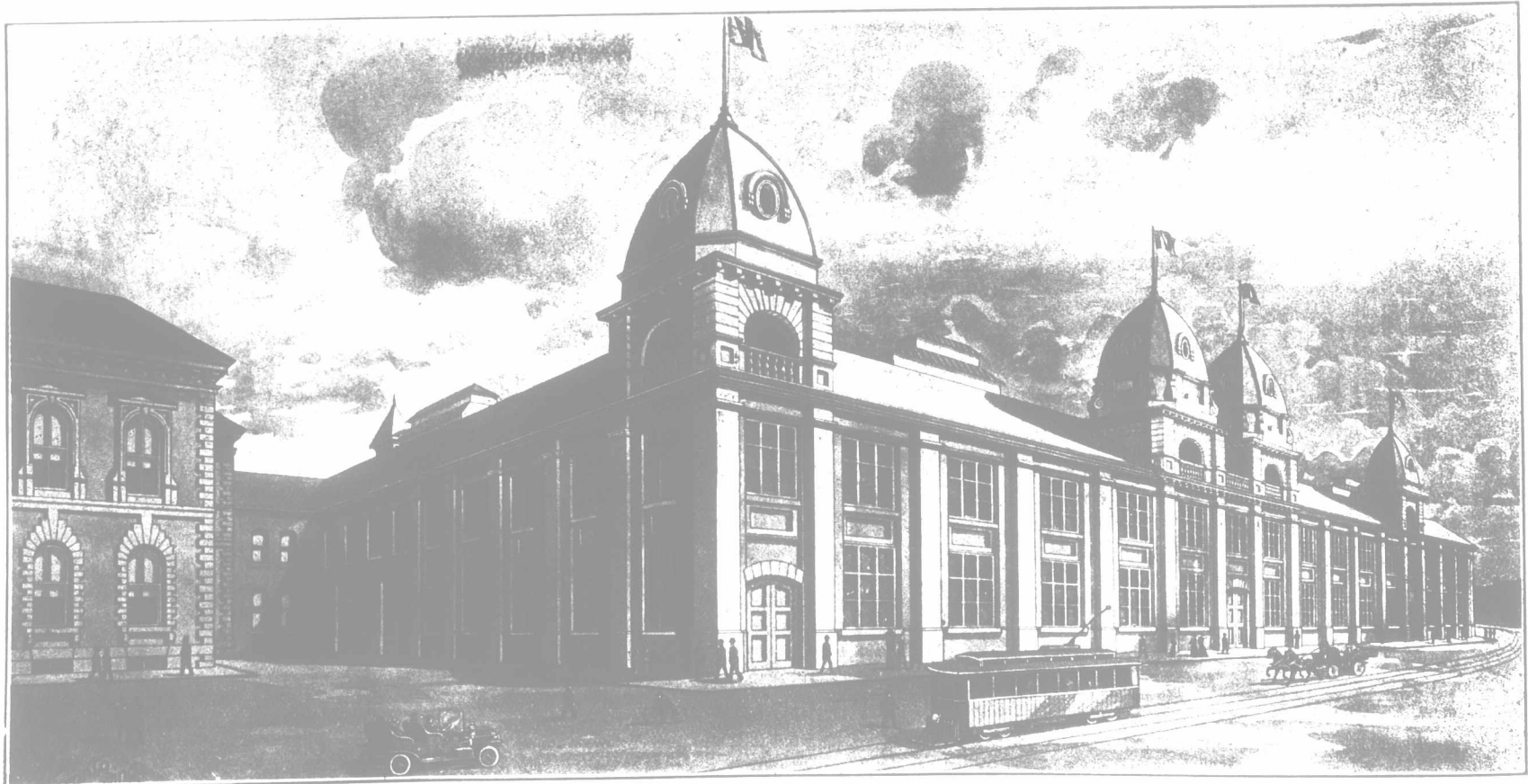
One of the most interesting of the papers on destructive insects was given by Mr. Tohill, a student of Guelph College who spent his holidays assisting in the fight against the Brown-tail and Gypsy moths in Massachusetts. Great efforts are being made there to get the upper hand of these very injurious insects, which, if left uncontrolled, would soon strip the foliage from every orchard and forest tree, and leave the district a barren wilderness. To aid in the fight, hundreds of thousands of parasitic insects are being brought from other parts of the world where they are known to control these moths. Great hopes are entertained of getting these parasites so well established that they will master the pests, and so relieve this and other States of the heavy cost of having to fight the caterpillars by artificial means.

The officers of the Society for the coming year are: President, T. D. Jarvis, Guelph; Vice-President, Dr. Walker, Toronto; Sec.-Treasurer, J. E. Howitt, Guelph; Curator, L. Caesar, Guelph; Librarian, Dr. C. J. S. Bothune, Guelph; Directors—Messrs. Nash, Williams, Grant, Hamilton, Morris, and Treherne. Delegate to the Royal Society—Dr. Fyles, Hull, P. Q.

Ontario Institute Meetings.

A portion of the regular series of Ontario Farmers' Institute meetings arranged for under the auspices of local organizations and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, are announced. In Division 9, which includes the Counties of Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Northumberland, meetings begin Nov. 27th. In the other Divisions arranged for, 7, 8, 10, and 11, which include a territory on the average of two counties in width, bordering on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, the western limit being the Counties of Peel and Dufferin, meetings begin November 29th or December 1st.

Crops in this part have been fine, writes a correspondent from Mono Township, Dufferin Co., Ont. Oats were especially good, running seven and eight sheaves to the bushel of good heavy grain. Potatoes, he adds, were also a bumper crop, running about 150 bags to the acre.



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MARKETS

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 8th, receipts numbered 70 cars, comprising 1,395 cattle, 79 hogs, 702 sheep, 13 calves, and 200 horses. Trade good, best butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.90; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.10; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.; feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, \$40 to \$65. Sheep, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.35 to \$5.65. Hogs, \$7.75, fed and watered, and \$7.50 to \$7.60, f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the Union and City yards last week were:

	Union.	City.	Total.
Cars	149	331	480
Cattle	2,273	4,959	7,232
Hogs	1,708	4,592	6,300
Sheep	2,506	7,439	9,945
Calves	111	311	422
Horses	140	140	280

The quality of fat cattle at the Union yards was better; that is, there were about a dozen loads of the best exporters seen here in months, as well as several loads of choice butcher cattle. But the remainder, at these yards, were common and medium. At the City yards, as usual, there was a large run of inferior-quality cattle, with few good or choice lots amongst them. Trade was good, especially for the best cattle in each class. Prices for exporters were 25c. to 40c. per cwt. higher for good to choice exporters. Butchers' and medium exporters remained about steady.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for Swifts, 250 export steers of good to choice quality, for the London market, at \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt., and one extra-quality load, at \$6.50; also 108 medium export steers, for the Liverpool market, at \$4.90 to \$5.25. Shambert & Co. bought three carloads of steers at \$6 per cwt., and three carloads of heifers at \$5.35 per cwt. Export bulls sold from \$3.75 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.15 to \$5.25, and some of export weights at \$5.35; loads of good, \$4.85 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.70; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25. The bulk of the cattle bought for butchers' purposes are common, and cost between \$3.50 and \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There is a good demand for feeders with weight, and good quality. Best steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs. each, sold at \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 850 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade for good to choice milkers and forward springers was again as strong as ever, with prices ranging from \$40 to \$75 each. Common cows and late springers are not wanted,

and sell at low prices, ranging from \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light and prices firm, from \$3 to \$7 per cwt. More good veal calves would have found ready sale.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large, with prices for lambs easier. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, at \$5.25 to \$5.75, the latter price being paid for choice ewes and wethers.

Hogs.—Moderate receipts sold at unchanged quotations. Selects, fed and watered, \$7.75 to \$7.80, and \$7.60 to \$7.65, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange last week was very quiet. About 100 horses were offered, and at the auction sales on Monday and Tuesday, about 60 were sold. Mr. Smith reported prices as follows: Drafters, \$180 to \$220; general-purpose, \$140 to \$175; expressers, \$150 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$160, serviceably sound, \$30 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 mixed, \$1.02 to \$1.03, at outside points. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 northern, \$1.01½, on track at lake ports. Rye—73c. to 74c. Peas—86c. to 87c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55c. Barley—No. 2, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3X, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3, 51c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c. to 70c., track, Toronto. Oats—Ontario oats, 37c. to 37½c., at outside points. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, for export, \$4.10 to \$4.15, at outside points, in buyers' sacks; Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, No. 1 timothy, \$14.50 to \$15; \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 2, for car lots, on track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts of prime-quality fresh butter light. Prices firm, but unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 19c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh-laid, in case lots, fresh from the country, 28c. to 30c.; storage eggs, of which there is a large supply this year, are steady, at 26c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Market firm, on account of better demand from the British markets. Large, 12½c. to 13c., and 13½c. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 10½c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.

Poultry.—Live poultry, wholesale, turkeys, 14c. to 15c.; geese, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; fowl, 7c. to 9c.

Beans.—Market easy; supplies large. Primes, \$1.70 to \$1.80; hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Potatoes.—Receipts liberal. Prices easy, at 50c. to 53c. per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto.

SEED MARKET.

Market steady; prices unchanged. Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$6.75; alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; red clover (containing buckhorn), \$5 to \$6; timothy, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

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, 12½c. 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, 75c. to \$1. Wool, prices on request.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.

Veals—\$6 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$8.35 to \$8.40; Yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.35; pigs, \$8.05 to \$8.10; roughs, \$7.35 to \$7.50; steers, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$8.10 to \$8.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.40; Canada lambs, \$7.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—During the last week of October, shipments from the port of Montreal amounted to 2,578 cattle, those of the previous week being 2,872 head. During October, the shipments from port amounted to 13,331 cattle; 1,104 sheep, and 1 horse; shipments from the first of the sailings being 83,819 cattle, 1,616 sheep, and 144 horses; compared with 84,756 cattle, 8,518 sheep, and 100 horses, for the corresponding period of 1908.

Although the offerings of cattle on the local market were the largest of the season, the market held quite firm, and even advanced. Demand was excellent, cool weather being an important factor. There was a large offering of cows and bulls for canning purposes, and these were in good demand, also. Toronto packers took quite a few loads. Bulls brought 2½c. to 3c. per lb., and cows 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb. Choice steers sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; fine, 4½c. to 5c.; good, 4c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 3¾c., and good to fine bulls, 3½c. to 4c. A big trade was done in sheep and lambs, the supplies being large and the demand good. Lambs sold at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., and sheep at 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. The offering of grass-fed calves was also large, and, as the demand was fair, prices held steady, at \$3 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$12 for fine. Hogs held steady, select lots from Western Ontario selling at 8½c., off cars, and the price ranging from this down to 8½c.

Horses.—A better demand developed last week from out-of-town buyers, particularly for lumber camps, but, on the whole, the market was on the dull side. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small horses, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100 each, and fine saddle and carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Market was rather easier last week, sales of select, fresh-killed, at-tailor-dressed stock being made at 12c. to 12½c. per lb. Hams moved up a out ½c., all round, those weighing over 25 lbs. being quoted at 15c.; those weighing 18 to 25 lbs. being 16c.; those weighing 10 to 18 lbs. being 16½c.; large rolled 17½c., and small 18c. Bacon was fractionally firmer. Lard advanced, pure being 16½c. to 17½c., and compound up to 11c. and 11½c.

Potatoes.—Best Green Mountains, 57c. to 58c., carloads, track, per 90 lbs.; best Quebecs, 55c.

Apples.—Shipments from the port of Montreal the last week of October amounted to 64,524 barrels, being double those for the corresponding week of last year, and about 4,000 less than the corresponding week of 1907. Total shipments during the season were 346,415, against 218,400 a year ago. Dealers quote \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel, carloads of straight winter apples, points east of Toronto, No. 2 stock being 25c. less. Straight Spies were quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 here.

Eggs.—No. 1 candled stock was still quoted last week at 24c. to 24½c., wholesale, here; select, 27c.; new-laid, 30c.; select were firmer on Monday, at 28c., and new-laid, 34c.

Butter.—The market was slightly firmer again last week, higher prices having been paid in the Townships. It is said there was no September butter offering here, the cost of it having been so high that it was impossible to do anything profitable with it. Fresh makes, however, were selling at 24c. to 24½c., according to quality. Practically nothing is being shipped, the total for the season being less than 40,000 boxes. Fresh creamery advanced 1c. in country, finest being 25c. to 25½c. here, wholesale, and 26c. to groceries.

Cheese.—Market last week was quite firm. Shipments for the last week of October were 70,000 boxes, against 57,000 the corresponding week of last year, total shipments this season now being 1,634,000 boxes, as against 100,000 less last season. Eastern cheese was quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c., and Westerns at 11½c. to 11¾c., for current receipts.

Grain.—Oats were a shade lower, No. 2 Canadian Western, old crop, being

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42½c. to 43c., and new being 1c. less; No. 2 barley was quoted at 66c. to 67c.; Manitoba feed barley, 52c. to 53c.; buckwheat, 57½c. to 58½c., carloads, store.

Flour.—Very good export demand. Prices were steady, at \$5.70 per barrel for spring wheat patents, firsts, and \$5.20 for seconds; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5; Ontario winter wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60, and straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.25. Ontarios are thus slightly advanced.

Feed.—Ontario bran, \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$23.50 to \$24; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$33, and mixed mouille, \$25 to \$27. Manitoba bran, \$21; shorts, \$23 to \$24.

Hay.—Baled h y was in good demand, at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton, cars on track, for No. 1, \$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.

Hides.—Market steady. As stated a week ago, the distinction between country and city hides has again disappeared, and dealers are paying 13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, calf skins being 15c. and 17c., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1. Sheep skins are 80c. to 90c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Tallow is 1½c. to 3½c. for rough, per lb., and 5c. to 6c. for rendered. Market fairly active and firm.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$3.90 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$3.80 to \$4.85; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.40; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$5; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$5.70; calves, \$6.25 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.40 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.40 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.45 to \$8.10; rough, \$7.45 to \$7.65; good to choice heavy, \$7.65 to \$8.10; pigs, \$5.75 to \$7.50; bulk of sales at \$7.80 to \$8.

Sheep.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.85; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.90; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5.90; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$5.85; Western, \$4.75 to \$5.80.

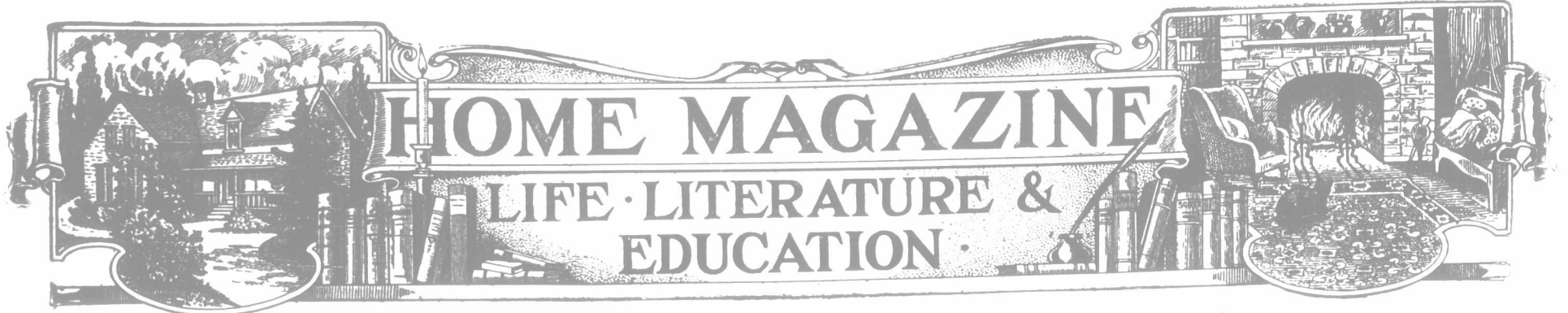
Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. and 11 9-16c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Kingston, Ont., 11½c. to 11 9-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Pictou, Ont., 11½c., 11 9-16c. and 11½c. Napanee, Ont., 11 9-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 11 7-16c. Chicago, Ill., dairies, 16c. to 16½c.; twins, 15½c. to 16c.; Young Americans, 16c. to 16½c.; Longhorns, 15½c. to 16c.; butter, creameries, 26½c. to 30½c.; dairies, 24c. to 28c.

British Cattle Markets.

London calves for cattle 13½c. to 14c. per lb. for live cattle, dressed weight; refrigerator beef quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

Just as we go to press, word comes of an auction sale of 21 head of registered stallions and fillies, to be offered by the well-known importer, J. B. Hogate, at his farm in Weston, Ont. The lot comprises 12 choice Clydesdale fillies, 4 Clydesdale stallions, 3 Percheron stallions, and 2 Hackney stallions. Free lunch; terms reasonable. Further information is promised next week. Write for catalogue to W. D. Colby, Weston, Ont.



"Above all, don't imagine that a farmer is any different from any other kind of human being. Farming is a profession requiring more brains than does law, more technical training than does medicine, more uprightness than does theology. It is its own reward. God made farmers. The other professions are parasites." —[World's Work.

"Man was never beaten by anything but insects."—[Editorial, New York Independent.] To this, some farmers would add—"and weeds." Incidentally, why not spend a few hours this winter in reading up about the harmful insects and weeds, and how they may be eradicated? The time might be spent in a less profitable way.

At the General Sessions, held recently in Toronto, the Grand Jurors recommended that men who beat their wives or assault women should be punished by the lash, imprisonment having been found of but little use as a deterrent. It has long been known that certain poltroons may be reached only through the skin, nor is the conclusion far to seek that he who stoops to exert his brutal strength over women or helpless children is among the coarsest of the coarse and the lowest of the low, even of poltroons. A trial of the strenuous measures recommended might at least serve to prove their efficacy. [Since the above was written, three men in Toronto have been sentenced to receive thirty lashes each, in addition to imprisonment, for offences against women.]

According to statistics recently issued, the losses occasioned by forest fires in Canada totalled over \$25,000,000, with a loss of life amounting to 22, during 1908. Sparks from locomotives, and carelessness on the part of prospectors, campers, and hunters, are the causes assigned. A variable number of fires due to the first may, perhaps, be unavoidable, but there is little excuse for the negligence which permits a camp-fire, easily extinguishable by a bucket of water, to become a menace, not only to valuable timber, but to life itself.

Does it ever occur to us, as we jog placidly about our daily tasks, that we are really living in the most stimulating period that the earth has yet reached? There have been marvellous events and discoveries in the past. A point to date from was reached when Christopher Columbus set sail "with three small vessels" across the mysterious ocean in 1492; another came when Galileo first turned his crude telescope upon the Pleiades and the Milky Way; another when Harvey made his great discovery of the circulation of the blood, 1619-28; and yet another when Dr. Guthrie discovered that priceless boon to suffering humanity, chloroform, in 1831.

But these things pale, almost, be-

fore the marvellous achievements of the Twentieth Century—discoveries that have revolutionized the old theories of chemistry; that have made it possible to, photograph through dense walls; to check disease by the isolation of its microbe; and so on through a long list. To reach the North Pole has required an infinite degree of patience and perseverance; to discover these less bruited things, a subtlety of insight, a working of brain-power, which, to the ordinary mortal, seems almost superhuman.

Yet, it is something to live in the age in which intrepid explorers have first been able to dance a hornpipe on the bare patches of ice at the earth's extremities; it is something to live in an age in which the air itself has been conquered, in which men can, not only figuratively, but literally, "mount as eagles."

It is not, however, present achievement, but present possibility, that staggers. It seems, indeed, as though all the knowledge of the past has, within a few short years, forged golden keys to unlock a thousand mysteries. And yet there is no miracle. Never before in the history of the earth has education been so general, or opportunity of knowing what others have done—the base upon which so many have reared the monuments of their fame. Among a million men, gifted alike with oppor-

tinues, and Turkey, and Persia, and, above all, China.

Writing of the latter in New York Independent, last month, Mr. Wm. T. Ellis, who has recently made a tour of the world to investigate social, political and religious movements, says: "China's awakening is portentous. It is marvellous. It is indescribable. It is incredible. It is limitless in its influence. For the sake of the world to-day—for the sake of the next generation—for the sake of China herself, some new prophet-watchman should ascend the housetops of civilization and cry aloud, 'China is awake! CHINA IS AWAKE!!!' The biggest of all nations—the people with the greatest latent powers—the heirs of to-morrow—have started to school to learn all the ways and weapons and wisdom of the West. This is the news of the day that most deserves 'scare-heads' in the newspapers. Here is the subject upon which every wise man will inform himself and instruct his children."

The spread of the Gospel, speedily, steadily, Mr. Ellis looks upon as the crying need for these peoples, in whose restlessness he descries a reaching out for truth which Western nations can give them, and must give them, if that brotherliness which means safety is to be assured.

Russian and German papers do not consider this possibility. There is a

dirigible airships of the most recent construction"—from which the writer argues that plans for a Chinese-Japanese attack on Russia are rapidly emerging from a state of embryo.

Upon the other hand, Rev. W. C. White, Bishop-elect of Honan, who is now in this country on brief furlough, while urging the necessity of the Gospel propaganda for the sake of the peoples themselves, endorses the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, that the only sense in which China is likely to become our rivals is in trade. The enormous resources of the great empire, the industry and capability of her people, he recognizes as tremendous forces that must very soon make themselves felt in the economics of the world.

The development of the Orient is not only interesting, it is tremendous, and it truly behooves the nations of the Occident to be alert, else events transpire for which they are not prepared. At the same time, the awakening tends to world-justice. Too often in the past the Western Powers have presumed to dictate to these nations. They may henceforth be glad enough to treat.

A New Law Required.

In view of the many instances of poverty and suffering around us, one may well ask the question, "What is the world coming to?"

Every intelligent and thoughtful person cannot fail to see that much of the suffering and misery existing among the poor could be prevented were proper laws enacted and strictly enforced. But as selfishness is generally uppermost in the minds of the majority of men in high places, like the Levite of old, when they see others in trouble, instead of helping them, they pass by on the other side, and ask the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

What is the matter with this topsy-turvy old world? No, it isn't the world that is astray; it is the law-makers.

In the first place, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented were a law enacted forbidding early marriages. No person should be allowed to marry until twenty-five years old. As the law is, children in their teens, suffering from hereditary disease, and poor as church mice, can marry and force innocent babes into the world to suffer from cold, hunger and sickness.

Here is an instance which came under my own observation. About two years ago, the only daughter of a poor washerwoman married a poor, shiftless, lazy man. She was only seventeen years old, and had never been used to hardships. She thought she loved the man. He had nothing saved, only about enough money to pay for the ring and license. Half of the time he was out of work, and the young wife soon found out what a mistake she had made. Before a year from the time they were married, the wail of an infant was heard



The Reapers. From a painting by Jules Breton, 1827—

tunity, it is not strange that ten, or a score, or fifty master minds should triumph.

Great as are these isolated achievements, however, there are indications that not by these, but by world-happenings whose import may as yet be but vaguely foretold, will the era in which we live be chiefly memorable. There is a movement among all nations that must work out, perhaps, through catastrophe, some radical change in world-affairs. There is a world-wide Socialist movement that already proves itself a power to be reckoned with; there is the astounding development of Japan, with her influence in the Orient; there are rumblings of discontent in India; an awakening of Korea, and the Philip-

tendency among them to look upon the recent reconciliation and treaty between China and Japan, dealing with the building of railroads and exploitation of mines, as in reality an agreement with a "bellicose background." It is recognized that these countries, following the lead of Christian nations, are making warlike preparations, Japan, in especial, working with feverish activity. "Japan is building vast food magazines, and raising many new regiments," says Novoe Vremya. "She is manufacturing firearms of the newest pattern. . . . The troops are practicing at the butts, and carrying on manoeuvres night and day, unhindered by rain, darkness, or storm. It is reckoned Japan possesses dozens of

in the place they called home. Poor little mortal, why did it come to this abode of poverty? Another mouth to feed, another body to clothe. The delicate wife gained strength slowly, for she had little nourishment. When she upbraided the man for not looking for employment, she would receive oaths, curses, and even blows. When the babe was about a year old, another was born. Too frequent child-bearing, hard work and worry, broke down the constitution of the young wife, and she seemed to be daily losing strength. The doctor ordered care and the best of nourishment. But where was she to obtain it? Her husband didn't seem to care what became of her. Her mother, who is a poor widow, found her in want, and took her home, ordering the husband never to show his face inside her door. Her mother has an aged mother and sister to support, and finds it hard enough to keep the wolf from the door. The daughter gradually became worse, in spite of her mother's care. She died a few months ago of consumption, leaving two little children. Since then the youngest, who was born sickly, died, and his father died, also, of consumption. The other child will probably fall a victim to the same disease, sooner or later. The husband was consumptive when he was married, and the wife caught the disease. Surely our marriage laws are lax indeed.

The Ladies' Home Journal for November says: "A new idea in marriage laws is visible on the American horizon, and it is an indication of healthful common sense. In North and South Dakota, and in Washington, laws are already in force that no marriage license can be issued unless the contracting parties can produce a satisfactory physician's certificate."

This is a move in the right direction, which will doubtless prevent much misery and suffering. Our Canadian law-makers should do likewise.

If a law were passed forbidding early marriages, smaller families would be the result. Generally, when a couple are married very young, the babies arrive with an amazing rapidity. This is not desirable, either from a financial or physical point of view, when the parents are poor. Very often the young wife finds it necessary to go out and become a wage-earner, as the husband does not earn sufficient money to feed and clothe the increasing family, and in many instances she finds the burdens too great to bear, and sinks into an early grave. How can a wife and mother become a wage-earner and do justice to herself and family? Can she attend to their wants and train the minds of those little ones while she is straining every nerve in order to supply her flock with food and raiment?

No person should be allowed to marry until he or she has arrived at years of maturity or discretion. Why? Because years bring wisdom, and the young man of twenty-five will be much more likely to exercise common sense, and have something laid up for a rainy day, than the thoughtless, love-sick boy of eighteen or nineteen. The girl will also be better prepared for the many duties and responsibilities which inevitably follow in the wake of woman's married life. Again, the young people would know their own minds better, and be more likely to choose wisely. More happiness and fewer divorces would be the result.

CHILD-TRAINING.

Where do the children of the poor generally pick up their training? On the streets, with older youngsters, who are daily becoming more hardened in sin, more unmanageable and profane. It almost makes me shudder to hear the children take the name of the Lord in vain. Surely the Lord is long-suffering, when He allows such wickedness to remain unpunished, even in this world. Where are the parents? Too busy at work to look after their children. They must have bread. Again, the school

education of the poor is often very deficient. As soon as the child is able to earn money he is taken from school.

This is all wrong. Every child born has a right to a good true education. A. R. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Consecrated Kitchen.

With good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing each one doeth, the same shall he receive again from the Lord, whether he be bond or free.—Eph. vi: 7, 8 (K. V.).

"O, little room, wherein my days go by, Each like to each, yet each one set apart,

For special duties—nearest to my heart Art thou of all the house—in thee I try

New issues, when the old ones go awry, And with new victories allay the smart Of dismal failures; and afresh I start With courage new to conquer or to die! O, simple walls, no pictures break thy calm!

O, simple floor, uncarpeted below! And duty done is solace for all woe, And every modest tool that hangs in view

The inward eye has visions for its balm Is fitted for the work it has to do."

When I speak of the "kitchen," I mean the place where the ordinary routine of daily work is carried on—it may be the stable or field, it may be the store or school. Wherever it is that you are called to work, remember that your service can be consecrated to God, becoming holy and glorious, even though it may be paid for by man in commonplace dollars and cents.

Buxton says: "Let us begin each new day by putting it and all its events into God's Hands, by saying—'Lord, undertake for me!'—and we shall be led in the right way. Let us consecrate our work to Jesus. Some people swear over their work, others pray over it. Some do it in a discontented, half-hearted way. If we pray over our task, we shall do it twice as well, and twice as easily. We should touch our labor, however common, as we would touch a consecrated chalice; it is holy unto the Lord."

The prophet, Zechariah, speaks of a time when the horses' bridles shall be holy, and every pot in Jerusalem and Judah shall be Holiness unto the Lord of Hosts. It is a grand promise, and we are right in the glory of the rainbow—let us realize our godly heritage. A rainbow is made by the sun shining on common drops of water, and it is beautiful with all the colors there are. And when we look up and lift up our heads, we see the glory of the Sun of Righteousness making the common work we are engaged in holy and beautiful. Don't let us leave our Royal Guest in the lonely parlor. He wants to go with us whenever our work is calling us—and He wants to help us do it. Do you think that St. Paul was speaking only of spiritual building when he said: "We are laborers together with God?" Perhaps he was, but I feel sure that our Master—Who worked so cheerily "with hammer, saw and plane"—has, by His holy touch, consecrated the everyday labor of the world. I am sure He helped His mother in her kitchen, and He will help you in yours—if you open the door and make Him welcome.

We may think it would be a great privilege to visit the "Holy Land"; but it is only "holy" because God Incarnate—God in human flesh—once walked and worked there. That was nearly 2,000 years ago, but He is ready to consecrate your kitchen by His Presence today, and His help is at your disposal. We have little need to wish

"For olden time and holier shore,"

when Jesus is always Emmanuel, God with us.

I think it was Abraham Lincoln who said that "God must have a special affection for common people, or He would

not have made so many of them." We might also take it for granted that He must be especially interested in the common work of every day, because that fills up most of the time of everyone. He has given us six week-days to one Sunday, and even on Sunday most people find a lot of so-called "common" work which has to be done. In an army, there are only a few officers to hundreds of private soldiers, there are only a few battles, and hundreds of days of monotonous drill. In a choir, the most important part of the music is not the part of the soloist, but the varying parts of the other singers—bass, tenor, alto and soprano, blending together in one rich harmony. God wants us all to be singers in His choir, and the song of praise in the heart (in the kitchen) is sweeter to His ear, very often, than a beautifully-rendered solo addressed to a critical congregation. I never can understand why a soloist in church, professing—one might naturally suppose—to be singing to God, should turn round and face the people, instead of voicing their feelings for them while gazing up into God's Face. But that is aside from our subject.

Those who make Christ welcome in the midst of common work, bring Him into touch with others' lives unconsciously, and far more effectively, than any sermon—spoken or written—can do. Seeds are sown every day which fall unnoticed into fruitful soil, and spring up without the knowledge of the sower. One of the biggest things in our daily drill is the control of temper. We bring dishonor on our Master and on our Christian profession when we allow the least shade of crossness to creep into the voice, or the least sign of bad temper to disfigure the face. Gloom, complaint, fretfulness, unkind criticism, ingratitude towards God, and many other common faults, do more harm than many apparently greater sins. They can spoil the peace and happiness of a home very thoroughly, and they slowly, but surely, drag down the character of one who allows them to go on unchecked.

It is always their thoughts that make men and women beautiful or ugly in soul. Let us try to keep our thoughts sweet and bright, let our hearts be always open towards God, so that He can fill us with His living power. Then the kitchen in which we work will be a holy temple and an influence for good will stream out from it to the ends of the earth. What anyone is like in the kitchen—that is, in the week-day hours—he is in reality. We can't truly judge anyone by his sermons on Sundays, the real test is in his behavior when off his guard and he thinks no one will notice. It was said of a knight of old:

"The needy poor Flocked to his castle for the careless gift Of falling dale; but his esquire was faint From his exacting service, day and night."

And many people who are very noted for their philanthropy abroad, are "difficult" at home. The man who "is a hero to his own valet," who is always pleasant to his wife and children and servants, may not be very heroic perhaps in his own eyes, but he is winning the victory over himself—and that is the biggest victory possible. To live for God is to work effectively for Him. One writes:

"It is a day of large giving, both of service and money, for the good of men, and often for the honor of God. It is to be feared that not a few imagine that their gifts or service will atone for wrong-doing in earlier days, or even excuse them for certain evil traits of character. It is one of those eternal truths that should be borne in upon every man most earnestly, that no amount of doing can excuse the lack of being. It is what we are, and not merely what we do, that makes the sum of character as God sees it. 'He is a mean fellow, but he gives lots of money away'; 'She is a hard worker, but—you ought to hear her at home'; 'He is one of our best workers, but he is hard on his employees—they hate him.' What a pity there are so many incongruities in our lives. And the difficulty is that men excuse themselves for those incongruities by 'serv-

ice.' The grace of giving is a most beautiful grace; but the grace of living far outshines it in lustre and real worth. He gives most who lives best."

It is told of an American teacher in Japan, that he was given a position in a school on the understanding that when on duty he should not utter a word on the subject of Christianity. He lived with Christ every day, without speaking of Him. As a result of his beautiful life, forty of the young men he had been teaching met in a grove and signed a secret covenant to give up idolatry. Twenty-five of them entered a Christian training-school, and some of them are now preaching the Gospel.

The Christ-life speaks a language which can be understood all the world over. It does not consist simply in trying to follow His example—it is far more than that. Christ must be one with the soul, and then His Life will throb in every vein. I don't understand how people can say, "I want to be a Christian," and yet refuse the means He has appointed for fellowship and power. He says: "He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in Him."—S. John vi: 56. We can hardly expect to have His consecrating Presence with us all the week if we refuse the invitation to eat at His Table on Sunday.

The Church is the Bride of Christ, and He keeps her always close at His side. She can always look up in His face and smile—glad and satisfied, because her Lord is near. We only feel sorry for those who think that "Christ, twice dead, is dead indeed."

"So, in the street, I hear men say! Yet Christ is with me all the day."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Vision of His Face.

By Dora Farncomb.

A refreshing book in these days of strain and stress. In this book the reader is reminded that he has the wonderful privilege of looking into the face of the Living Christ, not only on Sundays, but in the midst of the busiest of the week days. Readers are reminded that the companionship of the King is a tremendous reality, instead of a shadowy possibility. The writer is convinced that in the continual consciousness of His abiding presence lies the secret of gladness in every aspiring mortal soul. Post-paid, \$1.00. The William Weld Co., London, Ont.

Current Events.

New York will celebrate the passing of the old year by an aviation meet.

A French scientist has succeeded in taking moving pictures of microbes.

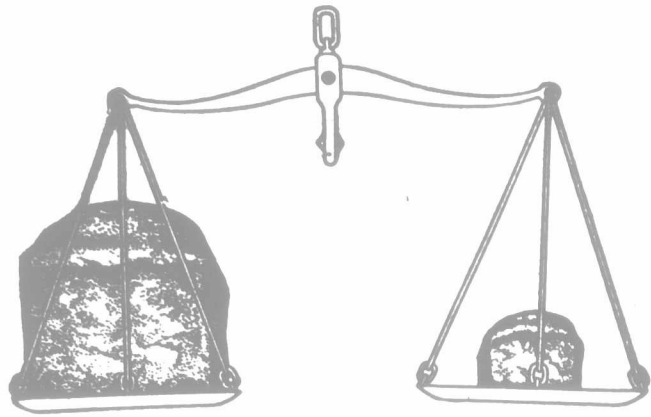
The Government will build a \$1,500,000 floating dock at Prince Rupert, B. C.

It is reported that the highest waterfall in America has been discovered in Labrador.

A company is being formed to organize an aeroplane service across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover.

A wireless telephone was successfully tested in New York last week. By its use, it is believed, telephone communication will be possible on moving trains.

Mr. J. A. McCurdy made a successful fifteen-mile flight near Baddeck, in the "Baddeck No. 2," last week. In France, Henry Farman made a record flight in his aeroplane, covering 144 miles in 4 hours 6 minutes.



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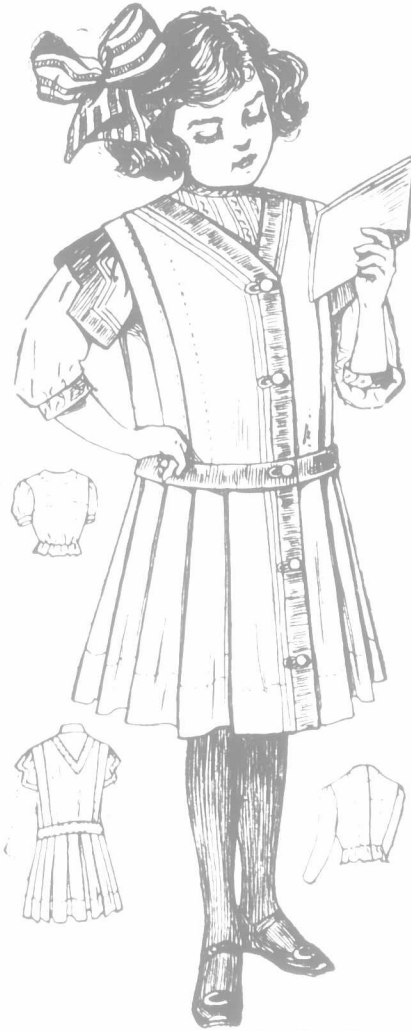
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The main part is to do, with might and main, what you can do —Emerson

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.]

A Paper by Helponabit.

[Read at a York County Women's Institute meeting at Thanksgiving time.]
Madam President and Ladies:

It was a good thought of our President to choose Thanksgiving for the subject for this afternoon. This is the month set by the Government for the annual National Thanksgiving Day, and it is well that we should give a little thought to the subject, "For What Should We Be Thankful?" First, for National prosperity, a bountiful harvest, for, although the spring was unusually late and cold, God has not failed. For with no grudging hand, the daily bread has been provided for His children, and safely gathered in. Second, for peace. We have been spared the horrors of war and rebellion, and our land is particularly favored. We have been spared from destructive floods and tempests. "Our lines have fallen in pleasant places," C. H. Spurgeon said, "If men would praise more, they would grumble less."

For what shall we be thankful? There are our common mercies, common, but how priceless when taken away; our eyes to see, our feet to walk, and our hands to work with; for health and strength, home and friends, and many other mercies. The one who recognizes his blessings and is grateful, is more to be envied than those who enjoy countless blessings, yet fail to recognize them. David, in the Psalms, is constantly expressing thanks and gratitude. "Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits." So we should give thanks for daily benefits. "Bless the Lord, O, my soul."

Whatever awakens a sense of gratitude and causes us to appreciate our blessings, does much toward helping to gain a higher idea of life and its joys; but our subject is not only Thanks, but Giving. Sometimes a hearty, sincere, "Thank you," is all that is needed, but there are times when we want to give a more tangible expression of our feelings and gratitude. "Give of our substance, as the Lord has prospered us," and, if we watch, the opportunity will come, if in giving only little deeds of kindness, little acts of love, or "helpfulness." May we be spared from ingratitude and selfishness. Ingratitude is one of the commonest, but one of the worst, of sins, and to selfishly take all God's gifts without a care or thought for others' welfare, is to be like the desert, taking all the rain that is poured upon it and giving nothing in return. I think I cannot do better than to close this subject by giving Jean Blewett's Thanksgiving Prayer.

"We thank Thee, Lord, and not alone,
For gold, of gladness, full success;
For wealth that we have called our own,
The faith, the love, the happiness;
But for the sorrow and the smart,
The failure and the striving vain,
The song we caroled in our hearts,
When our poor lips were dumb with pain,
Not for accomplishment complete,
Not for the care-free guarded way,
Not for the paths of peace our feet
Have found, we thank Thee, Lord, to-day.

But for the highway's dust and din,
For perilous places safely passed,
For every brier of doubt and sin
Which clutched, but dare not hold us
fast.

For all Thy patience through the years,
The years that come, the years that go,
Thy patience with our faults and fears,
Dear Lord, we thank Thee, kneeling low.
HELPONABIT.

York Co., Ont.

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tion in the "next week's issue" as requested. Will Ingle Nook correspondents kindly remember to allow at least one month for the publication of their letters?

Now, about the butter: When getting butter ready for packing, our dairy editor says, be sure to work all the buttermilk out of it, working until the butter is close in texture, and the salt evenly mixed throughout. Use from half an ounce to an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and do not overwork or it will be greasy. Use crocks which are not chipped, and have been thoroughly scalded, and pack each layer of butter down very tightly, taking care to have it close and firm around the edges. If added to from time to time, keep a cheese-cloth covered with salt over the butter, and when the crock is full, cover with a paste of moist salt. The butter should be kept in a cold place, with a tight lid over it, to keep out stray particles of dust.

As regards the eggs, several methods have been found quite satisfactory. The waterglass method, described very frequently in the poultry department of "The Farmer's Advocate," is very good, but for ordinary kitchen cooking, as good a way as any is to rub the eggs with lard and pack them small end down in bran. Some dip the eggs in boiling water for a moment instead of rubbing with the lard; yet others wrap each egg in newspaper, in preference to using the bran. Keep in a cool place.

Furnishing a Living-room.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having taken "The Farmer's Advocate" a number of years, I have often found many good suggestions in the Ingle Nook chats. This is the section of the paper I always turn to first. Now, I would like so much to have a few ideas about fixing up a room which is to answer for parlor, library or reading-room. I shall give you the size, which is fifteen feet square. We have a furnace, so can't have a cozy fireplace. What furniture is necessary, and how should it be placed to look nice, homey and inviting? As it is to be more especially for reading, which is the best, a combination bookcase and secretary, or a bookcase and library table? Where, in this room, should they be placed, also a piano? What sort of chairs and sofa, and of what covering, as I think plain wooden ones not very restful for a tired person? What covering for the floors? If rugs, what color should the floor be stained?

I am very anxious that this room should be so arranged as to be very inviting and cosy, not forgetting a taste to the intellectual side. The sofa, should it have a back, or something like a rococo couch? I would like to have it so placed so I could easily reach a book while lying down, and see to read, too. Where would it be best, and the case, too?

I shall be so pleased, either to receive a private letter, or one in print in the Ingle Nook. MRS. H. J. York Co., Ont.

I think you are choosing very wisely in having parlor, living-room and library in one. It is an idea which is being adopted by many, and, so far as I have heard, with very general satisfaction.

Now, I can't tell you what color scheme to use, as I do not know what your own taste is, and, you know, tastes differ so. Whether you have plain or figured paper, too, must depend on yourself. Personally, I prefer a plain ingrain paper, with a deep foliage or landscape border at the top, the pictures to be hung low over the plain portion; nevertheless, I know a room which has a drop ceiling in plain paper with a soft green foliage paper below the moulding, and it looks very well.

The following are a few color schemes, which may afford you choice:

1. Wall, fawn; rug, old-blue and fawn; upholstery, old-blue; some of the chairs rattan.
2. Wall, soft olive green; rug, brown, or brown and green; upholstery, green.
3. Wall, soft buff; rug, brown and buff; upholstery, brown; some rattan pieces.
4. Wall, gray; rug, gray and deep rose, or warm olive green; upholstery, rattan or green, if green rugs be used.

5. Wall, fawn; rug, crimson or oriental; furniture, wood, in dark stain or dark leather, with crimson cushions.

You will notice that when a cold color such as gray or blue is used, a warmer shade is usually combined to give an enlivening effect. When rugs are used, the floor is almost invariably stained brown.

I cannot tell you how to place the furniture; just pull it around until it looks exactly right. I think you would find a bookcase and library table, or a bookcase and separate desk, more satisfactory than a combination affair. I have one of the latter, and sometimes wish I could divide it.

The material for upholstery should be something strong and serviceable. Real leather is good, also strong rep, or, even some of the heavy furniture cretonnes. The sofa may have a back or not, as you choose; but as you wish it to be near the bookcase, also near a window, how would you like to have a long bookcase, and place the sofa directly in front of it, having the window at the head, if possible, in order that the right light may be thrown on the book? Most couches are backless nowadays, and are usually placed in one corner of the room, with a piece of rep or velours stretched along the wall behind, and topped with a bit of moulding wide enough to support a few bits of bric-a-brac. The old-fashioned sofa, however, with a back to keep off drafts and afford support when one is sitting upon it, is very comfortable and cozy-looking. Either will do, provided that plenty of cushions of the usable kind are supplied.

And don't forget to choose the curtains carefully. Two pairs look well, one of net next the glass, with others matching the wallpaper or furnishings at the sides, with a valance of the same across the top. The inside set should come only to the sill, and may be of raw silk, printed scrim, etc., according to one's purse. Printed scrim is very pretty, and may be got at from 18 cents per yard up to 35 or 50 cents.

By the way, all the rooms that have fireplaces in them nowadays, have also either a hot-air grate or a steam radiator. The fireplace is simply an extra, used for coziness, and to save fuel a little in fall or spring when it is not necessary to keep the furnace going.

Letter from a New Correspondent.

I have been asked to reply to Dame Durden's article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 21st. For years, "The Farmer's Advocate" has come to our house, and is always a welcome visitor, and, now and again, I think Dame Durden gives us beautiful ideas, but always do I think her a little hard upon the country women as a whole. Maybe I am wrong, she may write from the experience of a country woman, but, from some ideas given, I should judge that she, as well as "Hope," and "Dorothea," and even dear "H. A. B.," are all dwellers in a city, and, therefore, they only judge of the country women as they see them while visiting, or on a day's outing. As a Canadian farmer's wife, living on the same dear old farm for the last twenty-four years, my experience among the country women and girls has been so different to Dame Durden's, as among no other class have I ever found more beautiful ideas expressed upon every subject, when you know them well enough to get them talking. Busy as our lives are, there are few, if any of us, but stop and look out of the windows at the beauties of Nature, which never are, or never will become common to us, but because we have not, perhaps, the gift to express in writing a pleasure in such things, we are doubted but that we have never really learned to "see," though Dame Durden gives us the benefit of the doubt, that we may, perhaps, really enjoy the fields and the woods (a country woman must never go out for a country walk in a net waist, however old, I fancy!). Be more lenient, Dear Dame Durden, to the Canadian country women. Their thoughts are "long, long thoughts," maybe never expressed, for their life is often very hard, and a very noisy one, but few, if any, really would exchange it for a city life. We are always glad when we hear of a city woman loving to come and share the "exquisite pleasures" we enjoy day by day. For twenty-four years of daily

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Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

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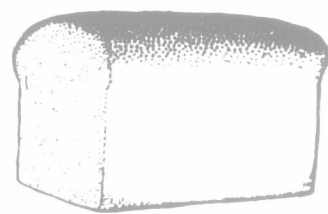
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risings, I have looked around on the same beautiful landscape that surrounds our home. Familiar as it is to me, there are new beauties every day in it. Sometimes I watch the sun rise over the river and the hills and trees, and again it is cloudy, so spring, summer, autumn and winter, all bring their own beauties. There is never a morning but that, first, on coming down, I go onto the veranda "to greet the day," and every evening, when I can, I watch the sunset. I have a special sunset seat under the big fir and pine trees, and, if I, busy woman as I am, can find time to so spend a few minutes, I know others can and do so, too. M. A.

I have read the above with a great deal of pleasure, and a little perplexity. After all, M. A. has misunderstood me a little—just the misunderstanding, I suppose, that often comes when things are written instead of spoken, and when the inflection of the voice and expression of the countenance are all absent. Things written in jest are often taken in earnest, things written in sympathy as the very opposite.

Hard on the country women! Bless you, I am a country woman, pure and simple, but it is impossible for me to live in the country now and keep up my connection with the printing office, so I am of necessity urban, for the present, at least. I like the country the best, but, of course, there are many things in the city that I enjoy, also. Many of these last we shall have in the country also before long, I think; at least, we can have them, if we set about it right.

Yes, M. A., I do know that country women feel deeply, and think deeply, and love Nature, too, as a rule. But I also know that there are a few (I have met them) who seem to miss seeing the beautiful things somehow, and who are always unhappy because they have to do farm work and live in a quiet place, instead of being in town. I think I wrote my little say, partly in the hope of awakening these few to appreciate a few things that they had missed, and partly in the hope of inducing a few of our Nature-lovers to speak out. You see, in this last at least, I have been successful.

True, Nature is not everything, but it counts for something, especially to the country-woman, who cannot have a buzz of people around her all the time. If we live in the country, we should surely cultivate every faculty that will help us to love the life more and more, eyes to see the beautiful things, ears to hear the bird-songs and the brook-murmurs, as well as hearts to care for those to whom we may bring help or cheer.

I am sorry you misunderstood me, M. A. If I seem to criticise sometimes, it is because I see something that may be improved, and you know nothing can be too good for our beloved country. All of the conditions are not perfect, either in town or country. Is it, then, a wrong thing to aim at the best, anywhere? I should like if you Chatterers would make suggestions too, sometimes. You must occasionally see something that might be improved, and you don't know how much good just discussing a question now and again in our little column might do. The truest friend of any place or cause whatever, is not he who shuts his eyes to the defects, but he who sees the imperfections and tries to remove them. What I want is, that we Uncle Nookers join hand in hand to make our country, as far as our influence reaches, better and more beautiful every year, that we aim at better health in the homes, better training for the children, more scientific housekeeping, more tasteful furnishing, prettier gardens, and, above all, at the increase of a love for reading and an all-round interest in all of the things about us. So we shall be happier, and, if happier, better and more helpful women in every way.

By the way, it was rather a coincidence that the same mail which brought M. A.'s letter, brought also a private note from another correspondent thanking me for that very article, and asking for others in the same strain. So somebody understood. Perhaps I was awkward in expressing myself. I must be more careful again. D. D.

Charity draws down a blessing on the charitable

—Le Sage

The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XLII.

"Let's Talk of Graves and Worms and Epitaphs."

About the hour that La Corriveau emerged from the gloomy woods of Beauport, on her return to the city, the night of the murder of Caroline, two horsemen were battering at full speed on the highway that led to Charlebourg. Their dark figures were irrecognizable in the dim moonlight. They rode fast and silent, like men having important business before them, which demanded haste; business which both fully understood and cared not now to talk about.

And so it was. Bigot and Cadet, after the exchange of a few words about the hour of midnight, suddenly left the wine, the dice, and the gay company at the Palace, and mounting their horses rode, unattended by groom or valet, in the direction of Beaumanoir.

Bigot, under the mask of gaiety and indifference, had felt no little alarm at the tenor of the royal despatch, and at the letter of the Marquise de Pompadour concerning Caroline de St. Castin.

The proximate arrival of Caroline's father in the Colony was a circumstance ominous of trouble. The Baron was no trifler, and would as soon cloke a prince as a beggar, to revenge an insult to his personal honor or the honor of his house.

Bigot cared little for that, however. The Intendant was no coward, and could brazen a thing out with any man alive. But there was one thing he knew he could not brazen out or fight out, or do anything but miserably fail in, should it come to the question. He had boldly and wilfully lied at the Governor's council-table—sitting as the King's councillor among gentlemen of honor—when he declared that he knew not the hiding-place of Caroline de St. Castin. It would cover him with eternal disgrace, as a gentleman, to be detected in such a flagrant falsehood. It would ruin him as a courtier in the favor of the great Marquise should she discover that, in spite of his denials of the fact, he had harbored and concealed the missing lady in his own chateau.

Bigot was sorely perplexed over this turn of affairs. He uttered a thousand curses upon all concerned in it, excepting upon Caroline herself, for although vexed at her coming to him at all, he could not find it in his heart to curse her. But cursing or blessing availed nothing now. Time was pressing, and he must act.

That Caroline would be sought after in every nook and corner of the land, he knew full well, from the character of La Corne St. Luc and of her father. His own chateau would not be spared in the general search, and he doubted if the secret chamber would remain a secret from the keen eyes of these men. He surmised that others knew of its existence besides himself; old servitors, and women who had passed in and out of it in times gone by. Dame Tremblay, who did know of it, was not to be trusted in a great temptation. She was in heart the Charming Josephine still, and could be bribed or seduced by anyone who hid high enough for her.

Bigot had no trust whatever in human nature. He felt he had no guarantee against a discovery, farther than interest or fear barred the door against inquiry. He could not rely for a moment upon the inviolability of his own house. La Corne St. Luc would demand to search, and he, bound by his declarations of non-complicity in the abduction of Caroline, could offer no reason for re-

fusal without arousing instant suspicion; and La Corne was too sagacious not to fasten upon the remotest trace of Caroline, and follow it up to a complete discovery.

She could not, therefore, remain longer in the Chateau—this was absolute; and he must, at whatever cost and whatever risk, remove her to a fresh place of concealment, until the storm blew over, or some other means of escape from the present difficulty offered themselves in the chapter of accidents.

In accordance with this design, Bigot, under pretence of business, had gone off the very next day after the meeting of the Governor's Council, in the direction of the Three Rivers, to arrange with a band of Montagnais, whom he could rely upon, for the reception of Caroline, in the disguise of an Indian girl, with instructions to remove their wigwams immediately, and take her off with them to the wild, remote valley of the St. Maurice.

The old Indian chief, eager to oblige the Intendant, had assented willingly to his proposal, promising the gentlest treatment of the lady, and a silent tongue concerning her.

Bigot was impressive in his commands upon these points, and the chief pledged his faith upon them, delighted beyond measure by the promise of an ample supply of powder, blankets, and provisions for his tribe, while the Intendant added an abundance of all such delicacies as could be forwarded, for the use and comfort of the lady.

To carry out this scheme without observation, Bigot needed the help of a trusty friend, one whom he could thoroughly rely upon, to convey Caroline secretly away from Beaumanoir, and place her in the keeping of the Montagnais, as well as to see to the further execution of his wishes for her concealment and good treatment.

Bigot had many friends—men living on his bounty, who ought only to have been too happy to obey his slightest wishes—friends bound to him by disgraceful secrets, and common interests and pleasures. But he could trust none of them with the secret of Caroline de St. Castin.

He felt a new and unwonted delicacy in regard to her. Her name was dear to him, her fame even was becoming dearer. To his own surprise, it troubled him now as it never troubled him before. He would not have her name defiled in the mouths of such men as drank his wine daily and nightly, and disputed the existence of any virtue in woman.

Bigot ground his teeth as he muttered to himself that they might make a mock of whatever other women they pleased. He himself could outdo them all in coarse ribaldry of the sex, but they should not make a mock and flash obscene jests at the mention of Caroline de St. Castin! They should never learn her name. He could not trust one of them with the secret of her removal. And yet some one of them must perforce be entrusted with it.

He conned over the names of his associates one by one, and one by one condemned them all as unworthy of confidence in a matter where treachery might possibly be made more profitable than fidelity. Bigot was false himself to the heart's core, and believed in no man's truth.

He was an acute judge of men. He read their motives, their bad ones especially, with the accuracy of a Mephistopheles, and with the same cold contempt for every trace of virtue.

Varin was a cunning knave, he said, ambitious of the support of the Church; communing with his aunt, the Superior of the Ursulines, whom he deceived, and who was not without hope of himself one day rising to be Intendant. He would place no such secret in the keeping of Varin.

Penisault was a sordid dog. He would cheat the Montagnais of his gifts, and so discontent them with their charge. He had neither courage nor spirit for an adventure. He was in his right place superintending the counters of the Friponne. He despised Penisault, while glad to use

him in the basest offices of the Grand Company.

Le Mercier was a pickthank, angling after the favor of La Pompadour—a pretentious knave, as hollow as one of his own mortars. He suspected him of being a spy of hers upon himself. Le Mercier would be only too glad to send La Pompadour red-hot information of such an important secret as that of Caroline, and she would reward it as good service to the king and to herself.

Deschenaux was incapable of keeping a secret of any kind when he got drunk, or in a passion, which was every day. His rapacity reached to the very altar. He would rob a church, and was one who would rather take by force than favor. He would strike a Montagnais who would ask for a blanket more than he had cheated him with. He would not trust Deschenaux.

De Pean, the quiet fox, was wanted to look after that desperate gallant, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, who was still in the Palace, and must be kept there by all the seductions of wine, dice, and women, until we have done with him. De Pean was the meanest spirit of them all. "He would kiss my foot in the morning and sell me at night for a handful of silver," said Bigot. Villains, every one of them, who would not scruple to advance their own interests with La Pompadour by his betrayal in telling her such a secret as that of Caroline's.

De Repentigny had honor and truth in him, and could be entirely trusted if he promised to serve a friend. But Bigot dared not name to him a matter of this kind. He would spurn it, drunk as he was. He was still in all his instincts a gentleman and a soldier. He could only be used by Bigot through an abuse of his noble qualities. He dared not broach such a scheme to Le Gardeur de Repentigny!

Among his associates, there was but one who, in spite of his brutal manners and coarse speech, perhaps because of these, Bigot would trust as a friend, to help him in a serious emergency like the present.

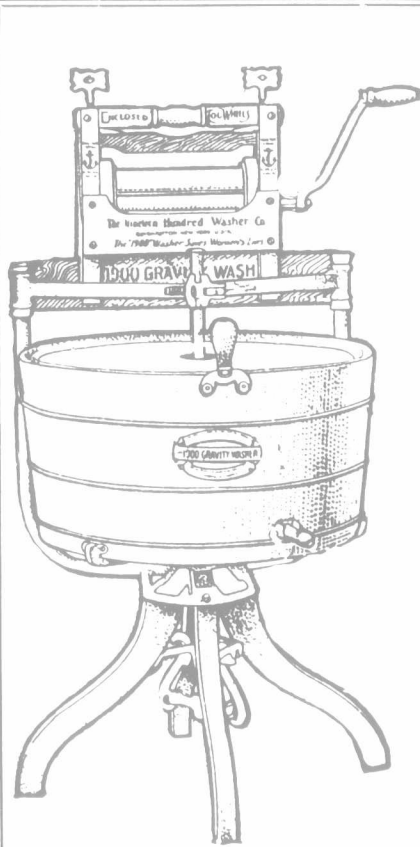
Cadet, the Commissary-General of New France, was faithful to Bigot as a fierce bull-dog to his master. Cadet was no hypocrite, nay, he may have appeared to be worse than in reality he was. He was bold and outspoken, rapacious of other men's goods, and as prodigal of his own. Clever withal, fearless, and fit for any bold enterprise. He ever allowed himself to be guided by the superior intellect of Bigot, whom he regarded as the prince of good fellows, and swore by him, profanely enough, on all occasions, as the shrewdest head and the quickest hand to turn over money in New France.

Bigot could trust Cadet. He had only to whisper a few words in his ear to see him jump up from the table where he was playing cards, dash his stakes with a sweep of his hand into the lap of his antagonist, a gift or a forfeit, he cared not which, for not finishing the game. In three minutes Cadet was booted, with his heavy riding-whip in his hand ready to mount his horse and accompany Bigot "to Beaumanoir or to hell," he said, "if he wanted to go there."

In the short space of time, while the grooms saddled their horses, Bigot drew Cadet aside and explained to him the situation of his affairs, informing him, in a few words, who the lady was who lived in such retirement in the Chateau, and of his denial of the fact before the Council and Governor. He told him of the letters of the King and of La Pompadour respecting Caroline, and of the necessity of removing her at once far out of reach before the actual search for her was begun.

Cadet's cynical eyes flashed in genuine sympathy with Bigot, and he laid his heavy hand upon his shoulder and uttered a frank exclamation of admiration at his ruse to cheat La Pompadour and La Galissonniere both.

"By St. Picot!" said he, "I



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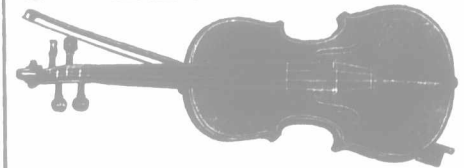


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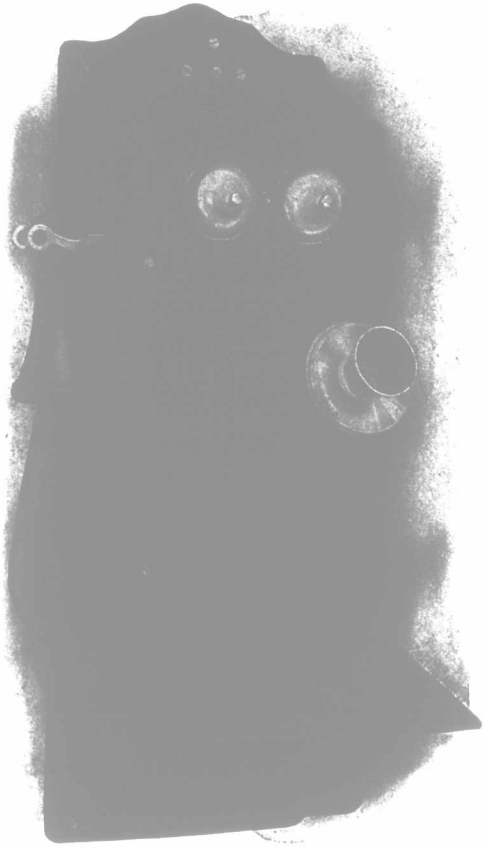
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would rather go without dinner for a month than you should not have asked me, Bigot, to help you out in this scrape. What if you did lie to that fly-catching beggar at the Castle of St. Louis, who has not conscience to take a dishonest stiver from a cheating Albany Dutchman! Where was the harm in it? Better lie to him than tell the truth to La Pompadour about that girl! Egad! Madame Fish would serve you as the Iroquois served my fat clerk at Chouagen—make roast meat of you—if she knew it! Such a pother about a girl!

Striking Bigot's hand hard with his own, he promised, wet or dry, through flood or fire, to ride with him to Beaumanoir, and take the girl or lady—he begged the Intendant's pardon—and by such ways as he alone knew, he would, in two days, place her safely among the Montagnais, and order them at once, without an hour's delay, to pull up stakes and remove their wigwams to the tuque of the St. Maurice, where Satan himself could not find her

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And the girl might remain there for seven years without ever being heard tell of by any white person in the Colony.

Bigot and Cadet rode rapidly forward until they came to the dark forest, where the faint outline of road, barely visible, would have perplexed Bigot to have kept it alone in the night. But Cadet was born in Charlebourg; he knew every path, glade and dingle in the forest of Beaumanoir, and rode on without drawing bridle.

Bigot, in his fiery eagerness, had hitherto ridden foremost. Cadet now led the way, dashing under the boughs of the great trees that overhung the road. The tramp of their horses woke the echoes of the woods. But they were not long in reaching the park of Beaumanoir.

They saw before them the tall chimney-stacks and the high roofs and the white walls of the Chateau, looking spectral enough in the wan moonlight—ghostly, silent, and ominous. One light only was visible in the porter's lodge; all else was dark, cold, and sepulchral.

The watchful old porter at the gate was instantly on foot to see who came at that hour, and was surprised enough at the sight of his master and the Sieur Cadet, without retinue or even a groom to accompany them.

They dismounted and tied their horses outside the gate. "Run to the Chateau, Marcelle, without making the least noise," said Bigot. "Call none of the servants, but rap gently on the door of Dame Tremblay. Bid her rise instantly, without waking anyone. Say the Intendant desires to see her. I expect guests from the city."

The porter returned with the information that Dame Tremblay had got up, and was ready to receive his Excellency.

Bidding old Marcelle take care of the horses, they walked across the lawn to the Chateau, at the door of which stood Dame Tremblay, hastily dressed, courtesying and trembling at this sudden summons to receive the Intendant and Sieur Cadet.

"Good night, dame!" said Bigot, in a low tone, "conduct us instantly to the grand gallery."

"Oh, your Excellency!" replied the dame, courtesying, "I am your humble servant at all times, day and night, as it is my duty and my pleasure to serve my master!"

"Well, then!" returned Bigot, impatiently, "let us go in and make no noise."

The three, Dame Tremblay leading the way with a candle in each hand, passed up the broad stair and into the gallery communicating with the apartments of Caroline. The dame set her candles on the table and stood with her hand across her apron in a submissive attitude, waiting the orders of her master.

"Dame!" said he, "I think you are a faithful servant. I have trusted you with much. Can I trust you with a greater matter still?"

"Oh, your Excellency! I would die to serve so noble and generous a master! It is a servant's duty!"

"Few servants think so, nor do I! But you have been faithful to your charge respecting this poor lady within, have you not, dame?" Bigot looked as if his eyes searched her very vitals.

"O Lord! O Lord!" thought the dame, turning pale. "He has heard about the visit of that cursed Mere Malheur, and he has come to hang me up for it in the gallery!" She stammered out in reply, "Oh, yes! I have been faithful to my charge about the lady, your Excellency! I have not failed wilfully or negligently in any one point, I assure you! I have been at once careful and kind to her, as you bade me to be, your Excellency. Indeed, I could not be otherwise to a live angel in the house like her!"

"So I believe, dame," said Bigot, in a tone of approval that quite lifted her heart. This spontaneous praise of Caroline touched him somewhat. "You have done well! Now, can you keep another secret, dame?"

"A secret! and entrusted to me by your Excellency!" replied she, in a voice of wonder at such a question. "The marble statue in the grotto is not closer than I am, your Excellency. I was always too fond of a secret ever to part with it! When I was the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport I never told, even in confession, who they were who—"

"Tut! I will trust you, dame, better than I would have trusted the Charming Josephine! If all tales be true, you were a gay girl, dame, and a handsome one in those days, I have heard!" added the Intendant, with well-planned flattery.

A smile and a look of intelligence between the dame and Bigot followed this sally, while Cadet had much to do to keep in one of the hearty horse-laughs he used to indulge in, and which would have roused the whole Chateau.

The flattery of the Intendant quite captivated the dame. "I will go through fire and water to serve your Excellency, if you want me," said she. "What shall I do to oblige your Excellency?"

"Well, dame, you must know then that the Sieur Cadet and I have come to remove that dear lady from the Chateau to another place, where it is needful for her to go for the present time; and if you are questioned about her, mind you are to say she never was here, and you know nothing of her!"

"I will not only say it," replied the dame with promptness, "I will swear it until I am black in the face if you command me, your Excellency! Poor, dear lady! may I not ask where she is going?"

"No, she will be all right! I will tell you in due time. It is needful for people to change sometimes, you know, dame! You comprehend that! You had to manage matters discreetly when you were the Charming Josephine. I dare say you had to change, too, sometimes. Every woman has an intrigue once, at least, in her lifetime, and wants a change. But this lady is not clever like the Charming Josephine, therefore we have to be clever for her!"

The dame laughed prudently yet knowingly at this, while Bigot continued, "Now you understand all! Go to her chamber, Dame. Present our compliments with our regrets for disturbing her at this hour. Tell her that the Intendant and the Sieur Cadet desire to see her on important business."

Dame Tremblay, with a broad smile all over her countenance at her master's jocular allusions to the Charming Josephine, left at once to carry her message to the chamber of Caroline.

She passed out, while the two gentlemen waited in the gallery, Bigot anxious but not doubtful of his influence to persuade the gentle girl to leave the Chateau, Cadet coolly resolved that she must go, whether she liked it or no. He would banish every woman in New France to the tuque of the St. Maurice had he the power, in order to rid himself and Bigot of the eternal mischief and trouble of them!

Neither Bigot nor Cadet spoke for some minutes after the departure of the dame. They listened to her footsteps as the sound of them died away in the distant rooms, where one door opened after another as she passed on to the secret chamber.

"She is now at the door of Caroline!" thought Bigot, as his imagination followed Dame Tremblay on her errand. "She is now speaking to her. I know Caroline will make no delay to admit us." Cadet on his side was very quiet, and careless of aught save to take the girl and get her safely away before daybreak.

A few moments of heavy silence and expectation passed over them. The howl of a distant watch-dog was heard, and all was again still. The low, monotonous ticking of the great clock at the head of the gallery made the silence still more oppressive. It seemed to be measuring off eternity, not time.

The hour, the circumstance, the brooding stillness, waited for a cry of murder to ring through the Cha-

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

teau, waking its sleepers and bidding them come and see the fearful tragedy that lay in the secret chamber.

But no cry came. Fortunately for Bigot it did not! The discovery of Caroline de St. Castin under such circumstances would have closed his career in New France, and ruined him forever in the favor of the Court.

Dame Tremblay returned to her master and Cadet with the information that the lady was not in her bedchamber, but had gone down, as was her wont, in the still hours of the night, to pray in her oratory in the secret chamber, where she wished never to be disturbed.

"Well, dame," replied Bigot, "you may retire to your own room. I will go down to the secret chamber myself. These vigils are killing her, poor girl! If your lady should be missing in the morning, remember, dame, that you make no remark of it. she is going away to-night with me and the Sieur Cadet, and will return soon again; so be discreet and keep your tongue well between your teeth, which, I am glad to observe," remarked he with a smile, "are still sound and white as ivory."

Bigot wished by such flattery to secure her fidelity, and he fully succeeded. The compliment to her teeth was more agreeable than would have been a purse of money. It caught the dame with a hook there was no escape from.

Dame Tremblay courtesied very low and smiled very broadly to show her really good teeth, of which she was extravagantly vain. She assured the Intendant of her perfect discretion and obedience to all his commands.

"Trust to me, your Excellency," said she with a profound courtesy. "I never deceived a gentleman yet, except the Sieur Tremblay, and he, good man, was none! When I was the Charming Josephine, and all the gay gallants of the city used to flatter and spoil me, I never deceived one of them, never! I know that all is vanity in this world, but my eyes and teeth were considered very fine in those days, your Excellency."

"And are yet, dame. Zounds! Lake Beauport has had nothing to equal them since you retired from business as a beauty. But mind my orders, dame! keep quiet and you will please me. Good-night, dame!"

"Good-night, your Excellency! Good-night, your Honor!" replied she, flushed with gratified vanity. She left Bigot vowing to herself that he was the finest gentleman and the best judge of a woman in New France! The Sieur Cadet she could not like. He never looked pleasant on a woman, as a gentleman ought to do!

The dame left them to themselves, and went off trippingly in high spirits to her own chamber, where she instantly ran to the mirror to look at her teeth, and made faces in the glass like a foolish girl in her 'teens.

Bigot, out of a feeling of delicacy not usual with him, bid Cadet wait in the anteroom while he went forward to the secret chamber of Caroline. "The sudden presence of a stranger might alarm her," he said.

He descended the stair, and knocked softly at the door, calling in a low tone, "Caroline! Caroline!" No answer came. He wondered at that, for her quick ear used always to catch the first sound of his footsteps while yet afar off.

He knocked louder, and called again her name. Alas! he might have called forever! That voice would

never make her heart flutter again or her eyes brighten at his footstep, that sounded sweeter than any music as she waited and watched for him, always ready to meet him at the door.

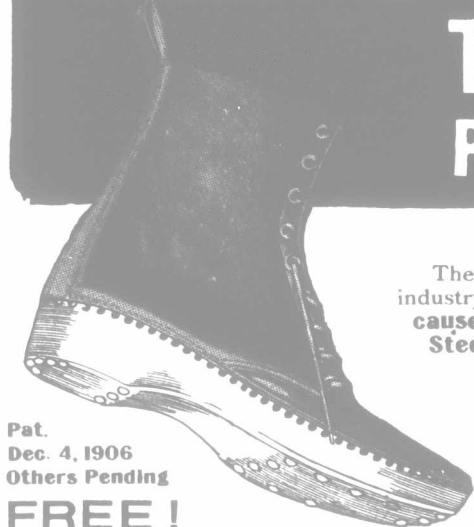
Bigot anticipated something wrong, and with a hasty hand pushed open the door of the secret chamber and went in. A blaze of light filled his eyes. A white form lay upon the floor. He saw it and he saw nothing else! She lay there with her unclosed eyes looking as the dead only look at the living. One hand was pressed to her bosom, the other was stretched out, holding the broken stem and a few green leaves of the fatal bouquet which La Corriveau had not wholly plucked from her grasp.

Bigot stood for a moment stricken dumb and transfixed with horror, then sprang forward and knelt over her with a cry of agony. He thought she might have fallen in a swoon. He touched her pale forehead, her lips, her hands. He felt her heart, it did not beat; he lifted her head to his bosom, it fell like the flower of a lily broken on its stem, and he knew

Wear STEEL SHOES!

N. M. Ruthstein's

They Save \$5 to \$10 a Year Prevent Rheumatism, Colds, Corns!



Pat.
Dec. 4, 1906
Others Pending

FREE!

Send for book, "The Sole of Steel," or order shoes on the blank below.

Steel Shoes are Money-Savers!

Steel Shoes stop the heavy drain on the worker's purse. Their durability is phenomenal! No big shoe bills to pay! No "half-soles!" No new heels! No repairs of any kind, save replacing the rivets, which protect the soles from wear. These wonderful shoes actually save at least \$5 to \$10 of your shoe money every year. They're the strongest work shoes in existence! One pair will outwear three to six pairs of the best all-leather shoes that money can buy. Figure it out for yourself.

Steel Shoes Save Doctors' Bills!

Steel shoes are health-savers! They prevent sickness and save doctors' bills. They are sanitary shoes! Wear Steel Shoes and you will not suffer from cold, rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles and discomforts resulting from cold, wet feet. No lost time on account of cold, wet, stormy weather!

Steel Shoes Keep Feet Free From Corns!

Steel Shoes need no "breaking in." From the very moment you first put them on they feel perfectly easy and comfortable. Easy on—easy off! And easy every minute you wear them. The rigid soles keep the uppers from cracking, twisting or warping. They do not run over or get tight in places after being wet, like an all-leather shoe. No more tired, aching, blistered, calloused, sore and tender feet if Steel Shoes are worn.

Steel Shoes Better Than Rubber Boots!

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and Arctics. They do not heat and sweat the feet, or cause tenderness and soreness. You can work in mud, slush or water and your feet will be warm, dry and comfortable.

These wonderful work shoes with light, thin soles of steel are revolutionizing the shoe industry. Farmers first bought Steel Shoes as an experiment. Now they buy them because they save \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe bills by wearing Steel Shoes, and because Steel Shoes keep the feet warm, dry and free from troublesome corns and bunions!

One Pair of Steel Shoes Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of All-Leather Shoes!

Steel Shoes "stand the racket" of constant wear, under the worst conditions imaginable. Even the grinding wear of working on concrete floors of creameries does not destroy the soles. One pair of "Steels" will easily outwear 3 to 6 pairs of the best leather-soled shoes, or at least three pairs of rubber boots! Easy on the feet! Easy on the pocket-book!

Steel Soles and Sides! Waterproof Leather Uppers!

Bottoms Studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets! Hair Cushion Insoles!

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel! As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets! And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of the foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear out but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service, and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together!

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity.

Steel shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness!

Made with Tops of Different Heights, for Every Purpose!

Sizes 5 to 12—6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes regardless of cost.

Order a Pair on This Coupon.

Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantages of "Steels." We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund the purchase price promptly if you do not find the shoes exactly as represented when you see them.

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high shoes at \$3 a pair or the 9-inch high shoes at \$4 per pair for general field work. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, our 12-inch or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. State size shoe you wear.

Fill out and mail the coupon, together with remittance. Do it to-day!

Fill Out, Tear Off and Mail Coupon Direct to
N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secy and Treasurer

STEEL SHOE COMPANY

Department 333, Toronto, Can.

(7) Main Factory: Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

ANOTHER RECORD-SMASHING INTERNATIONAL AT HAND.

Once More the International Live-stock Exposition, which will be held in Chicago from Nov. 27th to Dec. 10th, has accomplished the seemingly impossible by again showing a most phenomenal increase in entries. Once more all past records have been demolished, and once more we are brought to realize that interest is growing in this, the greatest of live-stock shows—this leading exponent of the live-stock industry—and that this great annual event is becoming more popular from year to year. Even though feeding operations across the line have been exceedingly light during the past year, we still find an increased number of entries in the cattle department. The draft horse exhibit will be the greatest ever seen in this or any other country. Horses whose lineage dates back into the dark ages will be seen in the ring beside the most splendid specimens of the English and Scottish types, whose equals have never before been brought together in such numbers in the history of the show-ring. The number of exhibitors in the sheep department exceeds that of any previous year, and in quality their exhibits will far surpass anything ever seen here in the past, as the entries show them to contain some of the choicest importations made to this country in recent years. In the swine department all the leading types will again be represented, and the quality will be superior to that

Important Clearing Auction Sale

on TUESDAY, NOV. 16, '09, of

Imported Clyde Mare

Registered, 1,700 lbs., and in foal to imported sire, Clyde. This is one of the choicest mares in Elgin. 27 head of Thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered, consisting of cows with calves by side, choice yearling heifers; also several bulls from 4 to 9 months old Registered Yorkshire hogs; also all his implements, grain, hay, as the proprietor has sold his farm, which is only 1/2 mile north of Iona Station. For particulars write the proprietor.

JNO. R. McCALLUM, Prop.
Iona Station. M. C. R. or P. M. R.
OR
DANIEL BLACK, Auctioneer,
Dutton, Ontario.

of any show ever seen on this continent. All these, and many other new features, give promise of making the coming Exposition the greatest in the history of this splendid series of events.

Attention is called to the advertisement of a dispersion auction sale, to take place on December 9th, of a herd of 27 head of registered Holstein cattle, the property of L. Abbott, at Camlachie, Ont., a station on the G. T. R., 14 miles east of Sarnia, and 65 miles west of Stratford. Catalogues may be had on application to the owner.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 18th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.; Yorkshires.
Dec. 9th.—L. Abbott, Camlachie, Ont.; Holsteins.

Dalgety Bros.' auction sale at London, on Nov. 4th, of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, drew a fairly large attendance as to numbers. The animals were a good class, combining quality with size and superior action, but the bidding was not up to the expectations of the sellers, and not more than one-half the number were disposed of, the balance being withdrawn. The highest price realized was \$315, for the typical three-year-old, Rose of South Torr, number four in the catalogue, purchased by Geo. Wilkinson, Fanshawe, Ont.; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, secured Mary Buchanan, two years old, at \$285; others sold at \$250 to \$270, and several were withdrawn at bids of \$250 to \$275. These were worth more money, considering the prices that are being paid for good work horses. Some sales were made privately later in the day, and some really good mares and stallions are yet held for sale at reasonable prices. Messrs. Dalgety bring out a superior class of Clydesdales, and are worthy of a liberal patronage.

Official records of 121 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from July 21st to October 15th, 1909. This herd of 121 animals, of which three-fifths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 43,230.9 lbs. of milk, containing 1,455,238 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.37 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 357.3 lbs. of milk, containing 12.027 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to over 51 lbs., or nearly 25 quarts of milk per day, and over 14 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. As mentioned, the greater part of this herd consisted of young heifers, and considering that the period covers the hot portion of the year, the production must be considered as very satisfactory. When, nearly 15 years ago, at the age of almost 12 years, De Kol 2nd was reported as having produced, under official test, 21,261 lbs. of butter-fat in seven consecutive days, the whole dairy world sat up and took notice; and such a record is not less a great record to-day because some 150 Holstein-Friesian cows have surpassed it. Yet, when, in this issue of the official reports, A. & G. De Kol Pietertje 2nd leads, with 21,335 lbs. fat from 606.9 lbs. milk in 7 days, 86.525 lbs. fat from 2,444.4 lbs. milk in 30 days, breeders merely glance at it as a very good yield indeed, perhaps making a mental note that one more cow has won a place in the 21-lb. list.

YORKSHIRES AT AUCTION.

An event of far-reaching importance will take place in the town of Fergus, Ont., on Thursday, Nov. 18th, when Jas. Wilson & Sons will sell by auction, at their farm, "Monkland," within 200 yards of both the G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations, 70 head of high-class Yorkshires, 50 sows, from five to twelve months of age, a number of which are safely in pig, and 20 boars, including their two stock boars, Imp. Broomhouse Mandrake and Monkland Lad, the former rising 4 years, the latter 2 years, the balance about 5 months. As is well known, the Monkland herd of Large English Yorkshires is one of the best in America, as well as one of the largest, there being constantly in breeding about 100 sows. This offering is the produce of the herd. All will be in splendid condition, and every one a strictly high-class animal. The terms will be 10 months' on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Fergus is situated on both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Railways, on both of which, from both north and south, are morning and evening trains. The morning train on the G. T. leaves Guelph at 10.55. In the evening returning to connect with both east and west trains on the main line. Sale will commence at 1 p. m., sharp, and will be handled by A. Woods, auctioneer, of Fergus. Every animal is either registered, or will be registered in the purchaser's name.

she was dead. He saw the red streaks of blood on her snowy robe, and he knew she was murdered.

A long cry like the wail of a man in torture burst from him. It woke more than one sleeper in the distant chambers of the Chateau, making them start upon their pillows to listen for another cry, but none came. Bigot was a man of iron; he retained self-possession enough to recollect the danger of rousing the house.

He smothered his cries in suffocating sobs, but they reached the ear of Cadet, who, foreboding some terrible catastrophe, rushed into the room where the secret door stood open. The light glared up the stair. He ran down and saw the Intendant on his knees, holding in his arms the half-raised form of a woman which he kissed and called by name like a man distraught with grief and despair.

(To be continued.)

Beaver Circle Notice.

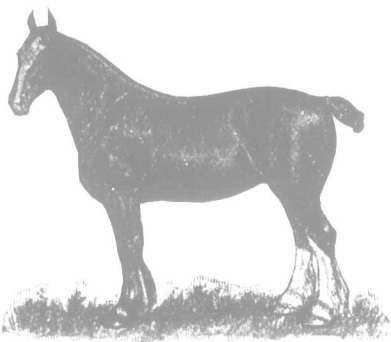
About fifty of our Beavers forgot to tell their age when sending their compositions in the picture competition. Will these kindly send us the information at once, as it is impossible to know whether they should be placed among the Junior or the Senior Beavers without. Please remember that name, address, and age, must always be given when writing to the Beaver Circle. Otherwise, in future, letters cannot be considered.

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 and 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.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**The Morning Prayer Service
Prescribed by the Church of England**

We are now prepared to supply Victor Records of the above—made by the late Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. J. R. Parkyn and the

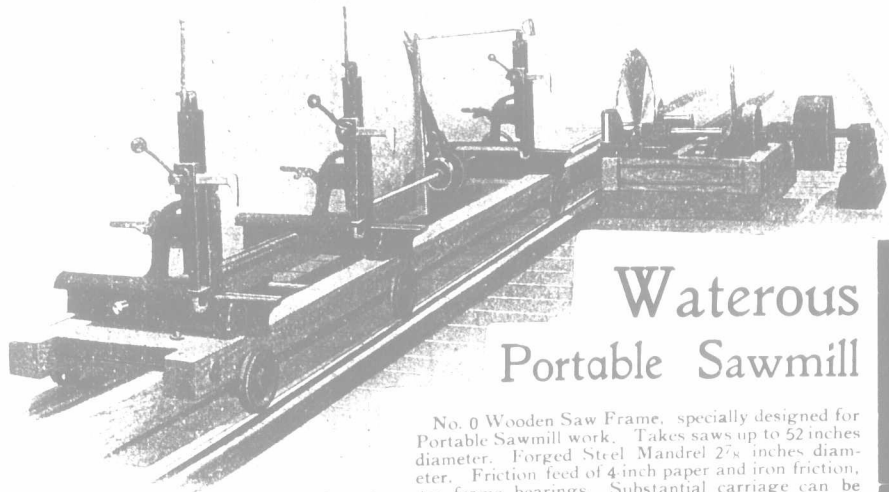
**Choir of St. Andrews Church
London, England.**

"An Englishman's Home"

Four Stirring Patriotic Speeches from this famous play have just been reproduced on Victor Records. Ask to hear them at any Victor-Berliner Dealer's—or send to us for the Special Catalogs containing the above selections.

74

Berliner Gramophone Company, Limited, Montreal.



**Waterous
Portable Sawmill**

No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame, specially designed for Portable Sawmill work. Takes saws up to 52 inches diameter. Forged Steel Mandrel 2 1/2 inches diameter. Friction feed of 4 inch paper and iron friction, returned or rigged from 5 to 10 times as fast as feeding speed. Carriage will accommodate good size logs. Standard carriage for rack feed is 16 feet 11 inches long; rope feed 17 feet 6 inches long. Frame extra wide, of heavy red pine stringers, edges bound with heavy web. Six-inch eye-beams. Knees and rack cast in one piece. Knees have 3-inch independent taper movement, and are fitted with our patent upper and lower steel hook Peel Dogs, operated by overhead single-acting ratchet networks, having large ratchet wheel. Split steel setting and holding Pawls, designed to eliminate lost motion and permit a set of 1-16 inch Steel-set shaft 1 1/2-16 inches diameter and 16 feet long. Carries pinions which operate knees and is fitted with heavy cast iron hand-wheel for hand setting. Track 54 feet long. This is one of the finest Portable Sawmills made. It will pay you to send for our free catalogue, which describes it, as well as many others, in detail. Drop us a card to-day.

The Waterous Engine Works Co'y, Ltd.
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

B. H. Heide, General Superintendent of the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, advises us that the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association, under date of November 4th, wrote him in part, in connection with reduced rates granted the Exposition, as follows:

- "1. FARE—Lowest one-way first-class fare and one-half for the round trip, good going and returning via same route only.
- "2. TERRITORY AND GOING DATES—(a) From Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and west, November 28, 29, 30, December 1, 5 and 6.
"(b) From east of Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew, November 27, 28, 29, 30, December 1 and 5.
- "3. RETURN LIMIT—All tickets good to reach original starting point not later than midnight of December 12, 1909.
- "4. TICKETS—Non-transferable signature form S. A. (sample embodied in Revised Report of Committee on Standard Ticket Contracts, dated September 13, 1909.)"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

DIFFICULT BREATHING—SUFFOCATION.

1. During the summer my cow had difficulty in breathing. In about a month she improved, but is now worse than ever.
 2. Two-year-old colt seemed dull. I gave it a quart of raw oil, after which it puffed and breathed hard, and died in 1 1/2 hours. O. C.
- Ans.—1. This denotes tubercular trouble, in either the glands of the throat or the lungs. Nothing can be done. She may live for a long time, or the progress of the disease may be rapid and cause death in a short time. As it is dangerous to keep her with other cattle, if she is tubercular, I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinarian, and, if he cannot find cause for the symptoms other than probable tubercular trouble, you had better destroy her.
2. You did not observe sufficient care in drenching the colt. Considerable of the oil passed down the wrong pipe to the bronchial tubes, and caused suffocation. V.

THE SMALL PUDDLE MEASURE.

Charles Vickers, the superintendent of the express business of the Canadian Pacific road, is a big, upstanding fellow. He went down into the French country near Quebec one day. After he left two halitants were discussing him.

"Mr. Vickers very fine man."
"Yes."
"Big man."
"Yes."
"Big man in Montreal?"
"Yes."
"Very big man in Montreal—very big man?"
"Yes."
"What is he, butcher or hotelkeeper?"



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 fancywork, 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.

FARM FOR SALE—Lot 12, con. 3, Westminster Township, 100 acres. One of the nicest farms in Westminster. Good buildings. Good bush. Apply: H. Raison, Wilton Grove P. O., Ont.

GASOLINE engine for sale—8 h.-p., also grain chopper, both in fine order. Emerson Tufts, Welland.

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

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

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

WANTED—Two competent general servants for Toronto. Good wages. Comfortable home. No children. Apply: Mrs. Geo. Palmer, 217 Jameson Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week all winter. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

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 tanhide or horse hide you want tanned or made into a robe or fur coat, or have any kind of hides, skins or furs you want tanned, send them to me and have them dressed right. **B. 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.



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.

A FEW trios and pairs of beautiful White Muscovy ducks for sale cheap. Good exhibition birds. H. E. Moffat, Woodstock, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—100 pure-bred, stout, vigorous cockerels, \$2; yearling hens, pullets, \$1.50 each. Order early. Get choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys for sale. Pairs not akin. Cullis & Lean, Powle's Corn, Ont.



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.

POSTCARD ALBUM



GIVEN FOR SELLING XMAS POSTCARDS, 6 FOR 10c

Lovely padded green binding; front cover bordered with a wreath of gold flowers. Words "Post Cards" in fancy gold letters, and a delicately-colored raised butterfly, and a hand-painted spray. Holds 400 cards. With 100 high-grade colored picture postcards, for selling \$3.00 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. Write to-day. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 67 A Toronto.

SHORTHORNS

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

CLYDESDALES

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

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

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 Ruell, Ont. Long-distance phone.

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.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH, advertised in this paper, has made a reputation for itself second to none. Invented by the master, Edison himself, it will bear comparison with all other instruments of the kind. Look up the advertisement and secure catalogue giving full particulars.

TRADE TOPIC.

COCKSHUTT AND FROST & WOOD UNITE FOR WESTERN TRADE.—Two strong, old-established and enterprising Ontario implement firms, the Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, and the Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, have effected an arrangement by which their business in Western Canada is to be merged. The Cockshutt people, while carrying on business in every Province, have for the last few years paid particular attention to the Western Canadian trade, and have in Winnipeg a large distributing warehouse and office. They have one of the most complete selling organizations in the West, and their plows and seeding machinery find ready sale everywhere. Under the new arrangement, the Frost & Wood Company, whose haying and harvesting implements are favorably known and used from ocean to ocean, will retire from the field in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and will sell direct to the Cockshutt Company the haying and harvesting machinery for that territory, the implements, however, bearing, as heretofore, the name of Frost & Wood. The Frost & Wood Company's present large Winnipeg warehouse, as well as their warehouses at other points, will be utilized by the Cockshutts. The advantage will be mutual. The Cockshutt Company agencies will be supplied with a complete line, including harvesting, as well as tillage and seeding machinery, while the Frost & Wood Company will have the advantage of the excellent Cockshutt selling organization in the West, and will be able to concentrate their own selling efforts upon the Eastern and foreign trade, both of which they hope largely to increase. In order more closely to cement the interests of the two companies, Harry Cockshutt, head of the firm bearing his name, has purchased a large block of Frost & Wood stock, and has been elected a Director and Vice-President. The coalition will be welcomed by all who desire the progress of Canadian industry.

GOSSIP.

J. B. HOGATE'S NEW IMPORTATION.

The many friends of J. B. Hogate, the well-known and popular importer of Clydesdale and Percheron horses, will be pleased to know that he is again at his old stables at Weston, Ont., with a fresh importation of ten Clydesdales and eight Percheron stallions, a lot that has only to be seen to be appreciated, an essentially typical draft lot, full of character, with faultless underpinning, and clean, heavy, flat bone. The Clydesdales are: One 7-year-old; one 5-year-old; four 4-year-olds; one 3-year-old, and three 2-year-olds. The Percherons are: Six 4-year-olds, and two 3-year-olds. All the Clydes over two years old were premium horses in Scotland, and several of them were prizewinners. Favouritism is a roan 7-year-old, by Royal Favourite, dam by Go-ahead. This is a sire of note, a big, thick, smooth horse, on a grand bottom; one of right good kind for the mares of this country. Mundella is a bay 5-year-old, by Acme, dam by Montrave Mac. This is a horse up to a big size, full of character, and has the underpinning that wears. He was a high-priced premium horse in Scotland. Among the 4-year-olds are three right flashy sons of the great Hiawatha; Promotion, whose dam is by Gartley Squire; Peter the Great, whose dam is by Prince Alexander, grandam by Darnley, and Lord Callingwood, whose dam is by Lord Dundonald. Here are a trio that, for a combination of flashy quality of underpinning, springy ankles, stylish tops, and big size, has seldom or never been equalled in this country. They are show horses every one. The other 4-year-old is Manaton, by Maroon, dam by King of Kyle. This is one of the best horses of the lot, but was very sick with shipping fever, and not looking his best. The 3-year-old is Bowditch, by Royal Blend, dam by Brown Lawrence, a big, powerful colt, a true drafter, and stands on the best of ankles, bone, and feet. The three 2-year-olds are King Victor, by Count Victor, dam by Onquevalli, grandam by Double Darnley; King Brown, by Revelanta, dam by Balmodie; Prince Charming; Dark Drexley, by Evander,

dam by Rosario. These colts are smooth to a turn, their spring of ankle, quality of bone and length of rib are all that can be desired. Speaking of length of rib, one thing Mr. Hogate will not have, is a short-ribbed horse. Parties looking for ideal draft Clydesdales should see this lot.

There is no question of doubt that Percheron horses are rapidly gaining in popularity in Canada, and a look over this lot is bound to make them many more friends, their thick, smooth, nicely-turned bodies, splendid quality of bone, ankles and feet, their trappy, straight action, and, withal, their big size, are all bound to increase their favor with Canadian farmers, and this lot has all these qualities in a marked degree. They should certainly be seen by parties looking for this breed of draft horses. Mr. Hogate is also offering for sale at a big reduction, as he intends to go entirely out of Hackneys, his two high-class horses, Samuel Smiles, the sensational all-round-moving chestnut 7-year-old, a horse that has won in the hottest of company from one end of the country to the other, certainly one of the best Hackneys ever imported; and the chestnut 4-year-old, Chalgeley Admiration (imp.), winner of prizes galore. Parties wanting a Hackney stallion, should see these, as the price is of no consequence. W. D. Colby is manager at Weston, to whom all enquiries should be made.

George Amos & Sons, Moffatt, Ont., report the following recent sales of Shorthorns from their herd: To S. E. Johnston & Son, Ashburn, Ont., Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = (80468). This bull is one of the best stock bulls we have used; he was sire of the winning calf herd at Toronto in 1908; Lomond's Mysie, junior champion female, Toronto, 1909, and many others of good individual merit. To Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, the show two-year-old heifer, Lancaster Bud, which proved to be the grand champion Shorthorn female at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash. To A. E. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., the two show heifer calves, Pleasant Valley Mysie and Pleasant Valley Victoria; these two calves stood first and fourth in the junior-calf class at Toronto, 1909, and should make a good addition to this good young herd. To Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont., Lomond's Mysie, junior champion female, Toronto, 1909. To Smith Bros., South Woodlee, Ont., the show yearling heifer, Golden Pansy, a Campbell Golden Drop. We have still left for sale, six good young bulls, sired by Imp. Ben Lomond, some of them Toronto winners, and out of good, imported cows, belonging to such families as Orange Blossom, Victoria, Fragrance, Mysie, and other good Scotch families, that we will sell right, to make room for our coming calves. Would be pleased to have intending purchasers write us, or come and see us, before buying elsewhere.

THE CHAMBERS SHIRE SALE.

The attention of breeders and farmers generally, looking for the big, draft class of horses now in demand, and bringing the highest prices, is called to the advertisement in this paper of the auction sale of 50 head of imported registered Shire mares, fillies and stallions, to take place on Thursday, Nov. 18th, at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto. These are the property of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, whose reputation as breeders of the best class of draft horses is widespread. Their former shipments to Canada have been quite the best ever sent to this country, combining size and quality in a high degree. Send for the catalogue, and note the date.

W. S. J. B. & B. Dunham, of Oak-Lawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., the famous importers and breeders of Percheron and French Coach horses, whose advertisement appears in this paper, write: "We will have a new importation in on the 23rd inst., which our W. S. Dunham, who is now in France selecting same, reports as an exceptionally fine lot, and added to those we have on hand, including our summer importation, gives us, we believe, an unsurpassed collection."

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

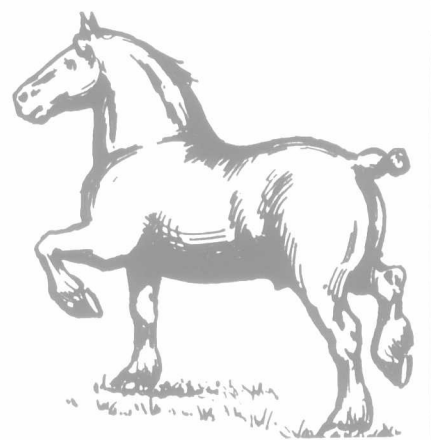
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

UNION STOCK - YARDS

Horse Exchange

TORONTO, CANADA.



The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Thurs., Nov. 18, '09

50 Head Imported Registered

SHIRES

40 Fillies. 10 Stallions.

Consigned by the well-known breeders, MESSRS. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, who wish it stated this is the best lot they have ever exported to Canada, and have been picked with a view to suiting the Canadian trade, having extra size and weight, lots of quality, and the best of bone. This is an exceptional chance for breeders, as every one is looking for weight these days. Send for catalogue, and don't forget the date.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.



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.

MONEY MANUFACTURED

The progress now being made by Canadian manufacturers and merchants should be taken advantage of. Write for information about a safe, quick way of doubling your money. Address:

ROBERT E. KEMERER,
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

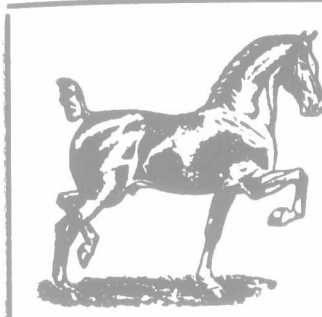
Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



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 loading 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 for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**

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.

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

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. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.
Brooklin, G. T. R.

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

Imported Clydesdales
surpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality and straight movers. Will be sold right and on easy terms.
Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que. Phone.

Clydesdales, Percherons and French Coaches
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, BOLTON, ONTARIO.

Don't Have a Blind One
Wonderful Discovery
"VISIO"
MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.
Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.
Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. B., 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but
ABSORBINE
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or directly from the manufacturer.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

GOSSIP.

MINSTER HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

About five miles from Hastings station, Northumberland County, is Minster Stock Farm, the property of Richard Honey, the well-known breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire hogs. The high-class character of the Minster Holsteins and Yorkshires is too well known to need much comment. The main foundation cow of the herd is the great Queen of Minster, whose milk record is 84 lbs. a day for 30 days. She was never officially tested for butter-fat, which certainly was a mistake, for, without a doubt, she would have made a record up among the gilt-edged ones. The major part of the herd to-day are daughters, grand and great-granddaughters of hers, several of which are now in the Record of Performance, and passed with a wide margin, notably Snowflake, who gave 2,792 lbs. milk and 87 lbs. butter-fat more than the required amount, and Queen De Kol of Minster, who gave 1,940 lbs. milk and 45 lbs. butter-fat more than was required to qualify. They are an exceptionally big, strong lot of cattle. The stock bull is Prince Posch Calamity Bleske, sired by Prince Posch Calamity, a son of the famous Calamity Jane, whose record of 25 lbs. 1 oz. butter in seven days was phenomenal in her day. His granddam on his sire's side was the noted Alta Posch, whose two years and eleven months' record of 27 lbs. 1 oz. was the sensation of the day. The dam of Prince Posch Calamity Bleske was Bleske Aeoneth, whose 2-year-old record was 12.45 lbs. butter and 317 lbs. milk in seven days. Her sire's dam was Bleske 2nd (Imp.), whose milk record was 81 lbs. in one day, and 10,144 lbs. in six months. Few bulls are better bred on producing lines. He is two years old past, is safe, sure and quiet, and as his heifers will be of breeding age another spring, he is for sale, a high-class stock bull for someone, easily got. In young bulls, there are six. One is out of Queen De Kol of Minster, now in the Record of Performance, milk record 9,400 lbs. as a 2-year-old, butter-fat test 4 per cent; one is out of Yongste Maud, a 70-lbs.-a-day cow; one is out of Snowflake Queen De Kol of M., in the R. of P., milk record 13,292 lbs., test 4.08 per cent; the others are out of cows equally as good, and winners wherever shown. All are sired by the stock bull. In age, they range from six to eight months; a most desirable lot of young bulls. A female or two could also be spared. The Yorkshires are strictly up-to-date in type. Toronto first-prize winners have been bred in the herd. The excessive demand has run the stock of salable age pretty low just now. There are a number of both sexes, about two months of age, coming on, orders for which are being booked.

J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., ordering a change in their advertisement of Shropshire sheep, writes: "We are sold out of all the rams we care to part with except a few in preparation for showing at the Chicago International. The Canadian trade in Shropshires has been very good, American trade a blank, because of quarantine. Lots of orders from old customers of many years' standing, but the 30-days' delay cancelled them. We intend showing thirty head at Chicago, and think, with the exception of one section, they are the best we ever put before the public. Our first-prize and champion ewe, first-prize ram lamb, first-prize ewe lamb, and the winners of highest honors in open flock, with second in flock bred by exhibitor (a different flock from the open-class winners), with first and second on yearling wethers—the only age of wethers classified—and every sheep and lamb bred at Fairview, we think was the making of a new record at Toronto's great fair. All have gone on to our entire satisfaction since their return from the fall round. Nearly all had for dam the get of one of our grand champion rams, and the other champion was the sire, a combination giving us wonderfully good results. That is the line of breeding in the two-shear ewes we offer, every one of which has proved a superior breeder. Our flock has this year, as in the past, proved (Continued on next page.)"

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.
REG. TRADE MARK

THIS TELLS THE STORY.

71 Beaver Hall Hill Montreal, P. Q., Sept. 30, 1909. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:
Gentlemen, Some time ago I wrote you and obtained your remedy for my Brazilian mare, "Mollie," whose tendons were in bad shape for past year, and am pleased to report that she is sound as a new-milled dollar, standing all kinds of hard road work. I have also given your remedy a thorough trial otherwise. In five weeks one bottle removed a bad bunch from his d ankles of a matched pair of chestnuts, which had resisted under competent veterinary treatment here for seven months. Said team sold and went to Burlington, Vt. Killed lameness in bone spavin on horse and two splints from another subject all for \$5.00. Respectfully, R. VARIAN.
\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low) Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Part. Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St. Toronto, Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

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 \$0.50 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

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

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

"Veterinary Experience,"
FREE A 100-page illustrated book by Dr. E. A. Tuttle. A guide for every emergency. It is as good as being a Veterinary to have this book and **Tuttle's Elixir**
For external and internal use for the many common horse ailments. Don't experiment. Get Tuttle's and be sure. Write for book.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.
66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.
32 St. Gabriel St. Montreal, Can.

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.

Peachblow Clydesdales AND AYRSHIRES

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

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

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

NO REST FOR TERRIBLE ITCH

Till Oil of Wintergreen Compound Made his Skin as Pure as Ever.

Mr. James Lulloch, of Iron Bridge, Ont., considers the D. D. D. Prescription of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., a wonderful cure for skin troubles. He has good reason to think so, too, according to his letter of Mar. 27, 1909.

"I have suffered for years," he says, "with eczema, and now, through using two bottles of your wonderful cure, my skin is as pure as it ever was.

"My face was so bad I could not see. I could not sleep, I could not rest at all for the terrible itch.

"Thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am cured."

As eczema is a germ disease, and as the germs are right in the skin, blood medicines will not cure it. The only effective way is to treat the itch where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription penetrates the pores of the skin, kills the germs which cause the eczema, gives instant relief from the awful itch, and permanently 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.

SAW MILLS

SAW MILLS mounted on wheels, as easily moved as a mounted thresher. **SHORT LOG SAW MILLS** mounted on wheels for sawing R. R. cross ties, etc. **HUSTLER SAW MILLS** with Ratchet Steel Head Blocks. All sizes, Single and Double. **HEGE LOG BEAM SAW MILLS** with all modern improvements and conveniences. **ALL** equal to the best, and superior to the rest. A Mill for every class of buyers. Write for circulars, stating what you want. Manufactured by **SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N. C. U.S.A.**

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.** Booklet and drawing sheet **FREE.**

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 40-minute application. Write for circulars, stating what you want. Manufactured by **SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N. C. U.S.A.**

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists 78 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS



Canada's Greatest Show Herd.

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

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

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

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

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

STONELEIGH FOR SALE—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Choice young things of both sexes. Write for wants, or come and see. **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford Sta., G. T. R.; Beeton Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH



And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides and Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY 395 N. Main St. 395 St. Louis, Mo.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1787.)

most prolific. Three ewes dropped ten lambs, all doing well to date. One of the quadruplets was first-prize ram lamb at Toronto and London. The first-prize ewe lamb at same two fairs was a twin with a ram lamb winning honors at both places. The dam was a winner in 1904 at Toronto of all honors in sight, and Silver Medal; at St. Louis World's Fair, of firsts, and the same at Chicago's International, with total cash winnings for the fall amounting to \$257, while the winning lambs' sire, Belvoir Sirdar, winner of Silver Medal at Toronto, won at St. Louis and Chicago same season, \$532."

THE WINTER FAIR.

The Ontario Winter Fair, advertised to take place at Guelph on December 6th to 10th, will be held in the new building, or, rather, in the old building enlarged at a cost of \$50,000, to accommodate the growing exhibition, to which a horse show is this year added, making it still more interesting and instructive, being the greatest show of its kind in America, taking into account its live stock, dairy and poultry classes, and the lectures by experienced farmers and scientists on various subjects of interest to the farming community. The prospect is favorable for a bigger and better show than ever. Single-fare tickets will be available on the railways. The Winter Fair is the most instructive of all the shows of the year, and farmers, their wives and sons and daughters, will find there much to interest them.

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS AND BERKSHIRES.

Three miles from Campbellford station, on the Belleville to Peterboro branch of the G. T. R., is the noted stock farm of C. E. Bonnycastle, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs. This is one of the oldest-established herds of Shorthorn cattle in Northumberland County. In the many years of its existence, hundreds of cattle have been sold and scattered over a vast extent of country, and no complaints have ever been received. They are an exceptionally good-doing lot, the bulk of the herd belonging to that old, heavy-milking strain, the Anchovy's, the imported cow being of Bates breeding, well-known for their superior qualities, being large, heavy-fleshed, and generally right good milk producers. Other tribes represented in the herd are the Miss Ramsdens and Marr Claras. All of the younger ones are the get of the Sunshine-bred bull, Pride of Day—55192—, by Merry Master, by Imp. Merryman, dam Morning Sunshine (imp.), by Pride of Morning. The present stock bull is Nonpareil Stamford, a son of Imp. Nonpareil Duke, dam Stamford Lucy 11th, by the C. Bracelet bull, Riverdale Stamp. The herd is now 53 strong, among which are eight yearling heifers and two 2-year-olds, all of the Anchovy strain, a straight, even lot, and most desirable for the ordinary farmer as a dual-purpose class. In young bulls, there are twelve, all along about seven months of age, and all sired by the old stock bull, Pride of Day. It is needless to say that in this bunch are some pretty nice young bulls, thick, even, and sappy, and they will be priced right. One is out of Imp. Twin Countess, a Marr Clara; two are out of daughters of hers; the balance are Anchovy's.

The demand for Cotswolds has been brisk, but there are still on hand for sale eleven ram lambs and six ewe lambs. Some choice ones can be picked out of the bunch, thick, even, and splendidly covered. The Berkshires are all that could be desired, of splendid type and quality; they are in strict conformity to the present-day demand. The stock boar is Statesman 17559, sired by Concord Bruce, and out of Fairview Daisy, by Golden Victor. The brood sows are mostly of Wilson breeding, big, strong, vigorous, and prolific breeders. For sale are youngsters of both sexes. Write Mr. Bonnycastle to Campbellford P. O., Ont.

"BETTER AND LARGER THAN EVER."

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONTARIO

December 6 to 10, 1909

OVER \$13,000 IN PRIZES FOR:

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

Poultry entries close **NOVEMBER 22**, while for live stock the **ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 20.**

For prize list or entry forms apply to the Secretary.

LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, Pres., BYRON, ONT.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y., TORONTO, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS.



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

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

GLEN GOW Shorthorns



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

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.



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.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood P. O., Ont. Claremont Station. Phone connection.

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.**

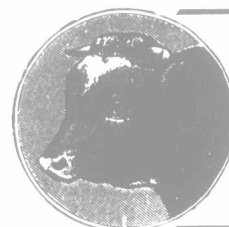
1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ontario. Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

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



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—(94675). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country. **F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.**

Show Cattle

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

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

Clover Dell Shorthorns

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

L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT. Bolton Junction on C. P. R., within 1/2 mile of farm

High-class Scotch Shorthorns

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

Goodfellow Bros., Macville P. O., Ontario. Bolton station.

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.**

SHORTHORNS

Belmar Parc.

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

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

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,
183 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.....

SHORTHORNS

One red bull..... 14 months old
One roan bull..... 13 months old
Two reds..... 6 months old
Six heifer calves..... 7 to 8 months old

Cows and heifers. Herd headed by Count Beauty (imp.) 73579. Office: M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, 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.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

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

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

When Lord Halsbury was a barrister, he was arguing a case on behalf of a Welshman, and showed a great knowledge of the principality and its people. "Come, come," said the judge at last, "you know you cannot make yourself out to be a Welshman."
"Perhaps not," replied the barrister, "but I have made a great deal of money out of Welshmen in my time."
"Well, then," replied the judge, "suppose we call you a Welshman by extraction."

Feeding Farm Hands.

Every farmer's wife knows what tremendous appetites farm hands usually have; but while they eat well they work well, too.

Here's a good suggestion about feeding farm hands. Give them plenty of Quaker Oats. A big dish of Quaker Oats porridge with sugar and cream or milk is the greatest breakfast in the world for a man who needs vigor and strength for a long day's work. The man that eats Quaker Oats plentifully and often is the man who does good work without excessive fatigue. There is a sustaining quality in Quaker Oats not found in other foods, and for economy it is at the head of the list. A whole family can breakfast for a week on 10c worth of Quaker Oats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

STABLE WHITEWASH—VALUE OF HORSE MANURE.

1. What would make a good mixture to whitewash a stable?
2. Would you add coal oil to whitewash a henhouse?
3. Would painting a galvanized tank make it more durable, it being out to the weather?
4. What is military-stable manure worth per ton, drawn daily on the land?
5. Would whitewashing shingles on the roof make them wear longer?

J. S. K.

Ans.—1. Fresh lime slacked, and afterwards mixed with water to a proper consistency, can not be excelled for appearance or sanitary effect. If something which will not rub off and which is very easily brushed on is desired, the following old standard formula may be used: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt dissolved in hot water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard.

2. Better not. If henhouse is lice-infested, take corrosive sublimate 4 ozs., common salt 4 ozs., dissolve in 2 to 4 quarts of water. When completely dissolved, dilute to 25 gallons. With this, carefully spray every crevice, nook and corner of the house, and afterwards whitewash.

3. It certainly would.

4. The value of manure is much greater than most farmers have ever realized. But to say just how much per ton it is worth is not possible, as so many unknown factors enter into the case. It is much more valuable to a gardener than to a farmer, as the increased yield obtained in his case represents a larger money's worth. But to a farmer who applies manure to corn or root crops, it is quite safe to say that it is worth, laid down on the field, at least one dollar per ton.

5. Not likely.

"The sensational feature of the American Royal Show this year was the wonderful exhibit made by the Shorthorns. While the Herefords and Angus failed to hold the high standard of early American Royal shows, the Shorthorns have seemed to grow stronger each year, and the exhibit of 1909 will go down in history, not only as the best Shorthorn show the American Royal has yet produced, but will generally be considered by those in a position to pass impartial judgment, to be the greatest show the Shorthorn breeders ever made in this country. It was a show in which the foot of the class was but little below the prizewinners, and never has competition waxed so warm in the Shorthorn rings as at Kansas City this season. Prizewinners and champions at State Fairs this year had to be content with places at almost the foot of the class at Kansas City this season in a number of instances, and outstanding winners were few and far between. We have been attending the Shorthorn shows for the past fifteen years, but do not remember of ever having seen a show at which competition was so close, and in which so many good cattle were in the various rings. It was exceptionally strong in numbers as well as in quality, there being from ten to twenty entries in the various classes, with the exception of the senior bull ring, which had seven entries. Captain Robson, of London, Ontario; Chas. Herr, of Lodi, Wisconsin; and Thos. Clark, of Beecher, Illinois, judged the classes, and they performed the difficult task with credit, the judging in general being as satisfactory as judging at a big show usually is, being very carefully done. Their work in the classes was particularly good. In the herd and group awards, there is still room for argument, and it will take the Chicago Show to settle the final question as to the ratings for the year in the herd and group awards."—Wallace's Farmer.

Free Until Cured



No man need be weak, no man need suffer from the loss of that vitality which makes life worth living. He can be made strong, magnetic, forceful and light-hearted, confident of his power both in business and society, free from spells of despondency, nervousness, lassitude and brain wanderings. I have a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, in my world-famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt with Electric Suspensory, and I will give it absolutely free until a cure is effected. How can I do this? For two reasons. I have the certain knowledge that my Belt will cure, and I have confidence enough in mankind to wait for my money until I prove it. This is what every doctor should do, but I am the only one who has a remedy that will stand such a crucial test. For 40 years I have been curing thousands every year, and have made a tremendous success doing business on this basis. NOT ONE PENNY IN ADVANCE OR ON DEPOSIT, and if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. All I ask is that you pay me the usual price of the Belt when cured. I will leave you to be the judge, and will take your word for results, or for cash I give full wholesale discount. Forty years' continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it. Call, or send for one to-day; also my two illustrated books, giving full information, free, sealed, by mail.

Dr. A. F. Sanden,

140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Office Hours—9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.

A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Geo. Amos & Sons,

MOFFAT, ONTARIO.
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 12 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 I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

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

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs 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 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.

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

FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

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

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

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the
KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Laid of Pictou, Ont.

HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION

Having so d my farm, 1/2 mile east of Camiachie 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, Camiachie, Ont. G. T. R.

Imperial Holsteins!

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

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires
Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.
Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station

Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm—Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry G. T. R., Ontario Co.

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.

GOSSIP.

Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont., report the following recent sales of Shorthorns from their herd: To J. H. Lampman, Palmyra, Ont., the imported bull, Good Morning; to Geo. Leidester, Bothwell, Ont., one yearling bull, a good one; to J. D. Wood, Langbank, Ont., two cows, and one eight-months heifer calf. Have for sale two good bulls, one a roan, 13 months, sired by former stock bull, Lord Lieutenant (imp.) = 50050; dam, a Bessie, by Rustic Chief (imp.), dam Jessie (imp.). This young bull is a right good one; anyone looking for a herd bull should see him before buying. The other is a red, by the same sire, and out of Lady Steel, the cow that we had in the dairy test at the World's Fair in St. Louis. This young bull is very large for his age, has plenty of bone, and will be a grand bull to sire the right kind of steers. In females, we have cows and heifers, both imported and home bred, and six very choice heifer calves, five by Good Morning (imp.), and one from Lord Lieutenant. Anyone wanting a good cow or heifer, or heifer calf, of the low-down, thick kind, and from good-milking dams, should see these. Prices are reasonable.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS.

Fifty-five head of strictly high-class Scotch Shorthorns make up the herd of David Birrell & Son, of Greenwood, Ont. Their splendid farm, Maple Hall, lies in the County of Ontario, about five miles from either Claremont Station, C. P. R., on the north, or Pickering Station, G. T. R., on the south. Mr. Birrell, sr., is one of the oldest importers of Scotch Shorthorns in Canada, and his large herd is one of the best in the country to-day. The larger number belong to the noted Crimson Flower strain, a strain that has done more than their share to raise Canadian Shorthorns to the high standard they occupy, as well as producing very many prizewinners, among which were Toronto champions, bred in this herd. Other strains represented in the herd are the renowned Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Butterfllys, Shepherd Rosemarys, and Morlins. Since the founding of this great herd over 40 years ago, nothing but the best imported sires have been used, notably the C. Victoria bull, Imp. Indian Chief, the Village bull, Premier Earl (imp.), the Maid of Promise bull, Royal George (imp.), the Rosemary bull, Blue Ribbon (imp.), the Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (imp.), the Clementina bull, Clan Campbell (imp.), the Lavender bull, Duke of Lavender (imp.), the Verbena bull, Lancaster (imp.), the Nonpareil bull, Royal Member (imp.), the Kamellar Maid of Promise bull, King James (imp.), and Scotsman 2nd (imp.). The present stock bull is the Marr Clara, Spicy Count (imp.), by the Goldie bull, Spicy King, dam Carnation, by Favorite, granddam Clara 31st, by Hercules. A striking uniformity of type is an outstanding characteristic of the get of this bull, quite in keeping with the high-class character of the whole herd, among which are many animals put up on showing lines, deep-fleshed, straight, level lines, and mellow. Owing to the size of the herd, twenty or thirty can be spared, at prices most attractive to parties looking for the good kind. Among them are ten two-year-old heifers, ten 1-year-old heifers, and six young bulls, from six to ten months of age. Two of them are Crimson Flowers; two are C. Butterfllys, one is a Duchess of Gloster, and one a Rosemary, the last named a particularly choice one, low, thick, and sooty. These young bulls are a most desirable lot, their breeding is unequalled, all being sired by the present stock bull, and in type they are pit-edged, and in fine condition, as is all the herd. Write Mr. Birrell to Greenwood P. O., Ont., or give him a call. Farm connected with long-distance phone.

TRADE TOPIC.

Dr. Carl French, Washington, tells all about worms in dogs in his free booklet. Send for it, and learn about Vermicide Capsules, which kills the worms. See advertisement on another page.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



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

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

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

Holsteins

FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol 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 Clothide. The average of dam, sire dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 66.25 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 PRESOTT.

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

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS! WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL

Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 22nd has a record of 31.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol out of officially-tested cows.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT. M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford, Ontario.

Lakeview Holsteins Herd headed by the ONLY bull in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians! The Maples Holstein Herd!

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. Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days; 87.6 lbs. milk in one day. Price 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

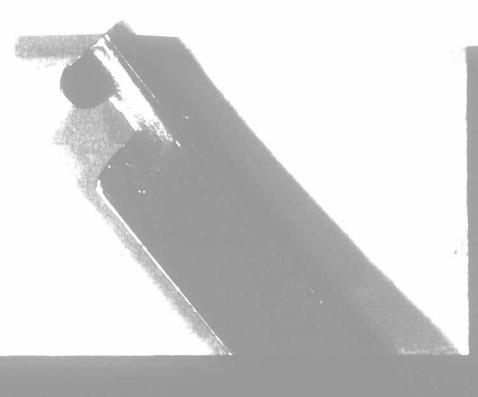
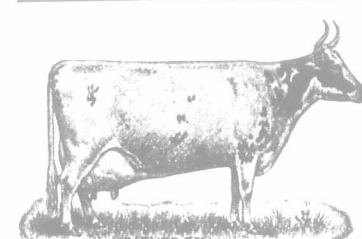
Just Landed with 50 Head CHOICE AYRSHIRES

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

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!

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



I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. I cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 30, Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES are large producers of milk, testing high in butter-fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right Write or call on
W. F. STEPHEN Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd— Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON,** Menie P. O. Ont. Campbellford Str.

Shannon Bank Ayrshires Am now offering young bulls and heifers, true to type and high in quality. Young Yorkshires of both sexes.
W. H. Tran & Son, Locust Hill P. O. & Sta. Ont.

Ayrshires Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages.

N. DYMENT Clappison's Corners, Ont.

A party of young men were camping, and, to avert annoying questions, they made it a rule that the one who asked a question that he could not answer himself had to do the cooking.

One evening, while sitting round the fire, one of the boys asked, "Why is it that a ground squirrel never leaves any dirt at the mouth of its burrow?"

They all guessed and missed. So he was asked to answer it himself.

"Why," he said, "because they always begin to dig at the other end of the hole?"

"But," one asked, "how does he get to the other end of the hole?"

"Well," was the reply, "that's your question."

HOW MRS. CLARKE FOUND RELIEF.

After Years of Suffering Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Pleasant Point Matron Tells Her Suffering Sisters How to be Free From the Terrible Pains that Make Life a Burden.

Pleasant Point, Ont., Nov. 8.—(Special).—That most of the ills that the suffering women of Canada have to bear are due to disordered kidneys, and that the natural cure for them is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more shown in the case of Mrs. Merrill C. Clarke, a well-known resident of this place, and a prominent member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give her experience for the benefit of her suffering sisters.

"My sickness commenced twenty years ago with the change of life," says Mrs. Clarke. "My health was in a bad state. Water would run from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting spells I took fits. I was bloated till I was clumsy. The pain I suffered was awful. It would go to my feet and then to my head. Many doctors attended me, and I tried many medicines, but nothing gave me relief till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box stopped the fits, and seven boxes cured me completely."

Every suffering woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make strong, healthy kidneys, and the woman who has good kidneys is safeguarded against those terrible pains that make miserable the lives of so many women.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DURHAM OR SHORTHORN?

Are the long-horn Durham and the Shorthorn two distinct classes? Is there such a breed as pure-bred Grey Durhams, a breed separate from the reds?

J. G.

Ans.—The Shorthorn breed of the present was formerly called the Durham breed. They are one and the same, and, in color, may be red, white, red and white, or a mixture of red and white, called roan. There is no pure breed known as Grey Durhams. There is a distinct pure breed of cattle in England known as the Longhorn breed, but they have no resemblance to the Durham or Shorthorn. They are a large, coarse-boned breed, with very long horns, and in color are a brindled red, with a white line the entire length of the back, and generally white tail and legs.

SEEDING ALFALFA WITH RYE —CROP FOR DRAINED MUCK SOIL.

1. I wish to seed down about eight acres of sandy-loam soil next spring with rye, sowing alfalfa with the rye. It is impossible to get spring rye here, but not difficult to get the fall rye. Will I be likely to get as good results from sowing fall rye in the spring as to sow what is known as spring rye?

2. I have about eight or nine acres of low, but tile-drained black-muck soil that I want to get seeded to grass. It was summer-fallowed this year, but the summer-fallowing was not very well done. While the condition of the field has been considerably improved, there is yet considerable grass and weeds un-killed. I am thinking of putting ensilage corn on half the field and keeping it well cleaned during the summer, and of sowing peas and oats, to be cut green for feed, on the remainder, the land to be well-cultivated after the peas and oats are cut. I would expect to seed the land down next spring. What do you think of my plans, and have you anything better to suggest? I will be much obliged for your reply.

H. H. M.

Ans.—1. Our personal experience with alfalfa has been confined to sowing either with spring-sown nurse crop or without any at all. A good many who have tried sowing it with fall wheat have been disappointed. Recently, however, we have heard from several who report excellent success from seeding with a thin nurse crop of fall-sown rye, deferring the sowing of the alfalfa seed until such time in spring as the ground might be harrowed, then giving one or two strokes to loosen the surface and cover the seed.

2. Your plan is a very good one. If you have need of the peas and oats for green feed, we can scarcely suggest anything better, for this half of the field, unless it would be to cultivate well during the early part of the season, then sow rape or turnips. In this case, of course, the green feed would have to be grown elsewhere. Almost any hoed crop ought to do well under those conditions.

GOSSIP.

Gerald Powell, Lille, France, who advertises in this paper as exporter of Percheron stallions, writes: "I shipped on October 26th, from Avonmouth, on the SS. Montcaim, to Montreal, 10 Percheron stallions for W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta. They are a good lot of young horses, blacks and grays, from three to five years, one dapple gray, five years, of extra-good quality, weighing a ton, and not fat. He is a grandson of the noted Besique, with strain of blood from the old Brilliant and Fenelon. Also another dark gray, four years old, sired by Etradegan. This horse, Etradegan, won championship at Chicago two years ago, and several other fairs in the U. S. A."

It becomes no man to nurse despair. But in the teeth of clenched antagonisms To follow up the worthiest till he die. —Tennyson.

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.



36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of



Stonehouse Ayrshires

all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

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 (97 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 (Rogers)
- 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 " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
- 50th to 54th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
- 55th to 59th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
- 60th to 64th " One Hundred Perfect Fountain Pens.
- 65th to 69th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
- 70th to 74th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
- 75th to 79th " 110 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)
- 80th to 84th " "
- 85th to 89th " "
- 90th to 94th " "
- 95th to 99th " "
- 100th to 104th " "

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 Bovet Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

Name.....

Address.....

State whether we are to address you as Mr., Mrs., or Miss.....

Address: **BOVET MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 25 Montreal, Can.**

70 REGISTERED YORKSHIRES 70 BY AUCTION



At their farm, "Monkland," within 200 yards of both G. T. and C. P. R. stations, at FERGUS, ONT., on

Thursday, November 18th, 1909

MR. JAMES WILSON & SONS will sell by auction 70 head of high-class registered Yorkshires, 50 sows from 5 to 12 months of age, many of them safe in pig, and 20 boars about 5 months of age; also their two stock boars, Imp. Broomhouse Mandrake, rising 4 years of age, and Monkland Lad, 2 years old. This is an essentially high-class offering.

TERMS.—Ten months on bankable paper; 5% off for cash.

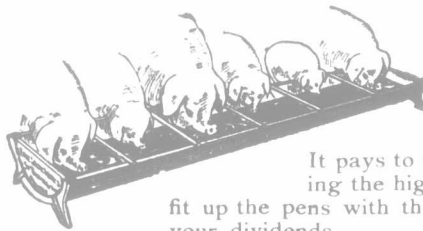
Sale at 1 p.m., sharp.

Pedigrees produced on day of sale

A. WOOD, Auctioneer.

Galvanized Heavy Steel Hog Trough

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 FEET IN LENGTH.



This trough has no equal on the market. Made full length without a seam or rivet. Ends are cast iron, and will never wear out, and fastened to our trough by a patented device. Clean, sanitary, durable.

It pays to use up-to-date goods. Hogs are paying the highest dividends on the farm. Why not fit up the pens with the best improved devices and increase your dividends.

ERIE IRON WORKS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
If your dealer does not handle the goods, write to us for full information.

DEER SKINS

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTION THIS SEASON. WE ARE PAYING HIGH PRICES. WRITE US

E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

Took fifty-seven prizes at the Great Eastern Exhibition. Their Leicester sheep took: 2nd, aged ram; 1st and 2nd, ewes 2 years and up; 1st, shearing ewe; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, ewe lambs; 1st and 2nd, ram lambs; 1st, pen; besides the Bank of Montreal special, best exhibit any breed. Stock for sale.

J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS Farnham Oxford Downs The Champion Flock for Years.

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.

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.

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.**

Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from imported and Canadian-bred stock, show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.**

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES

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.**

Buy now of the **Champion Cotswold Flock** of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write or call on **J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

LUMP IN TEAT.

A heifer has a lump in each of her kind teats. It began growing about three months ago, and is now about the size of a large bean. It does not interfere with the flow of milk. It seems to be sore when under slight pressure. Would it be advisable to operate? **A. A.**

Ans.—We would not advise an operation, as it would probably lead to other complications. Repeated application to the part, when cow is dry, of iodine ointment, may reduce the lumps.

BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN

A blood filly, 18 months old, has soft puffs on her hock joints; she is not a bit lame or stiff. Will they go away, or should they be treated; if so, give treatment? **H. J.**

Ans.—The location of these puffs is not stated clearly enough to ensure a correct diagnosis. They may indicate blood spavin, bog spavin, or thoroughpin.

Blood or bog spavins appear at the front and on the inside of the hock, while thoroughpin is an enlargement situated on the sides and upper part of the hock joint, arising from a derangement of the sheath of the back tendon. The fluid with which it is filled can be pressed from one side to the other, hence the term thoroughpin. Lameness seldom accompanies either condition. Treatment for the reduction of the enlargement in either case, consists in repeated blistering of the parts at intervals of a month. We do not advise treatment where there is no lameness.

SEEDING A FIELD IN POOR HEART—WINTER HANDLING OF HORSE MANURE—PLOWING FOR CORN.

1. We have a field that has had no manure for fourteen years, and is not likely to get any for some time yet. It is corn stubble now. Would it do to fall plow for oats next year, and seed it down?

2. Would small red clover be satisfactory? How would it be to mix with alsike?

3. Which is the best way to draw horse manure in winter, make a large pile, or make small piles, or spread right away?

4. Is fall plowing better for corn than spring plowing? **J. E. S.**

Welland Co., Ont.

Ans.—1 and 2. The chances of obtaining a good catch of clover under these circumstances would not appear bright, unless the season were very favorable. As the field must be badly in need of clovering, we would suggest the wisdom of sacrificing part or all of next season's crop, in order to secure a catch of clover. This might be obtained by sowing three or four pecks of barley to the acre quite early, on a well-prepared seedbed, seeding at the same time a liberal mixture of good clover seed, say 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, consisting of six or eight pounds of red and four pounds alsike. Perhaps it might be wise to add four pounds of timothy. Another, and perhaps a preferable plan, would be to sow peas, either harvest these or plow them under before ripe, and sow fall wheat, seeding with that crop. This would seem to be a case where almost any sacrifice should be made to improve the land and get it under clover as early as possible.

3. On unplowed sod, it is probably best, except on hillsides, to spread as drawn. On hilly land, particularly if plowed, it is probably better to put in piles. If one has a manure spreader to distribute it with early in spring, it might be permissible to put in large piles, trampling well by driving horses over the mass, although, even with this precaution, pure horse manure would waste considerably by fermentation. To avoid this, many prefer to dump the dung in small piles, to be spread in spring by hand.

4. Generally speaking, no, except on heavy clay land.

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.**



Cattle and Sheep Labels

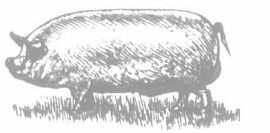
You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, etc., Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

LEICESTERS ONLY!

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply **C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct. Station, Ont.**

Large White Yorkshires



An 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.

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.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORT-HORN AND CLYDESDALES.—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.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R., Ashgrove, Ont., Georgetown, G. T. R.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

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.**

A Canadian author wrote an anthem for a recent celebration in Toronto.

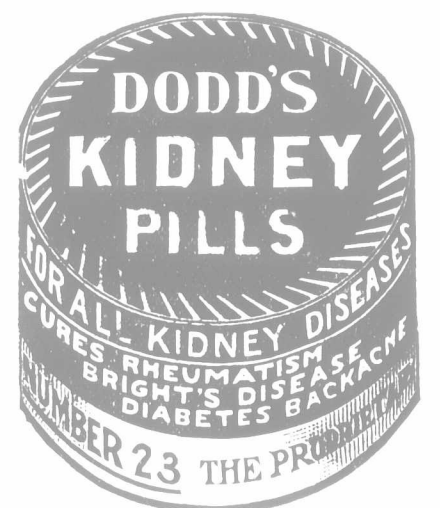
Toward the end of the exercises, when the people were going out a few at a time, the author rushed to the conductor and said:

"Is it over?"

"Practically."

"But, great Scott, man, they haven't sung my anthem!"

"Well," said the conductor, "so long as the people are going out peacefully and quietly, why sing it at all?"—Saturday Evening Post.



TRADE TOPICS.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING.—The trade-mark that has a central figure, a boy carrying a roll larger than himself, is that of Rex Flintkote Roofing. The makers claim that it is weather-proof, acid-proof, fire-resisting, and economical. It lasts. All necessary articles for laying come with the roll. Write to J. A. and W. Bird & Co., 20 India street, Boston, for samples of Rex Roofing and descriptive booklet.

PAROID ROOFING.—The manufacturers of Paroid Roofing assure readers that they are not only the originators of roofing advertising, of which there is so much done at present, but also the originators of ready roofing (roofing put up with complete kit for laying packed inside of each roll). The sales of Paroid have increased steadily ever since the beginning. The firm, F. W. Bird & Son, established 1817, have now, besides their main mill and offices in the United States, factories at Hamilton, Ont., and Port Rouge, Que., and Canadian offices at Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N. B. For information, write any of these.

GALT ART METAL CO.—Most of the galvanized steel used by Canadian manufacturers of roofing and siding, is imported direct from the English mills, which produce the highest quality of sheet steel in the world. The use of this material for roofing barns, unknown until recently, is rapidly increasing. It is worthy of note, that as the supply of one kind of building material becomes exhausted, or too costly for ordinary use, another seems to be provided. Among the advantages that metal-clad buildings possess over those of wood are that they are fireproof from the outside, and lightning-proof. A building which has but the roof of metal, if fitted with eavestroughs and conductor-pipes of the same material, is practically proof against lightning. The Galt Art Metal Company, of Galt, Ont., makes a full line of all sheet-steel goods, and stands ready to furnish estimates of cost and other information to intending builders who write to them. Look up their advertisement.

GOSSIP.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS.

In the palmiest days of the renowned Greenwood herd of Scotch Shorthorns, whose reputation of excellence was continental, there never was more even, level uniformity and attractiveness predominating throughout the whole herd, than is found to-day. These are the property of Arthur Johnston, whose skill as a judge, an importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle is probably as well and favorably known as that of any other in America. The herd to-day is 45 strong, representing such fashionable blood as the Cruickshank Lavenders and Villages; Marr Missies and Claras; Kinellar Claret; Kildlean Beautys; Minas; Bruce Mayflowers; Crimson Flowers; Nonpareils; Miss Ramsdens, and half a dozen English milking Shorthorns. That thick, smooth, deep-fleshed, good-doing type, is characteristic of the herd throughout, and all are in fine condition. Among them are an especially-attractive lot of one- and two-year-old heifers, a lot that cannot fail to please the most fastidious buyer in search of high-class material. On hand just now are twelve young bulls from 10 to 18 months of age, sired by Imp. Benholm Butterfly, a Cruickshank Butterfly, and Lord Lavender, a Lavender, both recorded in the American Herd-book; a grand pair of stock bulls, Benholm Butterfly being one of the three best bulls ever used in this noted herd. Mr. Johnston declares, and we fully agree with him, that never before in his half a century's experience did he have together so choice a lot of young bulls. Certain it is that some high-class show material are among the lot; thick, even, mellow young bulls, that will certainly make high-class herd headers. An early selection will ensure the wise buyer a herd header to be proud of. Write Mr. Johnston to Greenwood P. O., call on him, or enquire over long-distance phone.



PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, the Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, 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.**



DR. McLAUGHLIN'S PLAIN TALK TO WEAK MEN

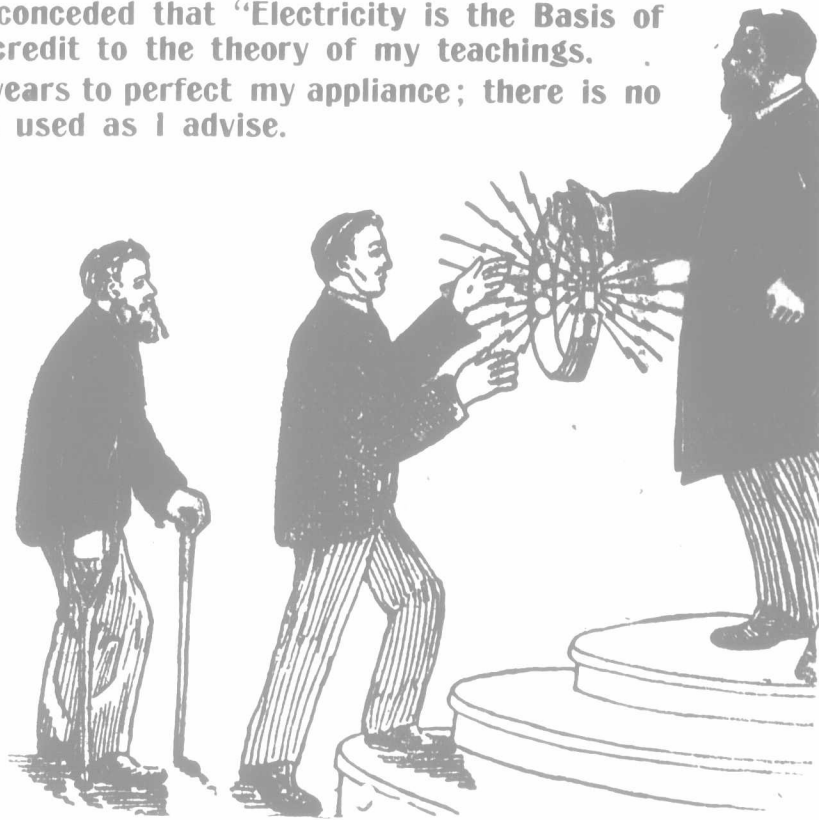
Now that it is generally conceded that "Electricity is the Basis of Life," you should give some credit to the theory of my teachings. I have spent twenty-five years to perfect my appliance; there is no guesswork about curing when used as I advise.

The current supplied by my Belt enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part, and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.

I am an enthusiast, you say. Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after failure of the best physicians. I am enthusiastic, because I know that I relieve suffering humanity with the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known to-day.

Every man or woman who comes into my office, gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment, and goes away convinced that the claims that I have made for it are true. After seeing original letters from the cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, and they know that my Electric Belt makes strong men out of weak men, gives new life and ambition to men who formerly were weaklings.

They read grateful letters from men and women who were cured by my Belt, of rheumatism, backache, lumbago, sciatica, stomach, liver, bowel, kidney and bladder troubles. They also see evidence of wonderful cures of locomotor ataxia and some forms of paralysis. Every day brings fresh evidence of the wonderful cures.



MY CURES PROVE THE TRUTH OF MY ARGUMENTS

Dear Sir,—Since I last wrote to you I feel like a new man. I now eat meat, which I have not for three years, and I can work all the time, and do hard work, too. I thank you a thousand times for having advertised your Belt in the papers, and I shall recommend it to all the people who have the same sickness as I had. Yours very truly,
MILES AMELOTTE,
Apple Hill, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I have not felt any return of my ailments, and have not felt better for some years than I have done this summer, for which I thank you and your Electric Belt. Yours truly,
ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I just wish to say that I am real well, and perfectly satisfied with your appliance. Yours truly,
STUART MASON, Mono Mills, Ont.

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you are weak, it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength—of life itself—**ELECTRICITY**. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Constipation, or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early breaking down of the system. If you have any of these troubles, they should be attended to at once. You have tried drugs and found that if they even stimulated you, they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble, as a result of the poison put into your system.

It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture, as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself, cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends, hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure is appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if written to. I send the names of these men to anyone who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proved as effective. Its cures speak volumes for the good work it has accomplished. My confidence in my method enables me to offer to any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, the use of the Belt at my risk, and

Pay When Cured

FREE BOOK.—I have a book which every man should read. It contains hundreds of letters from men all over Canada, telling of how they have been cured when hope was lost and all other treatments failed to give the desired relief. If you cannot call, write to me for a copy of this valuable book, setting forth the key to strength and manhood. Call or write to-day.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

Troubled With Backache For Years. Now Completely Cured By The Use Of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured.

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

Goes Like Sixty

Sells like Sixty
Sells for Sixty-five **\$65**

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

FREE TRIAL - WRITE FOR CATALOG - ALL SIZES
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.
10 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada



Parties interested in Cattle Stanchions will do well to write for prices and information on

Rush's Patented U-Bar Steel Swinging Cattle Stanchions and Iron Frame for Stabling. I Beams for Posts, Etc.

Stanchions better than ever. Write and see.

A. M. RUSH,
King St., Preston, Ont., Can.

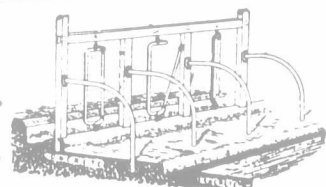
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Desirable Locations.

We are offering good values in specially-selected blocks of unimproved lands, also improved farms, with buildings and breaking done. PRICES and TERMS VERY REASONABLE. Call and see us, or write for literature.

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REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
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Why Not Put "BT"



Stanchions in Your Stable?

They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable, and cost less than any other tie when all is considered. Your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us how to lay out your stable, and why it pays to use "BT" STANCHIONS. BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONTARIO. Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, etc.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL RUNNERS.

A silver cup, given as a trophy to our Agricultural Society for a relay race, open to teams from any municipality in the riding, said teams to be composed of amateur runners only, and to be won by one municipality three years in succession, when it becomes their property. Now, a certain municipality won the cup in 1908 and put up a team again in 1909; another municipality put up a team to oppose said team, but they demanded that our team sign an affidavit that they had never won money, or ever run against anyone who had won money, which our team refused to do, because one boy had won 50 cents for running at a local picnic, and another had won a similar amount, and as for running against anyone who had won money they could not say, and were not allowed to run because they would not sign said affidavit.

1. Now, what constitutes an amateur runner?

2. Would winning for such amounts make those boys professionals?

3. If so, would the other team, by running against our team in a hundred-yard race, make them professionals?

Ontario. A. B.

Ans.—1. In accordance with the ordinary acceptance of the term, we would say that an amateur runner is one who has running ability, and is qualified in that respect to enter a race, and who at the same time is not engaging in the contest for money or with the chance of winning a money prize, and has never done so; and is not contesting and has not contested against professionals.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

HUSKING VERSUS ENSILING EARS WITH FODDER.

1. Does the grain of corn in any way depreciate in value after undergoing fermentation in a silo; or, in other words, is a bushel of corn fed out of a silo equal to a bushel ground and fed in the ordinary way?

2. Is there any particular advantage in mixing cut feed with silage over feeding it alone?

3. Would it be better to feed silage twice a day, than feeding the same amount at one feed?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. This is a point upon which we have not such complete and definite data as might be desired. Results, however, of some feeding experiments made at the Vermont and Wisconsin Experiment Stations, with a corn crop, husked before ensiling (the ears being afterwards fed with the silage), compared with a similar quantity of crop ensiled ears and all together, indicated a slightly greater yield of milk and butter-fat from the latter. This may have been partly accounted for by the fact that husking entailed a certain wastage of total dry matter as determined by chemical analysis. However, it is pretty clear that the slight loss of nutrients which takes place in the kernels in the silo is more than compensated by the saving of waste which occurs in husking, while the softness of the kernels, and especially of the cobs, in the silo, together with the great saving in labor, represents a strong advantage in favor of ensiling ears and all.

The only reason that might justify husking a portion of the crop, would be a desire to obtain ears for hog feeding, substituting other concentrates to make up the deficiency in the cattle ration.

2. Coarse fodders, chaffed and mixed with silage, are softened and rendered more appetizing; also, probably, a little more digestible. We do not believe it is profitable to take this trouble with good hay.

3. Yes; unless a very small quantity were used per day.

CAUGHT 'EM AT IT.

Two policemen picked up a rather well-known actor on Broadway one night after he had been making a night of it.

They toted him into a night court and the judge, who knew the actor, said: "Well, well! Drunk, eh?"

"Sure, Judge," replied the actor, pushing the policemen forward, "both of them."

TO EARN THAT BIG SALARY, LEARN RAILROADING.

GET OUT YOUR LEAD PENCIL AND DO A LITTLE FIGURING.

Whatever your present monthly salary may be, multiply it by 12, and find your yearly income. Will it amount to \$1,699.80, the salary shown above? Do you earn one-half that amount? If not, why not?

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN
Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of railway building in Canada it takes only from two to three years to be advanced to engineer or conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

You can earn that money. We can start you for it.

We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; in fact, there are many openings right now if you were qualified to fill them. Our Course is the most complete treatise on the subject of Railroading in existence. We defy any school to show a course anywhere nearly as thorough. Don't tamper with your education by buying cheap bargain courses. Ours is the only School of its kind in Canada with text-books written for use on Canadian Railways.

Our free booklet tells all about our system of teaching. When writing, state age, weight and height. Address:

THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL,
Dept. F
Winnipeg, Canada.



Galt Shingles

The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back. No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

They cost no more than ordinary metal shingles—why not have the "Galt Kind?" Our free Catalog "B-3" explains all about them.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.



IT PAYS

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

U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their cost many times over by increasing the profits from your herd.

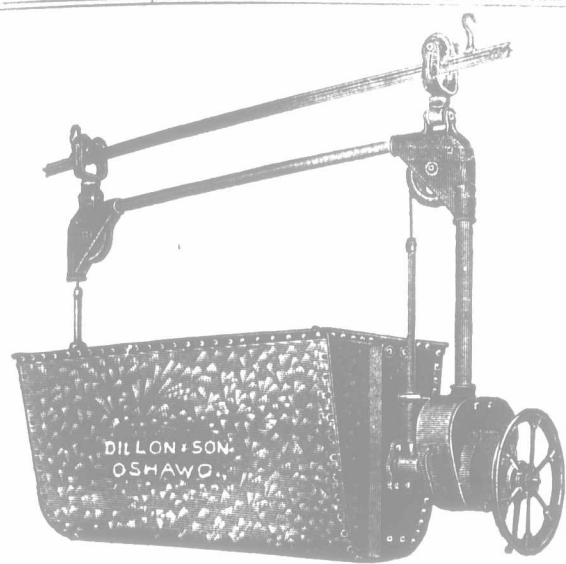
U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

ACORN COW BOWLS are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,
PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.





NOW IS THE TIME TO INSTAL YOUR Litter Carrier!

WE HAVE IT.

NO wooden frame to rot out. NO exposed gear. NO chains. The strongest and simplest made, write us for particulars. Agents wanted where not represented.

R. Dillon & Son, South Oshawa, Ont.
MANUFACTURERS OF HAY FORKS AND HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

You Want Our PREMIUMS

Every Premium We Offer Is Exceptionally Good Value. We Give Greater Value in Our Premiums Than If You Were Paid a Cash Commission. Note the Following List:

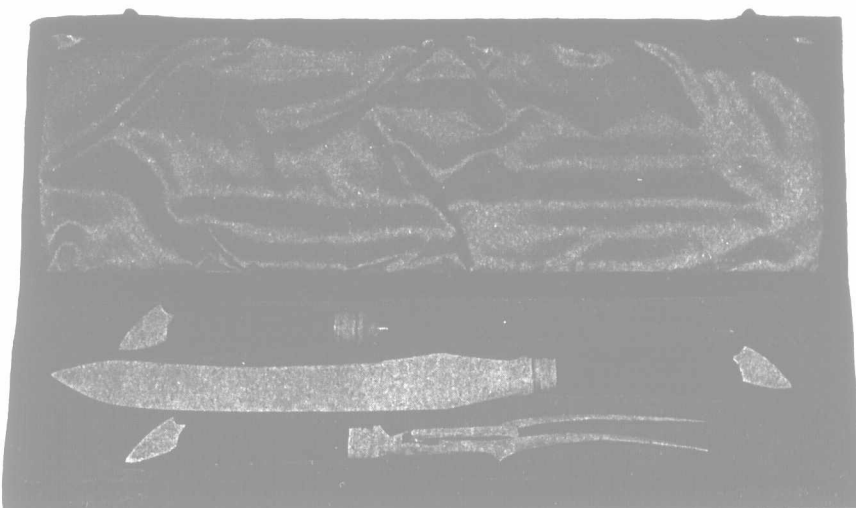
We Want New SUBSCRIBERS

40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. **4 new subscribers.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES, manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. **1 new subscriber for each knife.**

DICTIONARY. An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary. Cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. **2 new subscribers.**

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.



SET STAGHORN CARVERS. High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. **4 new subscribers.**

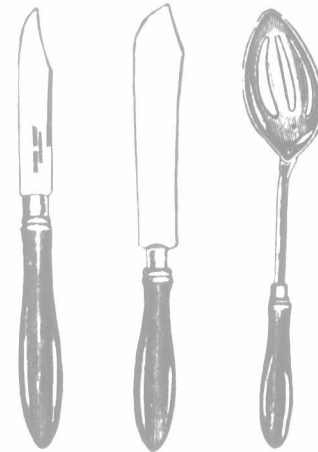
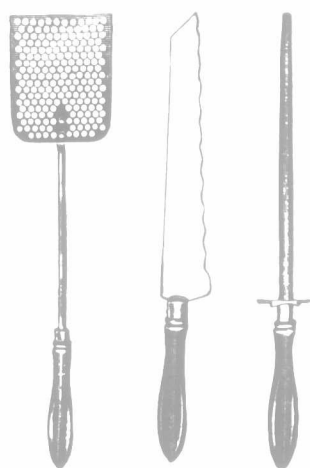
SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel. For only **One New Subscriber** to The Farmer's Advocate. Must be sent by present subscriber.

A Complete Kitchen Equipment. A Utensil for Every Purpose.

All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved process. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit.

All Six Articles Sent to Any Subscriber for Sending in only ONE STRICTLY NEW SUBSCRIPTION and \$1.50.

BIBLE—Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references; concordance to both Old and New Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps, all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight 23 ounces; with strong and flexible binding; and would sell at regular retail price for \$1.00 or over. Sent postpaid to any subscriber for sending in only **2 new subscriptions accompanied by \$3.00.**



"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people," Toronto World. **2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.**

BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. **1 new subscriber.**

NICKEL WATCH. Good timekeeper. This watch has taken well. **3 new subscribers.**

MOUTHORGANS. Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. **1 new subscriber.** Or choice of one Mouthorgan and one Compass. **1 new subscriber.**

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.

SEND POSTAL FOR SAMPLE COPIES AND AGENT'S OUTFIT AND START TO CANVASS AT ONCE.

The William Weld Company, Limited, London, Ontario.

RAW

TORONTO, 1815.

WALKERTON, 1895.

ALL KINDS WANTED.

FURS

any quantity. Ship by freight, express or We pay charges, and remit full market same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

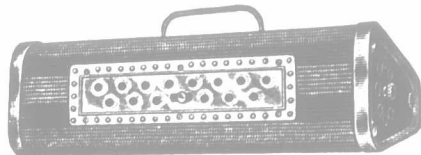
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DIRECT EXPORTER

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Be Warm on Winter Drives

Get a CLARK HEATER



for your wagon, sleigh or auto. Clark Heaters will not bend or break. They yield a strong, comforting heat from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. No smoke, smell or flame. Be warm and cozy on every trip. You can buy one from your dealer as low as \$1.20. Get one or write for complete catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 610 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough

THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD

steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet-proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. **WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?**



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

Probably 1935 seems a long way off to you. By that time, I suppose, aeroplanes will be as numerous in the skies as steamers are on the seas now. I don't believe the fall of an aeroplane upon it would harm a Pedlarized-roof.

Yet, when 1935 begins the guarantee that goes with every square foot of my shingles will still have twelve months to run.

You may not be around then. I may not be here. But this powerful Company I head will be doing business; and the price of putting a new roof on your building will still stand as a mortgage upon our assets.

Understand me clearly:

If the Oshawa-shingled roof you put on this year fails—even on the last day of 1935—to make good to the letter the plain promises of our Guarantee, there's a new roof for nothing going on that building just as soon as we can get a man there.

Think that over for a minute. Think if it isn't a pretty clear evidence of merit in roofing.

That is what I call making good with Oshawa shingles. That is what you pay five cents per year per square for.

Seems to be worth the money, doesn't it?

G. A. Pedlar

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of 'metal shingles' (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. **BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE** their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. Send for it and the book and Guarantee. Send for them now.

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write today.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED 1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Pont

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

WINDSOR
100-102

LONDON
76 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
45 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

REGINA
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY
215 12th Ave. W.

EDMONTON
147 2nd St. W.

SILVER
100-102

VICTORIA
434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.

WE WANT TO SEE YOU IN SOME LOCALITY.

MENTION THIS PAPER.