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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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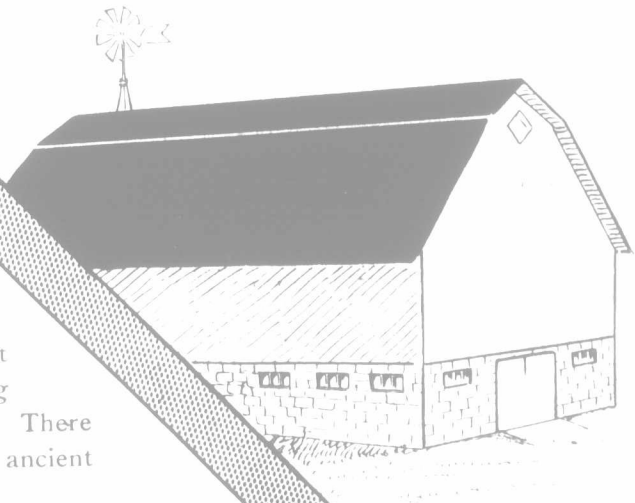
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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

No. 892



Has
an
Asphaltum
Saturation—
That's why it will out-
last other brands

Thousands of years ago the ancient Egyptians used pure Asphaltum for protecting roofs and ship-bottoms against water and weather. There is an authentic case of the discovery of the hull of an ancient vessel that had lain on the bottom of the sea for ages.

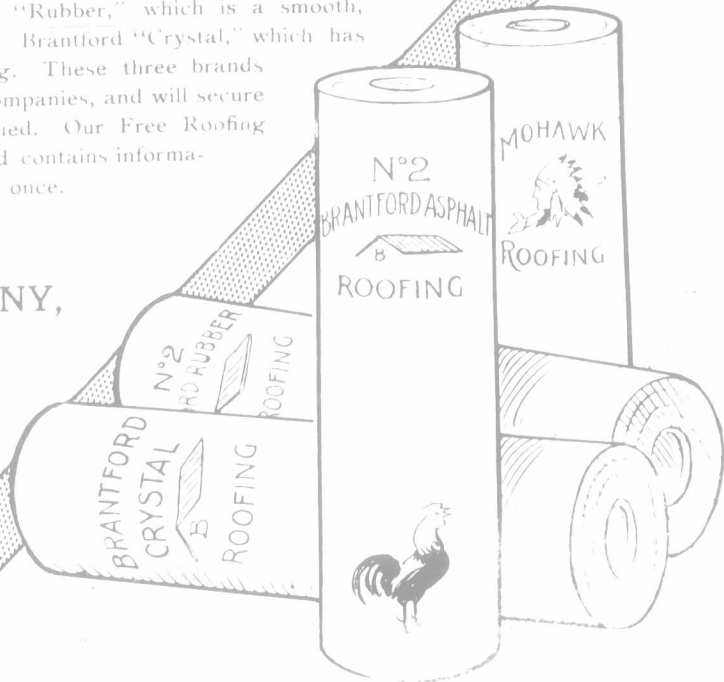
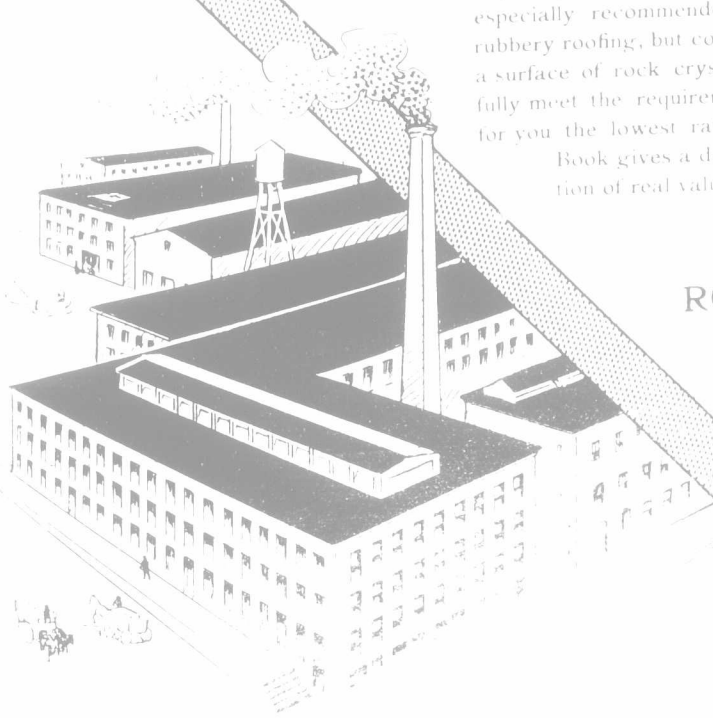
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An inspection of the vessel showed that its bottom was coated with Asphaltum and was in a fair state of preservation. Nothing in the way of paints, mysterious gums and compounds has ever been originated which has stood the test of time and weather like Asphaltum. Asphaltum is what we use as the saturation for Brantford Roofing. Asphaltum, you understand, is the very highest grade of Asphalt—the same class of material which makes the best street pavement in the world—so you know how durable it is. Pure Asphaltum, such as is used in

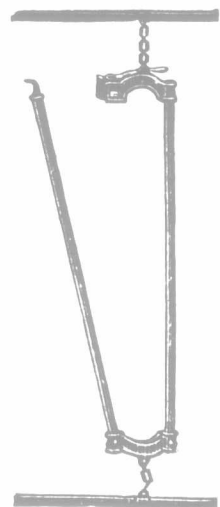
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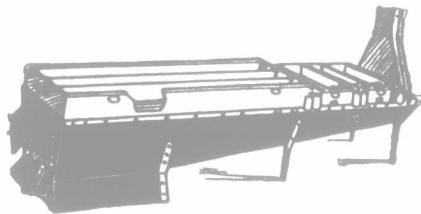
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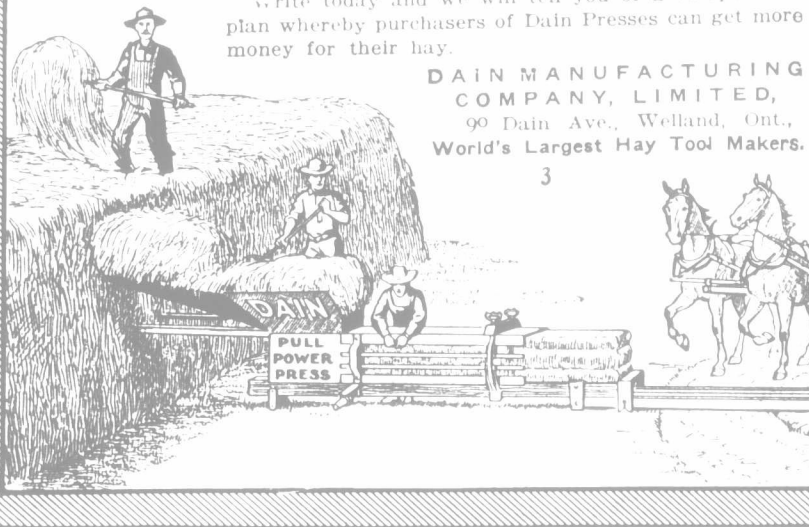
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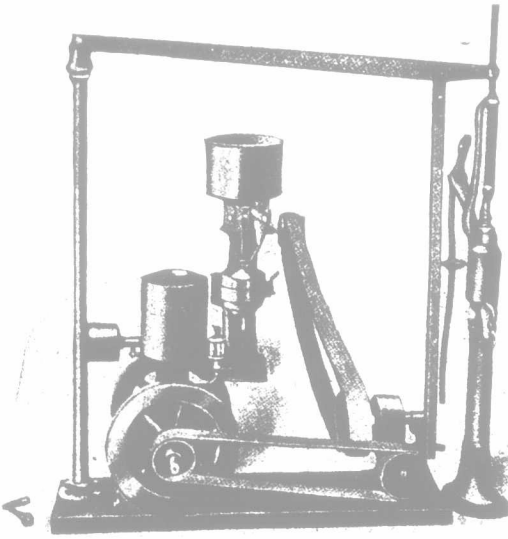
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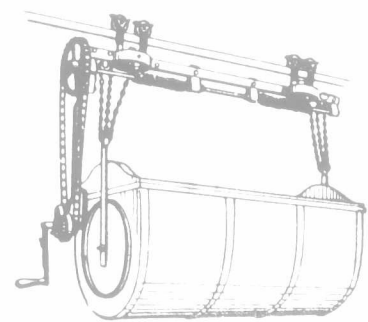


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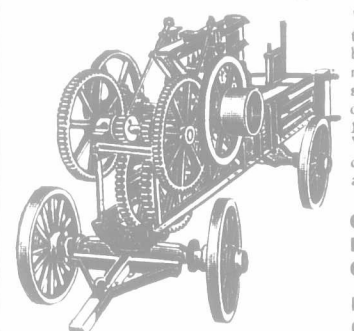
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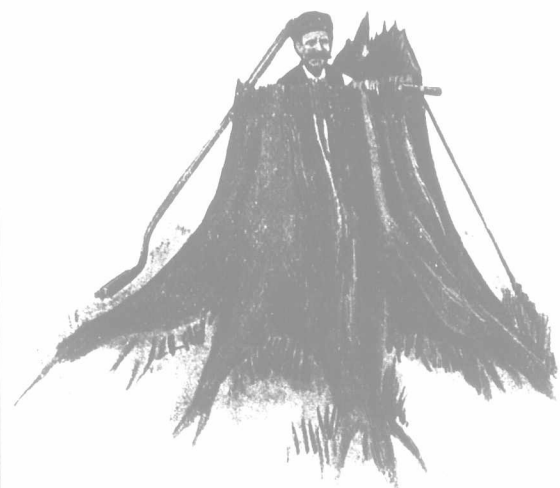
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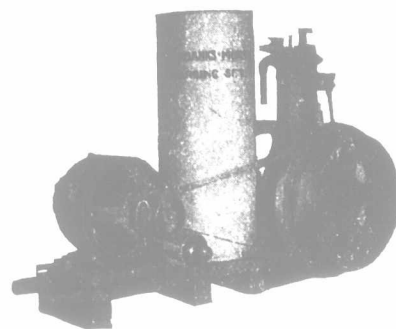
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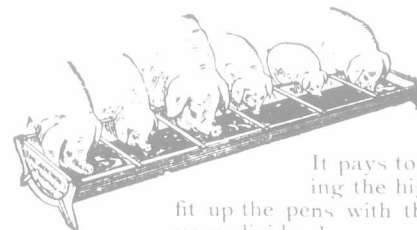


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4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 FEET IN LENGTH.



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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.

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If your dealer does not handle the goods, write to us for full information.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XLIV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1917.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1909

No. 892

EDITORIAL.

One thousand export Clydesdale certificates, issued in Scotland from New Year's to the end of October, does not look much like decadence of Clydesdale popularity.

If Canada imports cheap American mess pork and lard, exporting her own pork products to supply a Wiltshire trade in Britain at top prices, the country is just so much the better off by every dollar's worth of such trade transacted.

Scores of professional agriculturists complacently preach to college students and farmers doubtful doctrine, into the soundness of which they decline to examine fully, divining only too well that candid examination would call for radical readjustment of smug theories. Not every man has the courage to grapple with stubborn facts and problems of economic truth.

A hundred-per-cent. duty on American pork would not remedy the ills of the bacon trade, and would benefit the Canadian hog-raiser little, if at all. It might benefit the packers, especially if they took a notion to combine. The promise of advantage to Canadian farmers through seeking more protection on their products, cannot in the long run prove other than a delusion and a snare.

It would be a good idea, if the corn sculler has been left alongside the fence, to run it inside. There may be a sulky rake under shelter of an apple tree, left there in the stress of harvest, and half-forgotten since, it would be well to run it in also. It would look better and last longer. Of course, all binders and mowers were housed at the proper time, as soon as done with for the season, but there may be a temptation to neglect the storing away of plows and harrows. To put under cover such implements when their work for the year is done, coating with oil the working parts, requires only a little thought, and nothing pays better.

Canadian sheep-breeders will naturally felicitate themselves upon the abrogation of the United States thirty-day quarantine, as announced in our news columns last week. While welcoming the removal of a hampering restriction upon export trade, we sincerely hope it will not lead to any relaxation of effort in cultivating the home market for rams. We need more commercial sheep flocks in Canada, and our breeders will do well to make the development of this industry their first care. The export market should be regarded not as the main, but as an extra outlet for the increase of our pure-bred flocks. Regarding the importance of keeping our flocks clean, in order to avoid a repetition of the late unpleasantness, a word to the wise should be sufficient.

"Scotland Yet" criticises the proposal of the British Government to set aside money for the building of new roads, especially for motor purposes, as being peculiarly class legislation, contending, rather, that money should be spent on straightening and levelling existing roads, treating them in some way to allay the dust nuisance, and building new sections here and there to alleviate congestion of traffic. This reads well, and it is hardly for us, at this distance, to venture opinions on such matters of domestic policy. But it looks as though, motor traffic being accepted as inevitable, its exclusion from roads used by other vehicles is a move in the right direction. We fancy Canadian farmers would welcome a proposal to apply a tax on motor-cars to the building of special roads.

Autumn Use of the Drag.

With the season of fall rains coming on, the split-log drag will be once more in requisition. Whenever the surface of the road is softened and cut up, destruction commences by the gradual flattening of the crown and soaking of the subsoil. A little work with the drag at this season will keep an earth road shaped up and smooth, facilitate the flow of water to the ditches, and prevent, or, at any rate, reduce the seepage of water into the subsoil, there to be frozen in winter, heaving the road and preparing for that impassable condition of the highway commonly expected on clay roads when the frost is coming out. In this connection, a pithy observation by D. Ward King may be recalled with profit. "The roads," he said, "will be all right in spring if we don't put a lot of mud into cold storage in the fall." Another benefit of autumn dragging is that it keeps the road smooth, making an excellent bottom for sleighing. Those who have been fortunate to catch Opportunity at the right moment, and drag their beats just before a freeze-up, have had the satisfaction during the winter of driving either with wheels or sleighs over clay roads as good as the best turnpikes.

High Prices.

Prices appear to be soaring skyward. Values of farm products are typified by dollar wheat, seven-to-eight-cent hogs, and twenty-five-cent creamery butter; while before us are items from three newspapers, noting or predicting increases in cement, shoes, rubber, and brooms. Gold must be plentiful thus to decrease the amount of merchandise that can be purchased with a given quantity of it. Either that, or else prodigal consumption of necessities and luxuries is outstripping production, aided though it be by invention. Probably both factors—i.e., cheap gold, and increased ratio of consumption to supply—enter into the equation. Withdrawal of energy from rural to urban employment by artificial economic conditions, produced by tariffs and otherwise, also operates to increase prices of agricultural products, because the cost of producing them is increased; while some lines of manufactured goods, such as cement, are raised in price by combines; again, in other lines, produced in insufficient quantity to meet the home demand in the country of production, prices are raised by the simple operation of protective tariffs, without necessarily any combination at all.

Ontario's New Readers.

Perusal of the new series of readers authorized by the Ontario Department of Education cannot fail to disappoint any true sympathizer with the new education movement—the movement which desires to see the child's school education related more closely to the features of his environment—which, in short, desires to correct the unfortunate bias toward the purely academic, and draw out the faculties of observation, arousing interest, incidentally, in the romance, science and art of agriculture, and the useful trades. We would by no means be understood as opposed to the education of rural youth along literary lines. They should be grounded in literature, and given a course that will make for scholarly culture. The trouble is, that, in seeking this object, agriculture and nature have been all but ignored. Ideal ways of accomplishing the needed reform are by having a reasonable proportion of lessons in the readers bearing upon agriculture, progressive agricultural and mechanical problems in the arithmetics, and a general effort all through the curriculum to weave in much which relates to nature and country life.

Judged by this standard, the readers fall far short. True, they are cheap, well gotten up so far as the bookmaker's art is concerned, and commendable for the most part in the ethical principles inculcated; although, from the debatable inscription on the title-page of each book, "One fleet, one flag, one throne," to the back cover, a militarist spirit is breathed, offset only in the Fourth Reader by the extract from an excellent speech by Bright. There is practically nothing to speak of about agriculture or horticulture, though a short lesson on the banana does appear in one reader. It would seem that the Ontario Horticultural Association's committee on the inclusion of horticultural topics in the readers had either not done much, or had its recommendations received with little heed.

Literary criticism has been made by other writers. Minor defects and incongruities in the make-up have been pointed out, and question raised at the inclusion of so many passages from contemporary or recent authors whose works have not been sifted by the winnowing process of time. Dickens, an author whose merit all will recognize, seems to have been almost unduly favored by the compilers, the Fourth Reader index referring to some thirty pages of his writings, including a passage from Nicholas Nickleby, where Smyke is being thumped to jelly by Squeers, and Nicholas rushes in, precipitating a general melee—hardly an elevating pen-picture to present, thus detached, to the mind of impressionable youth.

The history of previous efforts to prepare a literary pabulum for Ontario youth recalls the Irish National Readers, officially advised for Upper Canada in 1846. The Red Readers, Campbell's, were authorized in 1868, and the Ontario Readers in November, 1884. From a pedagogical point of view, the new series may be regarded as somewhat of an improvement, but as for any expected reform in the direction of diffusing knowledge of, or stimulating interest in agriculture and country life, one can only conclude that a pressing need has been overlooked.

Tariff Hinders Trade.

In continuing the discussion of tariff conditions and effects, it may be well to begin by quoting again from the remarks of W. O. Sealey, the extract this time being from an address delivered by him at a fruit and vegetable-growers' picnic in August last:

"While universal Free Trade would undoubtedly give us the best natural opportunities, that is impossible at the present time, and, therefore, we have got to make the best of the circumstances as we find them, both at home and abroad; and of the various suggestions for improvement, a re-arrangement of the tariff on agricultural products strikes me as being the most practical at the present time. For, while some may say that 'Trade laughs at tariffs,' and still continues to grow, it grows in the direction of least tariff resistance, and therefore the tariff influences its direction, and determines to quite an extent what country shall profit most by it. As, for instance, very few Canadian eggs are being sold in the United States to-day because the McKinley tariff prevented, whereas previous to the McKinley bill we sent millions of dozens of eggs to the United States. No U. S. steel rails are being sold in Canada to-day. Why? Because the Canadian tariff prevents."

It would be quite possible, in like manner, for the Canadian Government to stop absolutely all import trade from the United States by simply raising the tariff high enough. It might not need to be quite so high as "Haman's Gal-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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lows" to accomplish that end. But whether such action would be for the good of the country, as some believe, is another question.

Every business transaction of purchase and sale is, or at least is believed to be, beneficial to both buyer and seller. One or other of the parties may be mistaken, and so what to him seems an advantage, may be the reverse, but no one either buys or sells unless he thinks it is profitable for him to do so. In the vast majority of bargains made, the buyer and the seller are, in reality, as well as expectation, both gainers. When a Canadian knowingly buys American goods in preference to those produced in his own country, it is not usually because he is revengeful or stupid, but simply because it happens to be more profitable for him to do so. Likewise, when an American imports goods from Canada, paying the exorbitant duties thereon, he is not acting from love or loyalty to his Government, but views the transaction from the financial side alone. If he could, in his opinion, get equal value at a lower price at home, he is not fool enough to send abroad for what he wants.

International trade is made up of deals between individuals. The nation's benefit from commerce and trade is but the sum of benefits coming to individuals of that nation. If it can be discovered how any trade legislation affects the interests of individuals of a nation, it can be certainly known how the nation as a whole is affected by it.

Canadians are well aware of the calamitous effect on their incomes of the McKinley tariff—some of the older ones will remember the dreadful stagnation that for a time followed the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty—but they are not so well aware that our tariff against American goods is levied almost altogether at our expense. Commerce, trade, is beneficent; "It blesses him that gives and him that takes." The mighty current of its blessed tide, which, unhindered, would flow back and forth across the international line, has been partially or wholly obstructed by laws devised in the interests of the few against the many. There may in certain circumstances be reasons sufficient for the imposition of tariff duties. The

fostering of infant industries—no sarcasm is intended, though a thirty-six-year-old infant is not meant; it should have been weaned long ago—the provision of diversified employment in a new country, or an offset against the factors of personality and trade prejudice, which cut such a wide swath in commerce, to the special disadvantage of producers in a small country; the collection of Governmental revenue, may warrant such action. But let us not be deceived into thinking that it is beneficial, except for such purposes. Trade obstruction, however necessary it may be in the national interest, is wasteful and destructive. Such loss as would certainly be occasioned by the raising of the tariff against U. S. pork and pork products from two to four cents per pound, though done ostensibly in the interests of the great farming fraternity, would result, in all probability, only in enabling pork-packers to prey to a still greater extent upon the consuming public, to which class the farmer himself belongs, and in lessening the revenue received on imports. It would be public folly of the huge sort.

Practice the Profession of Peace.

Canada has got on peaceably and well without a navy, and without much of an army by minding her own business. True, we have had the protection of Britain's fleet, but true, also, we have never come in conflict with our neighbors except as the indirect consequences of connection with a European power. Do we want to spend twenty million dollars on a navy, at the risk of inflaming the bellicose passions of our people, and diverting their individual aspirations from the path of peaceable, humanitarian and industrial development they have been pursuing? Europe is engaged in a mad race of armaments. Canada's contribution would be more likely to whet than to stem that tense competition of warlike expenditure. The best and most effective influence this country can exert in favor of peace is to abstain from militarism and the show of it, exerting that telling moral force of opinion and example which counts in international, as in individual affairs. What is the use of holding peace conferences and preaching peace, if no one practices it, and what countries are in a better position to practice the profession of peace than Canada and the United States?

"Farm Weeds," Second Edition.

A second edition of "Farm Weeds of Canada" has just been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The first edition of this book was distributed free to public institutions, including rural schools. The new, revised edition is in book form, strongly bound in cloth, and the expense involved in its issue precludes it from those publications of the Department that are printed for general distribution, free of charge. It is now available to the farmers of Canada (single copies only) at the office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for one dollar. It has been published to meet the demand from farmers and others who desire the book for their personal use.

The revised edition contains seventy-six plates of weeds and weed seeds, illustrated in their natural color. This is twenty more than appeared in the first edition. In regard to the number of weeds described, the new edition, as might be expected, surpasses the first, there being about 750, as compared with 580. Not many farmers have the unhappiness of being personally acquainted with so many weeds as are mentioned, but their experience is in one respect similar—they know a great many more than they did a few years ago. In this treatise, as in the first, each of the more troublesome weeds is discussed in the following manner: Name (English and Latin), Introduction, Description, The Seed, Time of Flowering, Propagation, Occurrence, Injury, and Remedy.

One sentence in the introduction is worthy of being learned by heart: "There is no weed known which cannot be eradicated by constant attention, if the nature of its growth be understood."

Some of the pages, where a space would otherwise occur, are filled up with extracts from quaint old English writers, as, for instance, the following from John Fitzherberts, *Book of Husbandry*, 1523:

"In the later ende of May is tyme to weede thy corne. There be divers maner of wedes, as thystles, kedlokes (charlock), dockes, cocle, darn-olde, gouldes, and dog fenell. The thystle is an yll wede, and there be other wedes, as dee nettylles, dodder, and suche other that doo moche harme."

And this from Shakespeare—Richard II., Act III.:

"The whole land
Is full of weeds; her fairest flowers choked up;
Her fruit trees all unprun'd, her hedges ruin'd.
Her knots disorder'd, and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars."

We heartily welcome "Farm Weeds of Canada," revised edition, and recommend each reader to procure a copy for himself, for it is cheap at the price. So, may the doleful description by Shakespeare, of the condition of England, never apply to Canada.

Agriculture in the Old World and New.

James J. Hill, railway magnate of the North-western States, and Will Crooks, M. P., leader of the British Labor Party, differ widely in their estimates of the needs of agriculture in their respective countries, but each is pretty nearly right in his conclusions. Mr. Hill asserts that American farmers are indifferent cultivators of too large an area of land, while Mr. Crooks says the British agriculturists, or would-be agriculturists, cannot get enough land to cultivate decently. Hill figures that if American farming methods do not change, the United States will be importing wheat within the next ten years, and Crooks thinks Great Britain's seventy-seven million acres of land would grow all the wheat needed by the British Isles, if the people would clear it of game preserves, and get busy growing wheat on it.

The day is coming when the United States will cease to be a wheat-exporting country—at least, to any extent—and there will probably be a day when some of the British masses will move away from the six-hundred thousand acres on which they are now employed in industrial pursuits, and spread over the shooting preserves of the landed aristocracy. When they do, the Britisher will not need to be awake at nights evolving schemes to stave off a bread famine, and the American farmer by that time will have probably found a more profitable product than wheat to export. Either that, or he will have all the market he requires at home.

Notes from Ireland.

CLEAN LAND AND PURE SEED.

Modern history would support the statement that Ireland has been one of the most extensively legislated countries under the sun, though the extent to which we have benefited thereby is largely a matter of opinion. It is gratifying, however, to announce that there are prospects of some very practical measures being enacted, bearing directly upon agricultural interests in the Emerald Isle. One of these is already well through its Parliamentary course, and aims at a double purpose, viz., (1) the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds, and (2) the provision for Governmental testing of agricultural seeds sold to farmers. That there should be any necessity at all for such an enactment, is a matter for regret, but that it is urgently required is only too clearly apparent. When agriculture reaches a Utopian stage, we may dispense with regulations to stir up the negligent farmer and checkmate the unscrupulous shopkeeper, but under present circumstances, the sooner every man who will not act voluntarily is made to do his duty to his country, the better.

The new bill will enable the Department of Agriculture, with the consent of the County Council, to make an order declaring that, in any individual county, all plants of the species ragwort, charlock, coltsfoot, thistle and dock are noxious weeds. That done, full authority is given to officers of the Department to enter all lands for inspection as to the presence of such weeds, and where they are found, the occupier is to be served with a notice requiring him to cut or destroy them within a specified time. Failure to do so will render the occupier liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and £10 for subsequent offences.

The second part of the bill, dealing with seeds, gives power to representatives of the Department to enter the store of any seed-seller to examine his stocks, and take samples for testing as to purity and germination. It also entitles the Department to publish, as they think fit, the results of such tests, and the names and addresses of the persons who were selling the seeds, as well as the

growers who supplied the latter. Obstruction of an officer acting under this section, or the giving of a false name or address, constitutes an offence, and the penalty, on conviction, shall be a fine up to £10. There is a strong desire to have this bill extended to Great Britain, but up to the present time this has not been consented to.

THE UNSOUND STALLION EVIL.

Another highly important measure which it is hoped will soon materialize—it is still "feeling its way"—deals with the question of unsoundness in stallions. Schemes of horse improvement in Ireland have been tried, with not a little success, but it has been plainly taught by experience that the fullest benefit cannot be expected until some check is placed upon the unsound sires that travel round the country for public service. Common sense might, in an ideally-ordered community, suggest to farmers the wisdom of giving such horses the go-by, but things do not exactly work out that way under actual conditions, and the weedy sire unfortunately gets a lot of patronage. Legislation is now proposed to prohibit any stallion standing for public service without a license from the Department (with the exception of registered Thoroughbreds); and such license, it is proposed, shall be granted only to sires that have passed the Department as free from hereditary disease, and as being up to a certain standard of excellence, this standard not to be too high to start with. The country has taken kindly to the foregoing idea, and several county committees have, in effect, said: "Not stallions only, but bulls and boars, as well."

A NOVEL, EAR-MARKING SCHEME.

While on the subject of horses, it will not be out of place to refer to a newly-suggested solution of the national horse-supply problem. For purposes of defence, an adequate supply of good horses is essential, and a wise Government would not hesitate to encourage horse-breeding on an elaborate scale, with this end in view. Any scarcity that may arise will undoubtedly be due to the extensive purchases made throughout the United Kingdom by Continental buyers, and for a long time past the diminution in our stock of sound high-class brood mares due to this cause has been noted with regret and serious apprehension. Now comes along the promise of a new bill, promoted by the Ear-marking Association (recently formed, and successfully, seeking the support of show societies on both sides of the Channel), which, it is hoped, will settle the difficulty in so far as brood mares are concerned. The scheme suggested is a voluntary arrangement between the farmer and the Government, under which the former agrees, for a grant, say, of £10, to retain his marked brood mare at home, although he is free to sell her foal as he likes. After the brood mares have been secured, the scheme may be applied to billy foals. A simple ear-mark is proposed, and the co-operation of the customs authorities in stopping at port any "ear-marked" animal, completes the outline of the scheme. Of course, a Government grant must be obtained, but this is thought to be well on the way already, and the proposed bill will aim at emphasizing the vital importance of "the retention principle," for, as Phillipps Williams, the Secretary of the Association, aptly says, "If the horses we create for national defence with our taxpayers' money are to strengthen foreign armies, it seems that we should be better with no grant at all."

IRISH CROPS IN 1909.

The Irish harvest season is now drawing to a close, and, taken in its entirety, the year has proved a satisfactory one. The official estimates of crop areas reveal a general increase in the cultivation of wheat amounting to about 20 per cent. The grain has turned out good on threshing, and the crop has been a successful one. Barley, also, has extended its area by about 5 per cent., and fine average yields of high-class quality have been obtained. Oats, the staple grain, declined in area by about two per cent., but the produce has turned out satisfactorily, in spite of some trying weather periods, though the straw has been short. Potatoes are one of the best crops of the year, being remarkably free from blights and diseases. The climatic conditions have not favored too well the turnip and mangel crops, but a fine September helped the later growth forward. Of the former, the area is slightly smaller, but mangels are apparently becoming more popular. Flax is a rapidly diminishing quantity in Ireland, owing to recent unfavorable prices. This year the decline in area represents a fall of over 8,000 acres, or nearly 20 per cent. A promise has been made of a Special Committee of Inquiry into flax culture, which will, it is hoped, discover the best way of reviving the industry and developing it on a more firmly established basis.

LIVE-STOCK POPULATIONS.

Official figures on this subject are not altogether of the most gratifying description, as cattle, in 1909, show a decline of 91,000, equal to 2 per cent. The falling off of 21,000 milch cows is a disquieting feature. Pigs are fewer by nearly 70,000, sows accounting for 3,200 of this num-

ber. In this connection, however, it is worth mentioning, in light of my recent article on "Ireland's Pig-breeding Industry," September 2nd issue, that the Ulster province is making up its deficiency of brood sows, this part of the country having increased its stock of breeders by over 3,000, and its total pig population by nearly 30,000. All classes of horses show small decreases, amounting in all to 5,336, or the trifling percentage of about 8 per cent. Goats and poultry are both more numerous. In the matter of sheep, there is an increase, the total being the highest since 1902.

The markets for sheep have been exceptionally dull for several months past. Pigs, on the other hand, have been selling steadily at high prices, and the cattle trade has been rather firm. On the whole, indeed, there has not been very much to find fault with in our agricultural experiences this year, so far as these hard times go.

"EMERALD ISLE."

HORSES.

Administering Medicine to Horses.

Medicine may be administered through different organs, and in various ways. It is fortunate for us, and for our patients, that we are able to do this, for sometimes one organ, say the mouth, is so affected that we cannot use it, and we have to give our medicine by some other channel. The organs or channels we use are: (a) The mouth, (b) nose and trachea, (c) skin, (d) rectum, (e) urino-genital organs, (f) blood vessels.

Mouth.—The medicine may be in one of the following forms: (1) Ball or pill, (2) drench, (3) electuaries or pastes.



Desford Future Queen.
Shire mare. First and champion, Royal Show, 1909.

MAKING AND ADMINISTERING A BALL.

The ball or pills for the horse should be cylindrical, about two inches long, and having a diameter of about three-quarters of an inch. They should be freshly prepared, because when old they are apt to become dry and hard, and may even be passed whole, without being dissolved or having done any good. Usually, the drugs in these balls are bitter and disagreeable to the taste, and would be accepted with difficulty in any other form. The body of the old-fashioned balls was linseed meal, which was added to the drugs, and mixed together with soap or treacle. They must not be sticky, and for this reason it is usual to wrap them in thin, strong paper.

Many modern balls are given in capsules. It is easy to understand that only those drugs which occupy a small compass can be made into balls. In order to give them to the horse, take off the coat and roll up the right sleeve. Now loosen the halter, and turn the horse round in his stall. This is to prevent him flying back. Now take the ball in the right hand, holding it by the tips of the first two fingers and the thumb, and form the whole hand into a long cone like a letter "y." Now take the tongue in the left hand, pull it forward and sideways, so that it lies between the teeth on the right side of the jaw. Insert the right hand, holding the ball into the open mouth, keeping the back of the hand against the palate,

or roof of the mouth, and push it backwards until the hinder part of the tongue is reached and there appears to be a space. Keep cool, don't be afraid, and don't be in a hurry, but push well in. The horse cannot hurt you. He is unable to bite while you hold his tongue.

Withdraw your right hand; leave hold of the tongue; hold up his head, and you will see the ball move along the left side as it is swallowed. Some horses hold the ball in their mouths for quite a time. For such, have a bottle near at hand, with a little clean water in. When the tongue is released, the water can be poured into the mouth, and the whole sent down together. You can pour in the water before releasing the tongue, if you prefer.

The advantage of giving a ball is that you know exactly how much you are giving, and it is far easier for both man and beast. Some would prefer to use an instrument called a speculum, to keep the mouth open, but I never use one. Others, again, use an instrument for throwing the ball into the mouth. It is termed a "balling gun," but is not really necessary, unless you are treating "bronchos."

It would be well to practice this until you are able to do it without fear.

GIVING A DRENCH.

The drugs are given in the liquid form when they are bulky, and each dose is termed a drench. If the drug is insoluble, it may still be mixed with water, but be sure to shake the bottle up well. Use enough water (or raw linseed oil) to prevent the medicine being too strong, because if you burn or injure his mouth, he may resist you the next time you want to drench him. The bottle I use and prefer is a strong one, with no shoulder. An aerated water bottle is just the

thing. In many cases a cow's horn is cut so as to form a kind of sloping spout, and is kept for drenching alone. Or a tin bottle can readily be obtained. These latter are used, because of the risk of having the bottle broken by the teeth; in which case you may cause serious injuries.

To hold the horse's head up, take a rope, make a loop at one end, throw the other over a beam, pass the loop over the upper jaw, just past the bridle teeth, then pull up the head and pour the medicine into the open mouth. Perhaps there is no beam. Then, tie a loop in the end of a strap, rope, etc., put this over the upper jaw, knot upwards. Put a stable fork under this, and lift up the head by means of the fork. Notice that in both instances the lower jaw is free. He will probably open his

mouth himself. If not, pull the corner of his mouth outwards, to form a funnel, and pour the medicine in. Don't be in a hurry; two or three ounces are enough to give at once. If you press the mouth of the bottle between the bridle teeth and the molars, and towards the roof of the mouth, he will at once open his mouth. If he does not swallow, I rub my finger or the bottle (finger generally) along the bars on the roof of the mouth, and he very rarely causes any trouble. Then I pour in a little more, and so on, until all is taken. Some men take more of the medicine on their clothes than the horse takes inside. Personally, I feel that it is my fault if any is lost.

Patience and gentleness are all that are required. Do not on any account pinch, thump or rub the throat, and there is no necessity to pull his tongue. Simply tickle the roof of his mouth with the finger, and he will swallow. Should he cough, drop his head at once—at once, mind. Or some of the medicine may go down to the lungs, and cause mechanical pneumonia. This tells you not to tie the head up. Leave it so that it can be dropped at once. It is for this reason that you are strongly advised never to drench through the nose. Do not even put water in.

I might have said that sometimes a syringe is used for drenching the horse, but unless the quantity given is small, it is too troublesome. Do

not, for the sake of keeping the medicine to suit the syringe, give it too strong. Far better to dilute it, and use the bottle or horn.

ELECTUARIES OR PASTES.

These are generally used in cases of sore throat. The medicine is mixed up with syrup or honey, and licorice powder, to a soft paste. Then, with a long iron spoon, or a piece of smooth, flat wood shaped like an oar, the paste is put into the mouth and rubbed upon the back of the tongue, gums or back teeth. The mixture, being rather pleasant to the taste, is licked or sucked in without any trouble. This is a rather nice way of giving medicine.

NOSE.

In "Lung Diseases," medicines can be applied directly to the air passages from the nose to the lungs. A pail of hot water can be taken, and a tablespoonful of the medicine, oil of turpentine, oil of tar, spirits of camphor, oil of eucalyptus, carbolic, creolin, tincture of myrrh, etc., be added to it. Then the pail should be so placed that the horse would be compelled to breathe in or inhale the steam, and with it the medicine. For this reason, it is termed inhalation. I also advise that more steam could be made to rise by stirring the water with a whisp of hay. Of course, he can be made to inhale it without using the steam, e. g.: Sometimes chloride of lime is sprinkled over the bottom of the manger, so that he is compelled to breathe the chlorine gas arising from it. Sometimes a hot brick is placed in the manger, and the oil of tar, creolin, carbolic, etc., poured upon it. Other times, a nose-bag is used, and the bottom covered with hay wet with hot water, upon which is added the volatile medicines. But do not do it that way. I mention this merely to warn you. You may easily scald him; besides, he wants to breathe air, not steam with very little air.

Some add the drug to a hot bran mash, in cases where a nasal discharge is to be encouraged, as in strangles or distemper. I wonder if these people ever thought what a vile, disgusting thing they were doing. They compel the horse to eat the discharge with the bran. I prefer to spend a few minutes bathing the face and forehead, while I keep his head over the steaming pail. Of course, everyone knows the surgeon gives ether and chloroform by means of the nose, and they are inhaled.

DOUCHES.

Sometimes the nose has to be washed out, or medicine applied locally. Each wash is termed a douche. They are very rarely required, and are generally resisted by the animal.

INSUFFLATION.

This consists in blowing a fine powder into the nose for local treatment. It is done occasionally.

TRACHEA.

Medicine is injected directly into the trachea or windpipe when it is desirable of treating the breathing tubes or lungs locally. In such cases, whatever medicine is used must occupy but a small compass, and it must neither be oily nor insoluble. It is not often done, even by veterinarians. Turpentine is sometimes used thus.

ADMINISTERING BY SKIN.

On the outside of the skin drugs are very rarely or never placed to produce their constitutional effect, but that they will do this, is evident from the following cases.

(a) I have seen a dog poisoned by carbolic acid through being bathed in water containing carbolic acid.

(b) I have seen inflammation of the kidneys produced in a horse when too much cantharides was used in the form of blisters.

In both cases the drug was absorbed by the external skin, and produced its effects upon the internal organs. There is, however, the useful hypodermic method of giving medicines. By this we mean placing the medicine under the skin, whence it is rapidly absorbed into the blood, and thus produces its effects very rapidly. To physic a horse, by a physic ball given by the mouth, takes anywhere from eighteen to thirty hours, but, by giving a hypodermic injection of eserine and pilocarpine, the same effect is produced in about fifteen minutes.

Of course, everyone knows that morphine is administered in this way, and in a few minutes the patient—be it man or beast—is free from pain. This is also the most satisfactory way of poisoning an animal, and this sentence tells me that I should say it is essential that only certain drugs be used. They, in most cases, are known as alkaloids, and are extremely strong poisons—so strong that an apparently trifling variation in the dose is sufficient to produce the most undesirable effects. For this reason, they should not be used but by the professional. If an improper drug be used hypodermically, or if an unclean syringe be used, an abscess may be the result. Unclean, in the last sentence, refers mainly to freedom from germs.

This is the method we use in testing horses with mallein for glanders, and cattle with tuber-

culin for tuberculosis. The new school of practitioners who follow Pasteur, with his treatment for hydrophobia, and the still more recent ones who have found or are finding one serum or antitoxin to counteract the poison of disease germs, largely or mainly use this method.

RECTUM.

The rectum is the last portion of the intestine. Very little absorption takes place in it, so that we can give but few medicines effectually here. Still, some will act well. It may be used in cases where, for any reason, the mouth cannot be used, or when the stomach will not retain the medicine. The rule to be observed is this: A small dose will be retained, but a large dose will be ejected. If the horse cannot swallow, say in sunstroke, a dose of alcohol or other stimulants will be absorbed if placed here. Again, if the animal cannot eat, he may often be kept alive by injecting small doses of liquid food into the rectum; but if a large quantity be placed in, it will be thrown out.

But we use this part for a very different purpose. This is the seat of the pinworms of the horse. Then, by throwing up from a quart to a gallon of vermifuge (tobacco, quassia, etc.), we may clear these away without needlessly disturbing the whole system. Again, it often happens that when a horse is constipated, the whole bowel is more or less torpid, or still, but if we can cause the last part, the rectum, to move, the wave-like movement will travel along the whole. For this reason we inject, say, a gallon of warm water. This not only brings away the manure collected in the rectum, but causes all the intestines to move, and largely assists the action of medicines given by the mouth.

These rectal injections are properly termed enemas or enemata, but were formerly called clysters. Of course, they may be repeated as often as necessary or desired. Personally, I prefer to use clean water for the first, and either slightly salt or soapy water afterwards.

To inject these, I use a pump, but the same effect may be obtained by using about four feet of 1/2-inch rubber garden hose with a ten-cent funnel in one end. The free end is inserted, the funnel raised, the fluid poured in, and this finds its way inside by gravitation and the pressure of the atmosphere; the higher the funnel is raised, the quicker will be the flow. I prefer this on every ground to the "veterinary" syringe sold for this purpose, but this latter instrument is useful when the amount to be injected is small, and desirous of being retained.

About the temperature of these enemas, but little need be said. The temperature of the horse is about 100, a little above, or a little below, and the fluid thrown up should not be far from this. There is one exception to this. In the case of sunstroke it may be necessary to produce a shock to the system, and this can often be done by injecting ice-cold water. We sometimes mix up a drug with cocoa-butter, make it into a conical mass, and insert it into the rectum, especially of the dog. We term this a suppository, and it forms a nice way of treating piles, among other ailments.

URINO-GENITAL ORGANS.

We never use this method except for local disturbances, say, after parturition, inflammation of the womb, in the rare cases of cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, leucorrhœa, or "whites" in the mare, and so on.

The instruments I have just described would be the ones to use.

BLOOD.

This method of administering drugs has practically become extinct. The hypodermic method answers the same purpose, and is free from its dangers. I formerly frequently saw barium chloride given in this way to act as a quick cathartic. In some cases it acted well and quickly, but in other cases, precisely similar to all appearances, it produced almost instant death. The drug was administered by the hypodermic syringe, but was placed in the blood vessels (jugular vein, for preference), instead of in the tissues under the skin. At times, when using this method, blood clots would be formed, and cause serious trouble, or, again, bubbles of air would enter the blood stream, and the result be alarming. No, we certainly have no desire to bring this method into use again. J. FIELDING COTTRILL.

Ability to withstand cold and exposure is very much a matter of how the colt is fed, what he is accustomed to in the way of temperature, and what air he breathes. Habitual exposure to cold induces the growth of a thick, long coat of hair, which renders the animal indifferent to all but the greatest extremes. Good feed furnishes fuel to the body, and fresh air supplies the oxygen necessary to oxidize or burn that fuel in the body. It takes a great deal of hard weather to upset a well-fed colt running loose in a properly-ventilated box stall or yard, and accustomed to regular outdoor exercise.

Professional Racing and Light-horse Interests.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have been free, in this country, from many of the undesirable features that characterize horse-racing in the United States, where race-meets are held with two objects in view, first and foremost being the separation of the proverbial fool from the stake he wagers on the nags sent over the course, the second and rather less important object being the making of short-distance speed records. Recently, however, a charter has been granted by the Dominion Government to a syndicate of race-horse specialists, which gives them the privilege to open and maintain race-tracks in any part of the Dominion, hold race-meets, and carry their business on in practically the same manner as horse-racing is conducted in the United States—a manner, by the way, which has resulted in horse-racing being put altogether under the ban in New York State, and driven out in several others. Driven from their own country, these track sports have sought a haven here, and apparently have found one, since our Federal authorities have signed, sealed and delivered over to them privileges that give rather broad powers for the carrying on of professional horse-racing. Horse-racing, properly conducted, is the king of all sports, and a little betting on the side may do no particular harm; but professional meets, where the same plugs are jogged over the same course for sixty or ninety days at a stretch, with an army of bookmakers and "touts," equipped for the wholesale robbery of the public, is good neither for the best interests of horse-racing nor the morals of the community. Certainly, it should not be legalized.

After all, what has horse-racing of the professional type done for the trotting or running horses of either Great Britain or America? What has it done for the English Thoroughbred, and what is it doing for the trotting breeds of this continent? When one speaks of Thoroughbreds nowadays, he thinks instinctively of the racing machines into which this useful breed has been developed. Short-distance speed specialization, the breeding and training of horses to go comparatively short distances at high speed has effected some remarkable changes in the Thoroughbred. One hundred and sixty years ago, stamina and strength, the ability to haul or carry a fairly heavy load over comparatively long distances at a good-going clip, was considered one of the essential qualities of the Thoroughbred. It is related of Infidel, a classic racer of about 1750, the winner of the great Subscription race at York, that he could trot fifteen miles some minutes within the hour, and was as useful as a hack horse as he was successful as a racer. How many so-called classic racers of the present day could cover fifteen miles of common road within the hour?

Nor is the Thoroughbred alone to be criticised for being over-specialized in one function, and that function far from being the most useful. The American trotting horse is trending the same way in the matter of high speed at short distances, only he is becoming a racing machine even more rapidly than the English breed. From an extended observation of the way things are going all over this continent, we believe the racing mania, and the relegation of the maintenance of the type of the running and trotting horse to professional racing men is not improving these breeds in the direction they should be improved for the highest practical usefulness. Canadian breeders of the light horse have now before them the question of professional racing as it was never presented before. Racing, such as is aimed at by the syndicate recently empowered to carry it on, is not likely to result in good for the breeding interests of this country. Canadian horsemen should demand that this charter be recalled.

Manitoba.

IOWA-CANADIAN.

Horse-racing and Gambling.

Victoria (B. C.) bankers figure that two hundred thousand dollars were taken out of that city during a recent race-meet of several weeks' duration. After making this good-sized clean-up on Vancouver Island, the sure-thing artists moved over to Vancouver, and opened a sixty-days' engagement at Minoru Park, which continued for some time after the intended period had expired. Horse-racing of this kind cannot excuse its existence on the ground that it is improving the breed of horses. The horses are there merely as a pretext for betting, and if light-horse breeders in America wish to retain public confidence in their business, they will have to divorce their interests from those of the professional gambler.

Easy money for somebody will be the fifteen and ten-dollar prizes offered for the best letters, based on experience, in training colts. Fifteen dollars is good pay for an article of this kind, while competitors who fail to land first or second will still receive regular contribution rates if their articles are good enough to publish.

The Horse in Literature.

In sacred writ it was deemed worthy of record that Solomon imported horses from Egypt, while the description of the war steed in Job is accounted one of the finest parts of that finest piece of literature. In Greek myth and English satire the qualities ascribed to Centaur and Houyhnhnm testify sufficiently to the high regard in which the horse has ever been held. The name of Bucephalus is inseparably coupled with that of Alexander. At least one Roman emperor had divine honors paid his charger. Who can picture Don Quixote sleeping on his armor without seeing the princely Rozinante tethered under the dewy night? And the stirring incidents of John Gilpin's ride conclusively proved that the racing blood of far-removed equine ancestors was not entirely wanting in the degenerate descendant.—[Horse World.

LIVE STOCK.

Profit in Early-finished Steers from Dual-purpose Dams.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your request and observations, I suppose in some quarters the opinion is current that those who buy cattle to fatten usually find their end of the business profitable, and the question is often asked as to whether steers can be profitably raised to the stage of feeders, and if so, how?

At the outset, I desire to combat this first impression, which, upon many, many farms, has not been realized in the system of feeding operations. On the contrary, the experience has been all too prevalent with many of our farmers, that there is no money in the feeding business, and, as a result, men who were engaged in it years ago have turned to something else; but this experience is simply a repetition of the old, old story, that where one man sinks, another will swim; where one man loses his money, another will find it. Although largely engaged in the feeding of cattle, a business in which I intend to continue, I am confident that it pays to raise cattle and sell them for feeding purposes. The one fact, however, which cannot be too strongly emphasized, is that the breeder should also be the finisher of his own animals. Farmers who breed feeding animals should feed them well as long as they can, but when they do sell them it should be as beef animals and not as feeders. To my mind, this is a fact beyond question. Let me repeat—if it pays to raise animals and sell them for feeders, it will pay better to feed these same animals more liberally, and sell them at the same age, finished, and ready for the block. The first office of food is to support life. The wants of the animal system must first be satisfied before any of its food becomes the food of production; and it is only that portion of food which can be properly digested and assimilated, over and above what is required for the support of the animal system that will give a profit. This fact teaches that to get the best results animals should be fed full and appropriate rations continually. When it is known that the digestive functions are most active in early life, and that the percentage of waste in the animal system is much less during this period than when it comes more nearly to maturity, it becomes doubly evident that a full-feeding method is the only sure system of profitable beef production.

No one can follow and study the beef markets of the world without realizing that nice, light and medium-weight baby beef, the cuts of which will almost dissolve in the mouth, is constantly and increasingly commanding the highest price. It should, therefore, be the aim of every beef-grower to endeavor to supply this demand.

In view of the fact, however, that so many of our farmers still persist in selling their young stock for feeding purposes, and no doubt find some margin in it, let us enquire as to the difference in profit in so doing, with the alternative system of finishing these animals.

Although I consider well-developed yearlings more profitable for feeding purposes than animals which are older, yet as the great majority of farmers who sell stockers do so at from two to two and one half years of age, we will consider the two methods of raising these to sell as feeders, and of finishing them at about the same age. For over twenty years I have followed the practice of finishing my two-year-olds; therefore, I will first consider the cost of so doing, and then compare with it what I understand is the general methods of those who raise good animals and sell them as feeders.

The following outline of cost is given from the standpoint of the commercial farmer, who will see to it that the dam is a dual-purpose cow, which will pay her own way well at the pail, and saddle upon the calf no cost for depreciation in her value. All the burden the calf should be called upon to bear is the cost of service fee, which also puts the dam in a money-making condition. My

experience is continually teaching me more than ever, that the best breeding cows are also the best milkers, if the owners will only see to it that the milking quality is fully developed. This is a fact which must come to the surface sooner or later, and should never be lost sight of.

In your letter of request you also suggest that I should outline the cost of a calf, from a special-purpose beef-bred animal—that is from a female—which is not kept for the return she would give, apart from the calf; but in writing for the information and direction of the general farmer and beef-grower, I consider it a serious mistake, upon good agricultural land, to handle any but good dual-purpose females of the beef breeds, and, therefore, deem such an enquiry unnecessary.

This calculation of quantities of food and cost of same is only an approximation, and along the line of my usual practice in calf-raising.

When the calf is dropped, it is a great mistake to give too much milk. By so doing, the digestive system is often so deranged that the thriving capacity of the young animal is ruined. Neither is it wise to make any rapid change in the ration given; for instance, in changing from a new milk ration to one of skim milk, the change should be made gradual, by substituting but a small quantity of skim milk and gradually increasing the quantity till the change is made.

Following are the values placed upon the foods given, which may be changed or adjusted as any enquirer may deem fit, and as his situation and locality demand:

New milk, per cwt.....	\$ 1.00
Skim milk, per cwt.....	.15
Clover hay, per ton.....	7.00
Straw, per ton.....	2.00
Corn silage, per ton.....	1.50
Flaxseed meal, per cwt.....	3.00
Oil cake, per ton.....	30.00
Rent of grass land, per acre.....	2.50
Oats and mixed grain and bran and shorts, per ton.....	20.00

which (for bran and shorts) may seem a little cheap, but makes the calculation simpler; and I may say I have bought my bran and shorts at from \$18.00 to \$22.00 per ton for a number of years, and oats could be bought recently for one cent per pound.

COST OF RAISING A STEER—DROPPED, SAY, FEBRUARY 10th.

Service fee.....	\$ 2.00
New milk, 20 days, 350 lbs.....	3.50
Skim milk, 40 days, 800 lbs.....	1.20
Linseed meal during 3 months, 20 lbs.....	.60
Oats and bran during 3 months, 25 lbs.....	.25
Silage and roots during 3 months, 125 lbs.....	.10
Clover hay during 3 months, 60 lbs.....	.21

Cost at 3 months.....\$ 7.86

Grass during first summer, 6 months.....	\$ 1.50
Oats and bran, 300 lbs., first summer, 6 months.....	3.00

Following winter, 6 months:	
Silage and roots, 3,600 lbs.....	2.70
Straw, 500 lbs.....	.50
Clover hay, 400 lbs.....	1.40
Oats and bran, 500 lbs.....	5.00

Cost, 1 year and 3 months.....\$21.96

Grass, 2nd summer, 6 months.....	\$ 5.00
Second winter, for 200 days:	
Silage, 20 lbs. per day, 4,000 lbs.....	3.00
Cut straw, 500 lbs.....	.50
Clover hay, 1,000 lbs.....	3.50
Mixed grain and bran and shorts, 800 lbs.....	8.00
Oil cake, 400 lbs.....	6.00

Total cost at 2 years 3 1/2 months.....\$47.96

On the first day of June that animal would be barely 2 years 3 1/2 months of age. It would cost to raise \$47.96, and should weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., and return the owner any place from \$65.00 to \$85.00, according to the prices prevailing at that season of the year. With a variation in the value of foods, an approximate estimate of the cost of maturing a beef animal at this age may be set down in the neighborhood of \$50.00, where silage is used as the base of a cattle-food ration. As I have repeatedly said through the medium of these columns, the cattle-feeder, who is in the business, who does not provide a silage ration, is simply not in the game, when compared with the corn-growing farmer.

In comparing with this the cost of raising a feeder to 2 1/2 years of age, I am of the opinion that the great difference lies not so much in the food given during the yearling stage (although partly so), as in the fact that, during the summers, the supply of pastures is not sufficiently liberal, while the animal is allowed to run with cows and heifers, to his great detriment, and then during the winter the animal is in his two-year-old form, he is just wintered over, as the custom is, rather than given a full ration. By this

method there would be a difference in cost of probably \$10.00 to \$12.00 saved in not feeding the animal a sufficiency of grain, etc. This saving compels the owner to carry this animal from two to four months longer, and sell him as a feeder for from \$45.00 to \$50.00 in the fall, so that his cost would be from \$35.00 to \$37.00, and the cost of the third summer's grass, leaving but a small margin over the cost of production, whereby if the additional ten or twelve dollars' worth of food was given earlier, the margin, as already indicated, would be anywhere from fifteen to thirty dollars, according to the market price of choice beef animals.

At this stage, I would like to solicit the system of feeding followed by farmers who make a practice of selling their two-year-old steers for feeding purposes.

With regard to the production of younger baby beef—that is, animals ready for the block at from twelve to eighteen months of age—I cannot give any personal experience, as, in the past, in this country, it has been difficult to get them sufficiently heavy at that age to command the highest price. Although home demand is gradually strengthening for such animals, yet in the past we have been differently situated in Canada to what our American neighbors are. For years past across the border the highest-priced animals have invariably been purchased for home consumption, whereas the highest-priced Canadian bullocks have been shipped abroad, and therefore demanded a weight of at least 1,300 lbs., as the cost of ocean shipment is per head rather than by weight. As the home demand gradually strengthens, however, and it is found that the highest market price can be obtained for animals somewhat lighter in weight than formerly, there is no doubt an effort will be made to cater to this growing trade. In the foregoing estimate, no value has been placed upon manure, and nothing allowed for labor, the one being an offset against the other.

In the course of the successful farming operations of the future, great value must necessarily be placed upon our barnyard manure. The foremost consideration in the mind of every up-to-date farmer must be the INCREASED FERTILITY OF HIS SOIL.

That is the great keystone of advancing agriculture, and all the varied operations of the farm must ever be directed with that main object in view. The questions of crop rotation, corn and root-growing, land cleaning, cattle-feeding and manure-saving operations, all so dovetail themselves together, and are so unalterably correlated that the student of agriculture must recognize their united importance in the science of his choice.

Huron Co., Ont., THOS. McMILLAN

Contagious Abortion.

Faith in the efficacy of the carbolic-acid treatment as a remedy for contagious abortion in cows, is evidently increasing in Europe, as well as in America, judging from accumulating testimony published in farm and stock papers on both continents.

A correspondent of the Farmer and Stock-breeder (British) bears striking testimony to the efficacy of the carbolic-acid treatment. He cites the case of a herd of 16 Jersey cows, near Dorking, in which, in two years, 17 abortions took place. Hearing of the carbolic-acid cure, he decided to try it, and each cow was drenched on Monday morning, starting with a dose of one drachm of No. 4 carbolic acid to half a pint of pure linseed oil. This treatment was continued regularly once a week to each cow for one year, the dose gradually being increased to a maximum of 3/4 oz., given to the cows which had aborted twice, and 1/2 oz. to the remainder. The result was that there was not a single case of abortion after the start of the treatment; the coats of the cows improved immensely, and, in fact, the cows were examples of all a healthy cow should be.

The feeding value of alfalfa is largely in its chemical compound, known as protein; its extreme digestibility is another desirable quality to be considered, and not least is its appetizing character. Not only do all animals like it, but when given in moderate quantities it seems to increase the general appetite for more fat-making feeds. Steers beginning to "fall off" on a heavy diet of corn will come to their appetites after being fed only a few pounds of alfalfa daily, and will eat and assimilate more corn than before. Alfalfa alone is not a fat-making feed. Animals fed upon it grow in weight, but the weight is principally of bone, blood and muscle. It is without a sufficiency of fat and carbohydrates, and these should be added in such feeds as corn, corn meal, or, to a limited degree, even corn stover, sorghum or millet. When alfalfa is fed alone, all the protein cannot be digested, and, therefore, it is always economical to add some carbonaceous foods, if animals are to be fattened.—[From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Our Scottish Letter.

September is always a very crowded month, and this year it appears to have been unusually so. Harvest in many places was completed early. An unusual event is recorded from not a few farms—the whole crop threshed right out of the stook, and the grain and straw despatched right away, without trouble or delay. In other places the harvest has been almost unduly prolonged. The weather has broken down; heavy, soaking rains have fallen, and even where there has been no rain, the atmosphere has been moist, and there have been thick fogs. It was bad weather for the potatoes; being so close and warm and moist, disease was almost inevitable, but so far no deadly complaints have reached us. The truth is the crop was so abundant that growers are not at all sorry to see the bulk reduced. It pays better to have a moderate crop and high prices, than to have a bumper crop and low prices. Last year's prices ruled so low that even the bumper crop, with little or no disease, failed to yield an adequate profit. Brother Jonathan's charitable policy of preventing his own people from getting plenty of food at a low rate hit our potato-growers badly. They had plenty to spare, but Jonathan said, "You won't send them here." A good many were sent, and both the American and the Briton were pleased. But the American would have been better pleased had he purchased his potatoes less the duty, and the Briton could have sold more. Free trade in foodstuffs helps everybody and harms nobody. It is foolishness to hurt oneself in order to maintain a fiscal policy.

Many would no doubt be tariff reformers here if they could see how they are to hit the foreign and the colonial preference holder, and at the same time not hit themselves. In the meantime, we are having political discussion ad nauseam. The big battle is about the Finance Bill, land tax, road improvement, agricultural development, and all the rest of it. As an outsider in political affairs, what impresses me is the apparent absence of any definite ideas in the minds of the Government as to how their policy is to be carried out. What they mean to do is excellent, but how it is to be done is a thing upon which they have no sort of fixed notions. The Finance Bill to-day bears little resemblance to the bill which the Chancellor introduced, and somehow one gets the impression that the Government is riding for a fall.

THE ROAD PROBLEM.

Roads in this old country were never made for motor traffic. The rapid development of that kind of traffic has wrought havoc upon our highways, and now we are face to face with a proposal on the part of the Treasury to set aside £50,000 per annum for road maintenance and improvement. Strange to say, those in authority are determined that the making of new roads will have priority in the matter, and the Parliamentary proposal so far as that these new roads will be for motor traffic only. This is a novel proposition. Such a suggestion has never before been made in the interests of one section of the community, and that section a minority. A railway company has power to acquire land compulsorily, but such land is to be used for a purpose in which the whole community shares. Under the road policy of the Governments, public money is to be expended and land compulsorily acquired under legal sanction, for the accommodation and benefit of a small portion of the community. This is unfair to agriculture, and to the vast body of the public who do not use motors, and probably would not care to use them if they could. What is really wanted here is the straightening and levelling of existing roads; their treatment in some way which will obviate the dust and the mud nuisance; the making of new road sections so as to avoid carrying motor traffic through congested areas, and the abolition of dangerous bridges and corners at bridges, with the fencing and embanking of dangerous roads along hillsides. At present, motorists ruin roads, and do nothing for their maintenance. What is wanted is a system whereby they will be compelled to maintain and repair the highways which they so greatly abuse. Unfortunately, so many of our legislators are themselves motorists that the interests of the general public are in this rather likely to be sacrificed.

The Government, among other things, has introduced a bill for the creation of a Department of Agriculture for Scotland. So the thing is termed. But, as a matter of fact, what is proposed is not a Department of Agriculture at all, but the transference of certain duties relating to Scotland, resting on the Board of Agriculture at present, to a sub-section of the Scotch office, under the control of the Secretary for Scotland. And we are expected to become enthusiastic about this! Nobody is so, and it is hardly likely anybody will ever become so. To transfer the care of Scottish agriculture from a board whose primary duty it is to look after agriculture, to a department of State which is already overburdened and does very badly what should be its chief care, is the sort of proposal one expects to hear from men who are graduating for Beilam. There is

no more overburdened department than the Scots office, and the existing Secretary of State for Scotland is commonplace to a degree. But for the accident of his position, he is the sort of person whom men might expect to see occupying a secondary position among the subordinates in a mercantile office. It is truly deplorable to see agriculture trifled with in Parliament.

DREADNOUGHTS AND WASTE FIELDS.

There is something melancholy in witnessing the resemblance between ancient Rome and modern Britain. She was busy importing corn from Africa while the Goths were thundering at her gates. We are busy building Dreadnoughts while our wheat areas are lying waste, and land is going out of cultivation all round. One could see the folly of driving people off the land, but it might be greater folly to attempt now to resettle people on that same land. The great question is, Would it pay to do so? In many cases it would not, but in likely circumstances something practical could be done, and both individuals and the nation, in its corporate capacity, would benefit.

STOCK SALES.

Stock matters have been very busy. We have had the autumn ram sales, the autumn Aberdeen-Angus sales, the sales of several herds of Short-horns, and one or two public sales of various kinds of horses. Clydesdales are in great demand for export purposes, and since the beginning of the year we have had about 1,000 head through our hands for export pedigree purposes. Shipments have been made almost weekly by both the Donaldson and the Allan line to Montreal. Canada has been by far the biggest customer. Rams have been selling remarkably well, considering the low prices ruling for mutton and wool. The latter is hardening all the time, and not much complaint can be made regarding its price at present. But so far as mutton is concerned, one is almost driven to the conclusion that people have ceased to eat it. Still, rams of all breeds met a profitable trade, and the extraordinary figure of £250 was reached at Lanark for a Blackface shearing ram. He was bred in the north of Ireland by H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim, and his purchaser is Charles Howatson, of Glenbuck, who was the first man in Scotland to pay £100 for a Blackface ram. The sheep on that occasion was Reformer, bred by the late John Fleming, Low Ploughland, Darvel, Lanarkshire. This time Ireland provides the animal, but the ancestry is wholly Scots. The sheep's sire was bred on Cross-flatt, the next farm to Glenbuck, and up to a few years ago, in Mr. Howatson's hands, also. The dam of the ram was bred by Mr. Barton, and was got by a high-priced ram bred by Messrs. Cadgow, Borland, Biggar. Five shearlings bred by this firm, at Lanark sale this year, made an average of £80 each. Another lot from M. G. Hamilton's farm of Woolfords, made £19 8s.; and five from Glenbuck made £10 8s. apiece. The other mountain breed of Scotland, the Cheviots, have their headquarters at Hawick, at the foot of the Cheviots. The Cheviot is not so hardy as the Blackface, but is a splendid sheep, with the class of wool which makes up into the very best sort of tweed for gentlemen's wear. The highest price made by rams of this breed this season was £16, at which figure both the great four-year-old champion sheep Humble and his son, The White Knight, were sold out of the Hindhope lot. Curiously enough, while Blackfaces for breeding purposes find a market as lambs (at Lanark this year fully as many lambs were sold as shearlings), Cheviots are not popular when sold as dimmots—that is, one-year olds. The reason of this may be found in the necessity for acclimatizing Blackfaces; and, therefore, the younger they are when put upon strange grazings, the better.

The great crossing breed of Scotland is the Border-Leicester. This year, fancy prices were not in evidence at Kelso. The highest prices were £110 and £100, and the highest average was £25 16s., made by a comparatively young flock, that of Mr. Forsyth, at New Smailholm, Kelso. Other averages were: £24 2s., made by Mr. Mark, Sunnyside, and £22, made by Alex. Cross, of Knockdon, a West-of-Scotland breeder, and also a great breeder of Ayrshire cattle. In days past, the Shroeshire seemed likely to contest the position of the Border-Leicester as a crossing sheep, but now that phase has passed away, and were it not for the zeal and pertinacity of Tom L. Buttar, Corston, Comar-Angus, few Shroeshires would now be seen north of the Tweed. This year he sold 35 shearlings at an average of £10 11s. 2d. each, which is pretty good, although short of what has sometimes been obtained in the past. The Oxford Down is the conquering southerner, these days. He has no head far north, and is extensively used for mofine with half-bred ewes. That is, ewes got by a Border-Leicester sire, out of a Cheviot ewe. This is a most profitable type of lamb to rear.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES.

At the Aberdeen Angus sales, conducted in Scotland and England during the month, good trade was experienced, but prices were not at all sensational. Mr. Chalmers, of Alder, Buchan, a

very old breeder, sold five heifers at an average of £14 11s. each; Careston Castle herd, in the same district, had an average of £12 15s. 1d. for 32 head. Mr. Bainbridge, in the North of England, had an average of £32 16s. 5d. for 29 head, and away down in Buckingham, Mr. Bolden, at Preston, Bissett, got £30 1s. 6d. for 38 head. The Auchnagie herd, up in the Perthshire hills, was dispersed, and there 55 head made £31 18s. of an average.

We have also had a great sale of Shetland ponies at Earlshall, in Perthshire, where 89 of these small creatures made the splendid average of £23 2s. 1d. each.

—SCOTLAND YET.

A Packer's View of the Pork Tariff.

Interviewed by "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding the points discussed in the editorial, "Ineffective Protection for the Hog raiser," a leading pork-packer, whose position on the pork-tariff question differs from that of some other packers, frankly expressed the opinion that, while an increase of duty on pork products coming into Canada might be of some advantage to the Canadian packer, the present duty of two cents a pound is as much as should be levied, having regard for the general interest; and that if the production of hogs in Canada cannot be maintained on a profitable basis with a duty of two cents a pound, it is not a sufficiently natural product of the country to be maintained.

"It is difficult," remarked the author of our interview, "to give complete and authoritative information regarding comparative wholesale and retail prices of hogs and pork in the different countries, but the conditions under which the trade is carried on in these countries are so different, and the cuts commonly used vary so greatly, that even if these prices were known, and could be definitely stated, it would not assist materially in arriving at a sound judgment.

"Believing firmly in the policy of moderate protection to Canadian industries, I favored the agitation which led to the tariff on lard and meats being placed on the basis on which it now stands. The selfish interests of the packers would likely be furthered by an added duty, as that would preserve to us a greater share of the Canadian market. But, to be fair to all concerned, two cents per pound duty is as much as should be levied, as importing districts, particularly those of the far West, might feel they were being harshly treated if a higher rate were established. If the production of hogs cannot be profitably maintained under the present import duty, then it is not a sufficiently natural product of the country to deserve to be maintained.

"The underlying principles associated with sound business have not received sufficient attention in the discussions of the question in recent years. Under unrestricted competitive conditions, trade in any article sooner or later finds its natural level. The important question is not as to relative prices in another country, but, is the business, in the country concerned, being operated under artificial or natural conditions? What is to be feared is that, by combination or agreement, or by some form of understanding, or through agitation founded upon an untrue conception of the facts, artificial relations may be established, which not only destroy initiative and effort, but are the cause of fair play being denied to all identified with the industry. If no such untoward conditions exist, but business is being carried on under free and open competition, it may be taken for granted that, in any lengthened period, every one connected with the industry will receive a fair share of the profits that accrue.

"For years the packing industry has been under fierce criticism, and men have honestly believed that some improper relations of an unnatural character were being established by packers, which denied to the producer of hogs his fair proportion of profit. I have believed that all such suspicions and representations are untrue. I have believed that they have been responsible for unnatural and unwise agitation, and that because of them, men have turned from the consideration of how to produce hogs profitably, and have spent much energy inquiring how they could be relieved from imaginary evils.

"Remedy should not be sought in an increase of duty, nor by agitation that the producer of hogs is not securing his fair share, but by an honest examination into the cost of the production of hogs. The price at which hogs will be sold, if determined as it has been in the past, will be, on the whole, on the soundest basis, namely, free, open, unrestricted competition. If the business of raising hogs will not bear examination and show profitable results under such conditions, it means that it is not a natural or healthy business for the Canadian farmer and he should be neither scolded, coerced or coerced into attempting to raise hogs which it will not pay him to produce. If, on the other hand, the production of hogs under such conditions is a profitable enterprise over a period of years, it seems unfortunate that a valuable trade for Canada should be further neglected, and public attention

diverted from an intelligent study of the best methods to profitably increase the supply of hogs, while remedies are being sought for an entirely supposititious disease."

Pasturing with any stock is an expensive and extravagant method of gathering a valuable crop from high-priced land. Where land is cheap, and pasture is wild, stock are not expensive help in gathering a cheap crop; but it is easily demonstrated that when land values are high and a crop value is in a like altitude, man, with machinery, can do the harvesting more economically than can a cow, a steer, or even a sheep.—[Coburn.

"Hogging off" corn is most advantageous when the weather is dry. It is not judicious to keep hogs in the fields after heavy rains. If the season is a wet one, it will be better to keep them out of the corn field, as turning them in is likely to waste the corn and do injury to the hogs and to the land. On dry ground, however, the droppings by the hogs amount to a distribution of valuable manure. In case this is liable to be washed off the land by rains after the corn has been harvested, it will be well to go over the field with a sharp disk or spike-toothed disk harrow to loosen the surface soil, so that the manure will be the better retained and absorbed.—[Coburn.

THE FARM.

Harvesting Roots in Simcoe Co.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the issue of October 7th I notice an article headed, "Harvesting Roots," and other methods of handling them being asked, I will give you ours. Mangels are not grown to any extent in this locality—about an acre or two for hogs. For handling them, we drive along the side of the rows, and pull the root, and wring off the top with the hand. Turnips are the main root crop. We grow from three to nine acres. We cut the tops off with a sharp hoe a day or two before starting to haul in, so that the tops will wilt, and not give trouble afterwards. Then we take an iron seed harrow. If you have a slow team, get the whip going. Go over it twice, coming back on your old track, and in a short time you have enough out to do for that day. We use a three-tined fork for loading, and, by sticking the tines into the turnips, can lift two and three at once. I can load more in this way than with the hands, and it is much easier on the back. For unloading, some use manure spreaders, and others gravel boxes, if the root house will permit. F. R. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Duncan Marshall, editor of the Edmonton Bulletin, and for some time member of the Alberta Government, without portfolio, assumes the portfolio of Agriculture made vacant by the resignation of Hon. W. T. Finlay, whose health has broken down.

Drain Your Farm or it will Drain You.

The following verses are quoted from the back of the letter-head on which correspondence was received from a manufacturer of drain tile:

I am only a hole in a humble vocation,
Yet I greatly control your civilization;
I am very tenacious, and hard as a stone,
And am like old Horatius in holding my own.

So lay me down, keeping me straight in the ditch,
And while you are sleeping, I'll be making you rich.

Every farmer of pride dearly loves to provide
For the future—the son and the daughter;
So give me the chance, and I'll greatly enhance
Every acre I drain of its water!

And here's my great beauty—I'm always on duty,
Out of reach of the "bulls and bears";
And when you're in your grave I'll continue to slave
For your children—their children and theirs!

My habits are good—I require no food!—
(My joints are all made without mortar);
And I always abstain when deep in the drain
From everything stronger than water.

If your land is too wet, and you're burdened with debt,
And incumbrance begins to accrue,
Obey nature's laws—by removing the cause,
Drain your farm—or it will drain you.

'Tis foolish to plant where the wild goose and brant
Might paddle from March to September;
You might as well sow on a November snow,
And expect seed to grow—in December.

Some farmers are failing, and weeping and wailing,
And blame the good Lord without reason!
When if they would stop sowing seed in the slop,
They might raise a good crop every season.

Most farmers lament the money they've spent
For things only made to beguile;
But never as yet did farmer regret
Paying Miner money for tile.

Amend the Drainage Law.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would thus enumerate the advantages of tile draining: Earlier seeding; better crops; more convenience in tilling; crops growing over tile drains, whereas if you have open drains you have nothing above them; instead of having open drains around the fences, you have the tile drains out in the field where the draining is required. Tile draining also does away with the nuisance of culverts over open drains.

My soil is a heavy clay loam, and as to depth I consider that 2½ feet is about right. As for the distance apart, I have no set rule. I put a

main drain through the lowest flat in the field, then I branch into that main drain with smaller tiles. The deeper you dig the slower your drainage. At the depth I give the frost does not interfere with the drains.

A main drain will cost from 75 cents to \$1.25 a rod, according to the size of tile used, and smaller ones about 50 cents a rod, labor included. If a man does his own work, plowing out the drain half the depth, and finishing with the spade and shovel, he can have the work done much cheaper. I could not give the cost per acre. Some acres require so much more drainage than others. After putting in my main drain I always try to catch every damp spot with a branch. A tile drain, properly put in, will pay for itself in two years.

One-eighth of an inch to a rod is about the fall I allow. I find the best way to protect tile drains at the outlet is to build them around with stones, about two feet back.

For a main drain I use tile from 4 to 7 inches in size; for the laterals, from 2½ to 3 inches.

The right way to drain a field is to run a main drain through the lowest flat, then branch all the laterals into that one, having only one outlet. In this way you are draining the land as nature intended it should be drained, following the natural courses.

Any time when the land is dry that you have a firm bottom is the right time to tile. Either a ditching machine or a ditching plow does good work, but you must level the bottom of your drain with a spade and shovel fitted for the purpose, using a spirit-level.

I have never had any experience with roots blocking tile, but I saw a drain dug up that was stopped with cedar roots. The drain was about six feet deep, and the cedar hedge crossed it. I would not advise leaving a tree of any kind within twenty feet of a tile drain. I know of no way of excluding roots from tiles; if they are there at all they will make their way into the joints.

I have never had any trouble with sediment in the tiles but with one drain, the first one I put in, and it was for the want of experience. To prevent sediment gathering, you want to have your drain very level, and with a gradual fall. When filling in a drain you must put the clay taken from the bottom of the drain next to the tiles. If you put surface clay it is sure to work its way into the joints.

The only suggestion I have to make is that I think draining will never be the success it should be until the laws are changed a little, so that a man who wants to drain his farm will be able to have an outlet. As it is now, if your neighbor does not want to drain you are blocked, or else must drain his land for him. It should be that one man after another should have to carry the water ahead till it comes to its destination. Where one man needs a drain the next man to him needs it just the same.

Another thing is when engineers are brought on to settle disputes they often make trouble, by giving wrong decisions and wrong advice. I have known engineers to advise blocking up natural runways. Ninety cases out of a hundred where engineers are brought on underdrains could be put

Comparative Prices for Farm Produce.

The following figures, showing the range in prices of agricultural products, are quoted from the United States Government Crop Reporter. The table affords material for some interesting comparisons:

Date.	Wheat, No. 1 Northern, Spring.		No. 2 Corn.		No. 2 Oats (a).		Baled Hay, No. 1 Timothy.		Potatoes.		Wool, XX Washed.		Live Hogs (bulk of sales).		Butter, Creamery, Extra.		Eggs, av. Best, Fresh.		Cheese, Colored (b).		Cheese, Full cream.	
	Chicago Per bu.	Chicago Per bu.	Chicago Per bu.	Chicago Per bu.	Chicago Per ton.	New York 180 lbs.	New York Per lb.	Chicago 100 lbs.	Elgin Per lb.	New York Per doz.	New York Per lb.	St. Louis Per lb.										
1902, October.....	67½	75½	51	61½	27½	30	11.50	13.50	1.50	2.00	28	32	4.85	6.05	20½	21½	21	25	12	12½	11½	12½
1903, October.....	76½	88	43½	46	34½	38½	10.00	11.50	1.50	2.00	32	35	4.90	6.20	20	23	20	30	10	10½	11	11½
1904, October.....	1.15	1.22	50	57½	28½	1½	10.50	12.50	1.50	2.25	35	38	4.80	5.65	21	22½	21	35	11½	13½	12½	13½
1905, October.....	86	92½	50	54½	27½	0½	10.00	11.50	1.50	2.50	35	38	5.95	6.70	24½	26	20	35	13½	13½	14	14½
1906, October.....			44½	47½	32½	3½	13.50	15.50	1.37	2.12	32	35	5.50	6.80	27	30	23	45	11½	16½	14½	16½
1907, October.....	1.08	1.22	55½	66½	45	5½	14.50	19.00	1.00	2.50	32	35	5.50	6.80	27	30	23	45	12	13	14½	14½
1908, October.....	1.02	1.08	66	79	46½	49	10.50	12.00	1.50	3.00	30	32½	5.25	6.90	27½	27½	22	45	12	13	14½	14½
January, 1909.....	1.07	1.11½	58½	60½	49½	50½	11.00	12.50	1.90	3.00	31	34	5.70	6.55	29	32	29	40	14	14	15½	16½
February.....	1.10½	1.21	61	65½	50	55½	11.50	12.00	1.73	3.00	34	35	6.15	6.85	29	30	24	40	14½	15	16½	16½
March.....	1.13½	1.21½	61	67½	52½	53½	11.50	12.00	1.90	3.00	35	35	6.30	7.05	29	30	19	25	15	15½	16	17
April.....	1.19	1.31½	66½	72½	53	56½	11.50	14.00	2.50	3.12	35	35	6.80	7.50	26	30	20½	25	15	15½	15½	16½
May.....	1.26½	1.37	72½	76	56½	62½	13.00	15.50	2.25	3.12	35	37	7.10	7.50	24	27	22	26½	12	14½	15½	16½
June.....	1.29	1.36	71½	77	53½	59	12.50	15.50	2.25	3.50	35	37	7.20	8.05	25	26½	21½	29	12½	13½	14½	15½
July.....	1.26½	1.40	68	74½	44½	53½	12.50	14.50	1.50	2.50	35	37	7.30	8.30	25½	26½	23	32	13	14	15	16½
August.....	1.01½	1.36	66½	70	36½	43	11.00	16.00	1.50	2.50	37	37	7.35	8.15	26	29	30	34	14	15	15	16½
September.....	1.01	1.07	63	69½	37½	48	12.00	13.50	1.00	2.37	37	37	7.70	8.50	30	30	25	37	15½	15½	16½	16½
October 5th.....	1.03	1.05½	60	60½	38½	49½	13.00	13.50	1.00	2.65	37	37	7.85	8.20	30	30	25	37	15½	15½	16½	16½

(a) Since January, 1905, quotations are for Standard.

(b) September colored—September to April inclusive; new colored—May to July, inclusive; colored—August.

in where they advise big open ditches. To give you proof that I am right, I have a main drain of ninety rods which is running from several farms behind me, an engineer wanted to lay that out 9 feet wide on top and 3 feet in the bottom; I have laid a 7-inch tile through my farm in that same drain, and have grown an excellent crop of grain over it each year for the last five years, while the men behind me have the big open drain the size I speak of, and no crop, and my land is dry a week before theirs. It overflows during the spring floods, but that never seems to do it any harm. In all my draining I have never had an engineer to lay out a drain for me, and they every one work successfully. Every man can be his own engineer if the law would compel a man to give an outlet to his neighbor where the drain was in a natural course; that is what I have done, and I never considered that it did me any harm. I did to my neighbor as I would wish to have done to myself.

A. H. FOSTER.

Carleton Co., Ont.

[Note.—Mr. Foster has been good enough to send us for inspection something that every tile drainer should have, namely, a neatly-drawn map of his farm and fields, showing the location and direction of every line of tile.—Editor.]

THE DAIRY.

A Late Word on the Separator Question.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As far as British Columbia is concerned, the introduction of hand separators has had little or no effect upon the price of butter made in the Province. In fact, the average price of creamery butter is higher since hand separators have been introduced, than when the butter was made from the cream separated at the factory. But this is due to an enlarged market, and a better understanding among the different creameries regarding the sale of their product.

I believe, however, that the quality of the butter made at cream-gathering creameries is not so good as when the whole milk is sent to the factory, and the cream separated there.

The average farmer knows that the cream cannot be separated from his milk unless it is sweet, or nearly so, and he will naturally cool it in warm weather, and make some effort, at least, to send it in fair condition; but where the cream is gathered, the farmer knows (especially if competition is keen) that it will be accepted, even though it is sour, and, as a consequence, a large percentage of it is far too advanced to make first-class butter. If the buttermaker has control of the cream from the time it is separated, he will churn it when the cream has only the right amount of acidity, and then the butter will improve in quality for several days after it is churned. But if the cream has advanced too far before being churned, deterioration begins almost immediately, and probably before it is sold it has long passed its best. Therefore, where butter is sold on a market regulated by the export trade, I would suppose that the price of butter from cream-gathering creameries would be at least one cent per pound less than where the whole milk was gathered.

You ask, "What effect has the making of butter in the home dairy had?" I would say that the introduction of hand separators on the farm has resulted in a decided improvement in dairy butter, which in local markets is, of course, a keener competitor of creamery-made butter than it previously was, but I would not suppose it has affected the price of export butter nearly so much as has the gathering of cream, instead of milk, for buttermaking.

The defects in butter made at cream-gathering creameries are all, I think, possible of eradication, but the first step is in educating the farmer upon the importance of taking greater care of his cream. I know of one factory in this Province where the buttermaker has made especial efforts in this regard, with the result that the cream received at this factory is considerably above the average, and the butter made from this cream sells for at least five cents per pound above the average price, which means about \$10,000 a year to the patrons of this factory—a good price for a little extra care. The care of the separator, also, plays an important part. I have visited farms where the separator is only cleaned every second or third day, and never properly cleaned at all. It is, of course, impossible to make first-class butter from cream produced under these conditions. How to induce every farmer to properly care for his cream, is quite a problem to solve. Experience has taught that the most effective way to influence a farmer is through his pocket. So, if the neighboring factories will agree not to take in cream which has been rejected by another, and the cream is returned when in bad condition, I believe a marked improvement would rapidly follow.

Vancouver, B. C.

F. M. LOGAN.

Dairy Stock in British Columbia.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Live-stock Association, the matter of improving the dairy stock of the Province was discussed. It was pointed out that dairying had made such rapid strides, and the possibilities were so great, that every effort should be made to promote the industry. The association endorsed the proposition of the Dominion Department sending a shipment of dairy cattle to British Columbia, and it asked that at least three cars of stock be sent. It was decided that the cup given by the Provincial Government be held for a commercial dairy competition. This compe-

Bonus for Creamery Cold-storages

For several years past, the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has arranged with the different railway companies for a special weekly iced-car service for the carriage of butter to Montreal during the period of warm weather. Inspectors have been employed by the Department to travel with these cars, so as to insure a proper service, and to take notes of the temperatures of the butter as shipped at the various railway stations.

In looking over the average temperatures for each creamery for five years past, it is found in quite a number of cases that the temperature of the butter at the shipping point has been lower each succeeding year. This gratifying state of affairs is the result of the construction of new cold-storage rooms, the improvement of old ones, and of more care in the management of cold-storages generally.

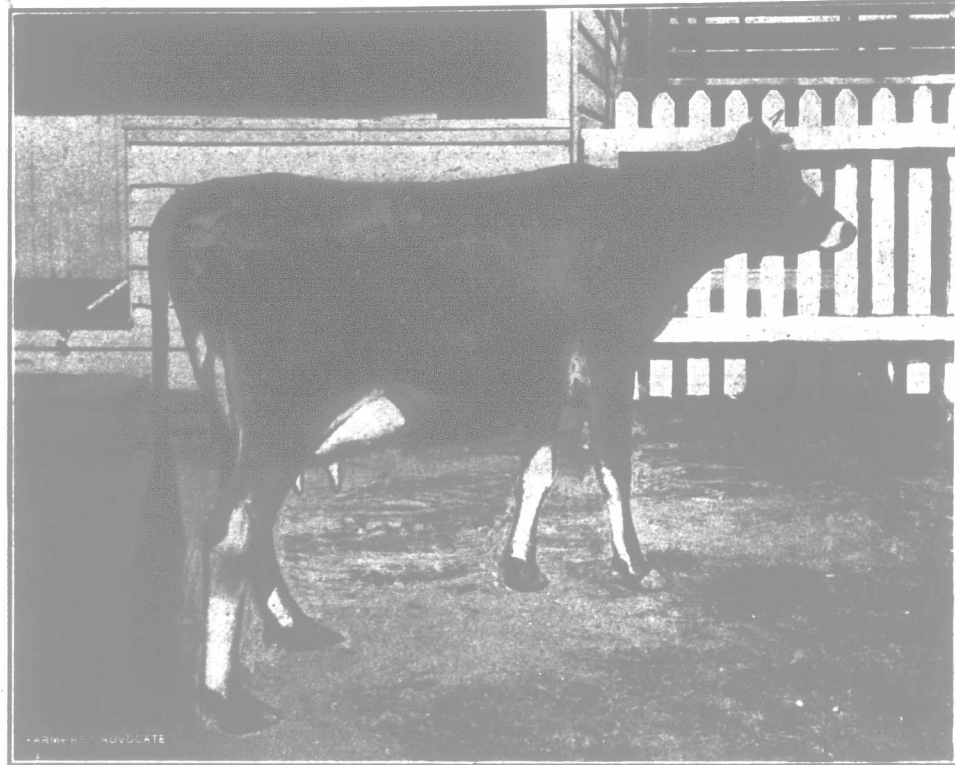
It is regrettable to find, however, that many of the creameries have made no progress, and some have even retrograded in this important matter of the storage of their butter. In this connection a letter has been recently addressed to a number of creameries in Ontario and Quebec by W. W. Moore, Chief of the Markets Division, and J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, impressing the fact that the refrigerator cars are not for the purpose of cooling

warm butter, but are intended to carry to its destination, in good condition, butter that is at a proper temperature when loaded in the cars.

At the close of this season, every creamery manager should carefully overhaul his cold-storage and see that everything is put in good shape. The walls should be carefully washed, then dried and whitewashed. The washing will be more effective if it is done with a solution consisting of one part of bichloride of mercury to 1,000 parts of water, because such treatment will effectually destroy all mould or spores of mould, and thus lessen the danger of having mouldy butter, and at the same time prevent decay in the structure of the cold-storage.

Then, it is important to see that a good supply of ice is stored this winter. By keeping and shipping their butter at a low temperature, creamerymen will derive both satisfaction and profit, besides enhancing the general reputation of Canadian butter.

For full details of refrigerator-car services, temperatures of butter at different points, etc., see the report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, just issued, which will be sent to any person on application.



Matinella of Don (581).

Jersey heifer; born August, 1907. Winner of first prize in class, and junior championship, at Canadian National Exhibition, 1909. Also, first at Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa. Bred and exhibited by David Duncan, Don, Ont. Sire Fontaine's Boyle, dam Reginita's Daisy.

tion is to be held during the coming year, and they hope by it to encourage the keeping of better dairy stock and the practice of better dairy methods in the Province. A gold medal will also be given with the cup, and a silver and bronze medal is to be given for second and third placing. More particulars regarding the competition will be given out later. The Association asked that the Government appoint a creamery inspector at the earliest possible date.

Among the cheese-factory patrons who have been feeding pasteurized whey to calves, is Alex. Simpson, of Perth Co., a patron of the Elma factory, and formerly secretary of the company. Mr. Simpson is greatly pleased with pasteurized whey as calf feed, informing us that his calves did better this year than previously, when fed on skim milk, supplemented by linseed. Mrs. Simpson, it is interesting to note, though not that the fact has any direct relation to calf-feeding, has had a successful season's competition in the buttermaking competitions at the leading exhibitions, West, as well as East, concluding at London, where she was first in the amateur and fifth in the professional class.



Prizewinners in Girls' Milking Contest, London, England, Dairy Show.

Any creamery which has not already done so, may secure a bonus of \$100 by erecting a cold-storage according to plans and specifications supplied free of cost on application to either of the above officials at Ottawa.

New Short Course at Eastern Dairy School.

An act recently passed by the Ontario Legislature states that, after January 1st, 1911, all persons who wish to act as head cheesemakers or head buttermakers in the Province of Ontario must first possess a certificate or diploma of qualification from the Department of Agriculture; and before a maker is granted one of these, he must demonstrate that he is fully qualified to manage a cheese factory or creamery successfully. There are a considerable number of makers in the Province who will require to brush up in knowledge and methods in order to qualify. To accommodate the larger number of students, and assist them in preparing to meet the above requirements, the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston has decided to add a short course to its regular schedule. The two objects in doing this are: First, to afford makers who cannot take the long course an opportunity of refreshing themselves before reopening their factories or creameries in the spring; and, secondly, to avoid interruption of the regular long course by students coming into it for short periods. The long course will commence on Monday, January 3rd, 1910, and close March 9th. The short course will open March 10th, and close March 30th, the instructors' course commencing March 31st, and closing April 8th. The 1909-1910 Calendar is now out, and obtainable on application to the Superintendent, G. G. Publow, at Kingston, Ont.

The oil test, as a basis for distributing proceeds among patrons of cream-gathering creameries, is being steadily supplanted by the Babcock, which is more accurate, and therefore fairer. Last year, only 13 out of 73 creameries in Western Ontario were using the oil-test churn. This year the number is reduced to 10. Chief Dairy Instructor Frank Horns is calling a meeting at Ayton, for November 4th, to discuss with officers and directors of the four neighboring creameries the advisability of discarding the oil test and adopting the Babcock.

POULTRY.

Profit in Winter Eggs.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIMENT.

Eight dollars and ten cents profit from twelve chickens kept on a city lot during four months and one week in mid-winter, the eggs being sold at barely market values, with all feed bought at city feed store retail prices, and everything purchased, even to the litter they scratched in, is the writer's answer to the question, "Do Winter Eggs Pay?"

Partly with a view to demonstrating the profitability of winter egg production, and partly for the pleasure of having domestic animals about him, one of our editors, whose occupation imposes on him the disadvantage of urban residence, erected last fall a cheap but modern poultry house in his back yard, and purchased a dozen hens and pullets to put in it for the winter, keeping accurate account of every cent of expenditure and income.

HOUSE AND STOCK.

The house, situated along a board fence, which formed one wall, was protected from north winds by a high railroad embankment, and, to some extent, from west winds by a neighboring barn. Though plain in appearance, it embodies the essential principles of modern poultry-house construction. It was built with a shanty roof, and facing south, so as to get full benefit of the short winter sunlight. A poultry house should always, if possible, face south or south-east. The dimensions were 7½ feet wide, by 8½ feet, inside measure; height from the earth floor to the roof at the back, 4 feet; front height, 5½ feet. This is rather too low for convenience, but very snug and comfortable for the hens. The floor area allowed an average of 5¼ square feet per hen. The walls consisted of a single ply of lumber, lined with tar paper around the west, north and east sides. The ceiling was of wire netting, stretched from the back plate to a corresponding height in front, and supported by a scantling. The space between this and the board roof was filled with sweet-corn stalks and tree leaves, in lieu of straw. The roof was a single ply of boards, with cracks battened, and with a slant of about 1½ feet. In front was a base-board, while the front of the loft was boarded, leaving, however, a horizontal crack for ventilation, a board with a bevelled edge being nailed above it to keep out snow and rain. Of the remaining front space, one-half in the center was glass, with a strip of cotton on each side, the strip on the right side being tacked

to a removable frame, and serving as a door. The lumber used was second-hand stuff, purchased at about \$15 per M. Following is the itemized cost of material: Lumber, \$3.85; window, \$1.00; cotton, 50 cents; netting for ceiling, 60 cents; nails, 15 cents; total, \$6.10.

A day's labor by a handy man would knock together such a house. The perch was a scantling, with slightly-rounded edges, extending across the back, a foot above the dropping-board, which, in turn, was 18 inches above the floor, with four loose nest boxes underneath. A dust box inside the window, and a hopper for grit and bran hanging to the wall, completed the interior appointments.

The stock were purchased on the city market about December 10th, and a very common, ordinary lot they were. A better-looking bunch could be picked up in almost any farmer's barnyard. It was desired to purchase pullets, but enough of these not being available, the number

it was discontinued. Three and a half bushels of wheat were fed, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.20. A small quantity of linseed meal and shorts was used in mash. Meat and bones were obtained cheap from a neighboring butcher-shop, and fed in rather plentiful quantities towards the last. The birds also had table scraps from two small families, for which a few dozen eggs were allowed. The general system of management was as follows: At night, a feed of buckwheat, millet, barley, or sometimes wheat, was thrown in after the birds had gone to roost, and raked into the litter. This provided an early-morning feed. It is cruel and unprofitable to compel a flock to stand moping around in the morning until some tardy riser comes to feed them. A second feed, also raked into the litter, was given after breakfast, and the water dish kept filled during the day. At noon, either more grain, some table scraps, or a mash, was fed. The mash consisted usually of shorts and linseed meal (oil cake would be cheaper, and probably as good), stirred into a

broth made by stewing bones and meat scraps obtained from the butcher shop. A few table scraps were also worked in sometimes, with a pinch of salt, pepper and onion to season. As a rule, green bone was fed at noon, by smashing it up into scrappy flakes with a hatchet or ax on an up-ended block of wood. It is intensely interesting to feed a flock in this way, as they are greedy for the bone, endangering their necks by snatching the scraps off the block. Anyone, however, who is caring for a flock on a commercial, rather than a recreational basis, should buy a bone-grinder. The evening feed, given between three and four o'clock, consisted of corn, substituted by wheat towards spring to prevent the birds getting too fat. It is well that the evening feed should be of some appetizing grain, to insure the chickens going to roost with full crops. The litter used was principally timothy-hay chaff, from a livery stable hay mow, though clover or alfalfa chaff would be much better, as it would furnish many leaves. It was changed at least once a week; every other day would be better, especially in warm, damp weather. The dropping-board was cleaned off every morning, the droppings being carried outside and the board sprinkled with coal ashes. Cleanliness and fresh litter are important factors in avoiding bowel trouble and other forms of ill-health. The dust box was kept full of ashes, and the small double hopper supplied with oyster-shell and bran. Ventilation was secured through the cotton front and the leaf-loft overhead. The interior atmosphere was always dry and congenial. A curtain was provided to hang down in front of the glass window on cold nights, but was used only twice last winter. The birds were allowed out whenever the weather was such that they cared to leave the shelter. No combs were frozen, and no birds sick. No cock was kept with the flock to eat his head off, and, with a few exceptions, toward the last, little broodiness was manifested. We mention this point because an inquirer last winter wondered whether hens would not show marked tendency to broodiness if kept without a male. There was no sickness, because all the conditions were such as to promote health.



Poultry House for a Dozen Hens.

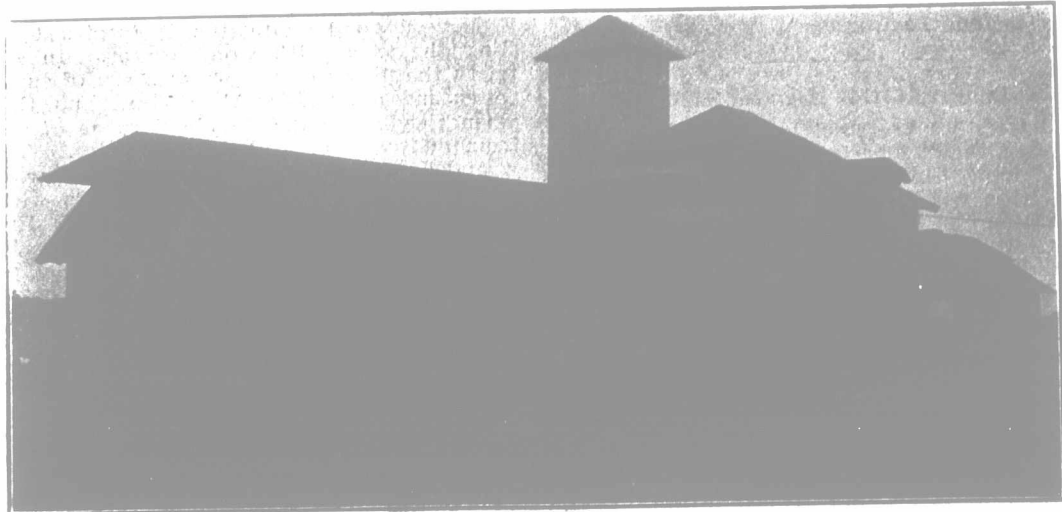
Plain-looking and rough, but embodying correct modern principles.

was filled out with eight hens of uncertain age, from one year upward. The four pullets were rather late-hatched, fine-boned Rocks, and cost \$1.00 per pair. The hens, secured at 75 cents per pair, were obviously of mixed breeding, with evidence of Rock and Wyandotte blood. Surprising to state, the hens commenced laying before the pullets, and laid the greater number, as well as much the larger-sized eggs. The total outlay for stock was thus \$5.00. When purchased, their combs were commencing to redden, but they were lean, not through with their moulting, scaly-legged, and, doubtless, lousy.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

When brought home, the hens were, first of all, dusted with insect powder under the wings, about the head, and in the fluff—this as a precaution. The scaly legs were treated by washing with warm soap-suds, and then rubbing the legs carefully with a cloth dipped in kerosene. This almost completely exterminated the scaly-leg mite, so that the legs of all but one hen were soon clean and smooth. This one should have had a second treatment to make her perfectly clean. The grain feed at first consisted largely of corn and wheat, the object being to flush the hens up and get them started to laying early. Wheat, even at \$1.20 a bushel, is economical hen feed to use in part. Corn is good for cold weather, but should be fed sparingly toward spring. Variety was sought in the grain ration, the following kinds being fed in greater or less quantity: wheat, corn, barley, buckwheat, millet, and peas, though, as the fowl did not take kindly to the latter grain,

should buy a bone-grinder. The evening feed, given between three and four o'clock, consisted of corn, substituted by wheat towards spring to prevent the birds getting too fat. It is well that the evening feed should be of some appetizing grain, to insure the chickens going to roost with full crops. The litter used was principally timothy-hay chaff, from a livery stable hay mow, though clover or alfalfa chaff would be much better, as it would furnish many leaves. It was changed at least once a week; every other day would be better, especially in warm, damp weather. The dropping-board was cleaned off every morning, the droppings being carried outside and the board sprinkled with coal ashes. Cleanliness and fresh litter are important factors in avoiding bowel trouble and other forms of ill-health. The dust box was kept full of ashes, and the small double hopper supplied with oyster-shell and bran. Ventilation was secured through the cotton front and the leaf-loft overhead. The interior atmosphere was always dry and congenial. A curtain was provided to hang down in front of the glass window on cold nights, but was used only twice last winter. The birds were allowed out whenever the weather was such that they cared to leave the shelter. No combs were frozen, and no birds sick. No cock was kept with the flock to eat his head off, and, with a few exceptions, toward the last, little broodiness was manifested. We mention this point because an inquirer last winter wondered whether hens would not show marked tendency to broodiness if kept without a male. There was no sickness, because all the conditions were such as to promote health.



Storehouse and Sheds for Crate-feeding at Macdonald College.

Sickness is usually the result of mismanagement, wrongful feeding or neglect. They were a well-fed, busy, healthy, happy, interesting, profitable lot of birds.

EGG YIELD AND PROFIT.

The hens began laying on January 6th, nearly a month after they were purchased. To the end of January they laid 106 eggs, or an average of almost 9 per hen; during February 216, an average of 18 per hen; March, 277, average 23; April (up until the 14th, when they were sold to clear the coast for gardening operations), 135 eggs, nearly equal to an average of 25 eggs per hen for the whole month. The last three days, the eleven remaining hens (one having been sold as a sitter) laid ten eggs each day, and, when killed, were fat, and full of eggs. Taking it for the whole period, the 12 birds laid 61 dozen and 2 eggs, which is likewise a fraction over 61 eggs per bird for the period.

While fancy prices could have been realized for guaranteed fresh hen fruit, such was not attempted. The product was sold to friends and neighbors at barely market prices, 30 cents being the highest and 18 cents the lowest figure. Those used at home were credited at the same value as those sold. Total sales of eggs amounted to \$12.82; proceeds from birds sold at market prices in spring, \$7.70; total receipts, \$20.52.

Original cost of birds	\$ 5.00
Feed, litter, and miscellaneous supplies.....	7.42
Total outlay, except for building	\$12.42
Profit	\$ 8.10
Cost of building material	6.10
Profit over all	\$ 2.00

The fact is not overlooked that these chickens were kept in a new building, free from disease, germs and vermin. The small number housed together was also a favorable factor in the result. It is further acknowledged that, in commercial operations, labor cost would be an important consideration. In this case the labor cost would probably wipe out any profit, as the flock suffered no lack of attention. On the other hand, it must be remembered that eight or ten times as many head would have entailed probably not more than twice as much work as this small flock, particularly if they were kept under farm conditions. In that case, also, the feed bill would be greatly reduced by skim milk, waste fruit, tailings, waste grain, and pickings of various kinds, while such items as litter would not figure in the balance. Leaving the labor out of account, therefore, in this calculation, and setting the load of manure over against interest on and depreciation in value of plant, what other stock will in four months and one week return a clear profit amounting to 162 per cent. of their original value? No doubt there are poultry-keepers who have done still better. Let us hear from them, and also from those who have not done so well.

Poultry Expert for B. C.

Morley A. Jull, B. S. A., recently connected with the Poultry Department of West Virginia Experiment Station, U. S. A., has been appointed Poultry Expert for British Columbia. The poultrymen of British Columbia have long felt the need of the services of a specialist, and Mr. Jull finally has been appointed. The Pacific Province is destined to become the greatest poultry-raising region in America, as all conditions are quite favorable. Mr. Jull is an experienced poultryman. Born and raised among the feathered tribe, his fancies have ever turned that way. His education and practical training makes him a capable man, and the Department of Agriculture for the Province was fortunate in securing his services.

Organization and institute work for a time will take up his attention. He is also arranging for the publication of a bulletin on Practical Poultry Industry. From time to time, other bulletins will be issued on the work.

Revised Edition of Standard.

From letters we are receiving from prospective purchasers of the "American Standard of Perfection," the impression seems to be that the new revised edition will be printed and ready for sale early in 1910. The facts are, the illustrations for this Standard will be submitted for approval at the next annual convention of the American Poultry Association, in August, 1910. After this, it will require several months to complete and print the Standard, so that it will be impossible to have the new edition ready before 1911.

S. T. CAMPBELL,
Sec. American Poultry Association.

A single-fare rate on all railways is announced for the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1909.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Formula of Work and Brains.

The Maine State Pomological Society held a field meeting at Highmoor, the new Experimental Farm, recently purchased by the State. About 250 were present at the meeting. Wm. Craig, President of the Society, called the audience to order immediately after dinner, the morning having been spent in visiting the different orchards.

In the purchase of the farm, four points were considered necessary: an orchard, land beside the orchard, suitable stand of buildings, and easy access to railroad. Highmoor meets these requirements.

A demonstration in apple-packing was given by Prof. V. R. Gardner, who worked as he talked, showing the pack from time to time in demonstration of what he was saying. The standard box he described as 10 x 11 x 20 inches, of soft wood, which is cheap and light, and gives a desirable spring to bottom and top, where the bulge comes in a well-packed box.

He would not advise packing unclassified and No. 2 fruit in boxes, but it was a business proposition to so pack fancy and No. 1 apples, as it showed off the fruit to advantage. The different style packs were explained, and two boxes were packed by the diagonal method as the audience watched. The bulge seemed so much that it was a question to the onlookers whether or not the boxes could be nailed up without injury to the fruit. Prof. Gardner guaranteed that they could also that, put in without being packed, the same number of apples would overflow the box.

Walter Bonns, from Cornell, who is to have charge of the orchards at Highmoor the coming year, said of the farm, in addressing the audience: Of the 225 acres, 175 are available for cultivation, and 50 are in orchard. The soil is a light sandy loam, well drained, with a sandy subsoil. Frost is six or seven weeks later in striking here than in other sections. The trees are chiefly Baldwin and Ben Davis, and conditions could not be worse and all the trees alive. Some have never been cut; they have never been cultivated, sprayed or fertilized. Everything that should not be done has been done, and what has been done should not have been done. Cutworms are here, and the curculio is here. It will take about three years to get it where it ought to be.

We shall cultivate every bit if we can get help. We are pruning now, and it will take three years to get out the needful amount of wood; so much cannot be taken out in less time without injury. We shall use a high-grade nitrogenous fertilizer, and, with proper treatment, the whole area will become a demonstration of what can be done with a run-down orchard by means of lots of work and the brains you've got. I have heard of Fisher's formula. What it is, I do not know, but I know of a formula that should be used—50 per cent. hard work, and 50 per cent. brains.

"Where shall we get it?" was asked.

"Right in yourselves," was the reply.

M. B. AIKEN.

Protecting Trees from Mice.

The amount of injury done to orchard trees by mice is enormous. Many a farmer and orchardist has experienced the bitterness of seeing, in the spring, trees that had been carefully attended to girdled for a foot in height down to the solid wood. There is not much danger of this happening if clean cultivation is practiced, but where there is rough grass or weeds around young trees, and the snow lies deep in winter, conditions are ripe for mice to work destruction.

If memory could be trusted, such damage could be prevented by tramping the snow firmly around each tree after every fresh fall, but there are few people who could be trusted, or could trust themselves, to do the little job at the proper time.

Heaping a mound of earth around the tree before winter sets in will prevent mice from getting at the bark.

A very good protection is furnished by encircling the trees with wood veneer. In some districts the pieces of veneer used are of such size as to extend a considerable distance up the trunk, when they serve the double purpose of protecting from sunscald as well as from mice. Tar paper wrapped around, not too snugly for fear of injury to the bark, and tied at two places with binder twine, furnishes complete protection. Even ordinary newspaper is quite efficient. Wrapping should be begun at one corner of the paper, in such a position that the paper will come snugly down to the ground, and being finished at the opposite corner of the paper, there is not so much danger of its being torn off by the wind as if put on squarely. Tie at three places, and throw on a little earth around the bottom.

That painting the trunks of fruit trees will save them from being attacked by mice, is vouched for by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The paint should be rather thick, and a good heavy coat applied all around. He warns, however, against using any

of the ready-mixed paints, for fear of there being some harmful mineral oil in their composition, but says that with pure linseed oil and white lead no harmful effect has ever been noticed.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Illimitable Wheat Fields.

It is through wheat, through a monomania of wheat, that the New Line runs from the Rockies back to Winnipeg, a thousand miles.

It is for wheat that the Grand Trunk Pacific, beginning at a point east of Winnipeg, on the Government section of the New Line, has built a branch southward to Canada's Lake Superior port.

It is for wheat that at that port, at Fort William and Port Arthur, the dominating objects in the landscape are clusters of circular bins, wheat wells, which have an immediately prospective capacity of 25,000,000 bushels.

It is for wheat, overflowing even such a prospect, that the Grand Trunk Pacific, at Fort William, beyond the Mission River, has driven 11,000 piles through soft soil to rock-bottom, has covered their tops with a solid concrete mattress three feet thick, and, on that mattress, is rearing concrete cylinders, twenty-four feet in diameter, to a height of ninety-five feet, seventy of them, in seven rows of ten each, touching each other, making fifty-four interspaces, making a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, making one unit.

Four such units will make the storage part of one elevator. Four such elevators will complete the plan, a 40,000,000-bushel plan.

It is for wheat that more ships are needed every year to travel from Port Arthur and Fort William down to the ports on the lower Great Lakes.—[Wm. Hard, in November Everybody's.

Essex Notes.

The local "Fall Fairs" have come and gone, but are still fresh in the minds of those who were privileged to attend same. So far as can be ascertained, they were in almost every respect successful. The exhibits were much better and in greater number than in former years. The weather was everything that could be desired, being perfect in its conditions, thereby securing a very large attendance, materially assisting the monetary aspects of the societies. The Leamington exhibition gave a fair sample of what can be produced in the Italy of Ontario, so far as animals, poultry, vegetables, fruit and flowers are concerned. The only exhibit which failed in meeting the expectations of your correspondent was that to be found in the cattle sheds. While there were a goodly number exhibited, and some well worthy of commendation, yet too many gave evidence of inferior breeding and carelessness in preparing for exhibition.

Our fairs, whatever else may be said about them, are at least a benefit educationally. Exhibitions past, farmers have again turned their attention to the more stable phases of their daily occupation, not forgetting, we hope, the lessons taught during a period of relaxation and recreation. Now that corn-cutting is over, shredding and husking become the order of the day. The season has been extended sufficiently to enable vegetable-growers to secure their crop. The last loads of tomatoes were delivered at canning and pickling factories about the middle of October. The financial results of the tomato crop have surpassed the expectations of many.

Owing to the abundance of rough fodder, young cattle, or animals suitable for winter feeding, are in considerable demand. A goodly number of farmers have been enabled to secure a valuable and large increase to winter feed by cutting fields of freshly-seeded clover. Several have given as high as 1½ tons of splendid clover hay per acre. John Robinson, 9th concession Mersea, reports a yield of sixteen large loads from 10 acres of ground which was seeded last spring, and from which he harvested a fairly heavy crop of wheat. A greater number of farmers might have followed the same course, but preferred allowing pigs and cattle to graze thereon.

Quantities of hogs are being rapidly pushed forward so that they may be ready for market before a drop in prices occurs. The tendency to rush pigs from the time they are weaned until fit for the shipper is being adopted on every side. Hogs six months old, weighing from 200 to 250 pounds, are no uncommon thing.

Horse and cattle buyers are scouring the country in search of animals suitable to meet the ever-increasing demand. Prices are much as usual, no drop being evident, as is so often the case when season for winter feeding is drawing nigh.

The tobacco crop has been almost entirely purchased by large companies, figures paid being far in advance of former years. Some express the opinion that these large companies are attempting to secure a corner on tobacco, while others express it as their belief that an attempt is being made to undermine the Heinz Pickling Factory by holding forth the bait of high prices for the weed. Time will reveal the true purpose. A. E. Essex Co., Ont.

Cruelty to Animals.

There seems to be a large amount of ignorance as to what the law, regarding cruelty to horses and other animals, is, and this letter is sent out in the hope that a better understanding of that law may result, and court proceedings prevented.

Criminal Code, Section 512: "Every one is guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor, or both, who (a) wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives or tortures any cattle, poultry, dogs, domestic animal or bird, or wild animal or bird in a state of captivity; or (b) while driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill-usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal; or (c) in any manner encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature."

It is passing strange that many a man, good in many ways, is often exceedingly cruel when the care of his animals is concerned. Not long ago I visited a man who was reported to be very cruel to his horses, working them when they had bad sores on their shoulders. He said to me, "What am I to do when the rush comes on?" If that man had such sores on his shoulders, or on any portion of his body, what would he do? Lay off, of course. Such a man must know—and if he does not know, he must be taught—that, when he works an animal in such condition, he is breaking the law of the land and the higher moral obligations which govern every man's relation to the dumb part of creation.

It must be understood that, while the Toronto Humane Society works, first of all, for the well-being of dumb animals within the City of Toronto, no report of any cruelty received from any portion of the Province will be allowed to lie uninvestigated, if it is at all possible to make that investigation. We desire to be friends with all men, but the man who is cruel, who cannot be reached by advice or warning, will find that there is the power of the law for the protection of these animals.

The Toronto Humane Society is doing a large amount of educational work throughout the Province, and any donations to its funds will be thankfully received. All communications should be sent to the undersigned, who will acknowledge the same. P. C. LAVERTON HARRIS, Managing Director.

South Ontario Notes.

This season will end as one of the most prosperous our farmers have known.

A number of railway surveys have been run through, and one line has been started, viz., the C. N. R., from Toronto to Ottawa. The Radial Railway has also run two surveys, and this has a tendency to increase prices of property. Wages, on this account, are soaring, and men are hard to get; many are expecting a job, as two dollars per day is reported as being paid, as well as four to five dollars for man and team. Dame Fortune has certainly smiled on the laboring man.

The Government has started Rural Free Delivery on the regular mail routes. The Postmaster-General was asked if it would be possible to have one of the mail-carriers take a different road on his return trip, as he would have fully as good a road, and would cover some seven miles new road, thereby giving more service. The reply was civil, but firm, that no free delivery would be given, except on existing mail routes.

Fall wheat turned out well, and, price being good, the result was that a very much larger acreage than usual has been sown this fall. Oats and barley, also, are turning out well, as a rule. Alsike yielded exceptionally well, and as high as \$7.40 was paid for good seed. Some fields gave almost as much value in seed as the field was worth. A larger acreage of red clover seed than usual was left, but, owing to the weevil, about one-third was cut for hay, and the remainder is only fair.

Last winter, agents for a canning factory canvassed through here asking farmers to grow peas for them; the straw of these would grow from two to five feet long, and the peas would yield—it would be unfair to state, but one might almost retire after the check came. A large acreage was sown and it would have made a good snapshot to see some of them pulling peas: a revolving rake, a horse rake, a mower and a pea harvester, and two scythes, were no uncommon sight in one field. In fact, the straw was so short one man actually pulled seven acres by hand, as he claimed he could harvest no other way. The yield in

most cases was fair, although some did not get their seed per acre (three bushels), and had to pay the company cash.

Corn was a good crop, the writer having done considerable custom work with corn binder, and has no hesitation in saying the hill corn gives most profitable results. Roots appear to be above the average, although at one time they had a very pitiful appearance, on account of the drouth.

Apples are scarcely an average crop, but the quality is better than last year, and the market appears bright.

Many cattle will be put in to feed. The high price of feeders will have a tendency to make feeders put up stuff that would be better to wait a year, and the result will be a shortage the subsequent year. Horses still hold their own; railway construction will probably force prices up in the immediate vicinity. Sheep are fast falling out of favor, while hogs do not seem to be gaining ground, despite the high prices ruling.

The South Ontario Plowing Association will hold their annual match on or about the third of November, near Port Perry. These matches attract large crowds, the competitors last year ranging from sixteen-year-old boys to men of seventy, and plows were used, from an old one with cow-horn handles, to plows imported from Scotland, and used only on such occasions.

Before closing, would like to draw attention again to the perennial sow thistle. Much has been written as to its extermination; also, that co-operation is necessary. This is true, but must we stop at that? Who shall take hold of this? Some stringent measures must be taken. The municipal council seem afraid to act; surely they see the need. This would be more beneficial than trying to lower taxes a few dollars. We would be greatly pleased to see the Provincial Government take hold of it. F. H. WESTNEY, Ontario Co., Ont.

The London Dairy Show.

At the thirty-fourth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in London, England, the first week in October, 232 head of cattle were catalogued, being only five less than last year, which was the record entry of the Society. The total number of entries in this year's show, including dairy products, milking and butter tests, poultry, bacon, honey, and several other classes, was 7,674. For the first time, the entries of pedigree Shorthorns exceeded in number those of unregistered animals. Jerseys, as always, were present in fair numbers; and Guernseys, Lincoln Reds, Red Polls and South Devons were well represented.

The first prize in the class of registered Shorthorns, judged by inspection, went to the red 8-year-old cow, Heather Queen 3rd, exhibited by C. R. W. Adeane, a handsome, big framed, typical dual-purpose cow. Carrying a beautifully-shaped and capacious udder, yet sufficiently well fleshed to uphold the character of the breed, she is said to be a type which many British farmers are trying to obtain. Lord Rothschild's cow, Dorothy, last year's winner, now eight years old, was second. An entry of nearly 70 Jerseys made a meritorious display. The first-prize cow by inspection was A. Miller-Hallett's noted 9-year-old cow, Vanilla 2nd. R. Bruce Ward's grand old cow, that in 1907 had topped the class, was this year second. The prizes for Guernsey cows all fell to Sir E. A. Hambro, first going to the 12-year-old Golden Cherry, a deep-bodied, short-legged cow, possessing a first-class udder.

In the one-day butter tests for Jersey cows, the first prize and gold medal went to J. H. Smith-Barry's Marigold, eight years old, whose yield, 68 days after calving, was: Milk, 49 lbs.; butter, 3 lbs., 3 1/2 ozs. The second award went to Lord Rothschild's Mary, whose yield, 170 days after calving, was: Milk, 39 lbs.; butter, 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs.

In the butter test for Shorthorns, the first prize and silver medal went to J. Evens' 8-year-old Burton Nancy 5th, whose yield, 28 days after calving, was: Milk, 63 lbs. 2 ozs.; and butter, 3 lbs. 2 ozs. In the butter test, open to any other breed, the first place was taken by W. P. Vasper's 10-year-old South Devon cow, Vasper's Lady Bird 3rd, whose milk yield, 138 days after calving, was 52 lbs. 3 ozs., and butter, 1 lb. 13 1/2 ozs.

In the milking trials for Shorthorn cows, the highest average daily yield in two days' trial was 53.9 lbs., testing over 5 per cent. butter-fat, made by G. B. Nelson's registered cow, Lady Heggle, 33 days after calving. The second best was Lord Rothschild's Darlington Cranford 5th, whose yield was 52.9 lbs.

In the class for Shorthorn cows not eligible to registry, the highest record was made by J. L. Shirley's Daisie, whose average daily yield was 63.7 lbs., 112 days after calving. The same owner's Mammie was second, with a yield of 63.5 lbs.

In the class for Lincoln Red Shorthorns, J. Evens' 7-year-old cow, Burton Nancy 5th, yielded, 28 days after calving, an average of 62.4 lbs.

In the milking trial for Jerseys, the first award went to J. B. Smith-Barry's 7-year-old Marigold, whose yield, 68 days after calving, was a daily average of 24.3 lbs. Second was the same owner's Post Orbit, whose yield, 132 days after calving, was 22.1 lbs.

New Westminster Exhibition.

The detailed report of the British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, held at New Westminster October 12th to 16th, which came to hand too late for publication in this issue, will appear in our next. Briefly, it may be stated that the show, in all departments, was well up to the standard of former years, while, with ideal weather conditions prevailing, the attendance was large, and the gate receipts very satisfactory. In the horse department, Clydesdales and Hackneys were most strongly represented. Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Regina, judged all horse classes. In Clydesdales, O'Neil & Co.'s first-prize aged horse, Crusoe, was champion, T. Mercer's two-year-old Life Guard being reserve. The female championship went to the yeld mare, Nellie Carrick, shown by Pemberton Stock Farm. The champion Hackney stallion was O'Neil & Co.'s Forest Fire.

Ayrshire cattle made a very strong showing, the Ness and Hunter herds, from the East, on their way home from the Seattle Exhibition, being in the competition.

\$4,500.00 for Poultry.

The exhibit of poultry in connection with the last Ontario Winter Fair was one of the largest ever seen on the American continent at an annual show. There were over forty-two hundred entries, and the poultry committee of the Fair are striving to reach the five-thousand mark this year.

Conditions are favorable for a large increase in the entries for this department. The new addition which has been made to the Fair Building in Guelph gives ten thousand square feet of additional floor space in the poultry department, and brings the total up to twenty-five thousand square feet of space. The high prices ruling for both dressed poultry and eggs has caused a keen demand for pure-bred poultry, and breeders will, therefore, desire to secure the advertising which comes from exhibiting at such a large Fair. The direct financial inducement is, of course, of the greatest influence. This has been well provided by regular prizes of three thousand dollars in cash, and a list of special prizes worth over fifteen hundred dollars. The classification of the special prizes has just been arranged. Included in the specials will be over five hundred dollars in cash, four, three silver cups, thirteen medals, a large number of valuable goods specials, and many valuable ribbons offered by specialty clubs. Poultry entries close on November 22nd, and should be sent to the secretary of the Fair before that date. A. P. W.

The Collynie Bull Sale.

The annual auction sale of bull calves from the Shorthorn herd of W. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, which took place October 12th, appears to have been quite successful, the average price realized for the 24 calves sold figuring out at £251, or about \$1,220, as compared with an average of £235 for nineteen head last year. The highest price of the day was 720 gs. (\$3,679.20) for the dark roan, Collynie Commodore, by Golden Primrose, and calved March, 1909, the purchaser being E. N. Casares, Buenos Ayres. Seven hundred guineas, the second-highest price, was paid by Duncan Stewart, Milhills, for Collynie Crookshank, a dark roan, calved February 25th, 1909, and sired by Golden Primrose. Golden Primrose was bred by Thos. Mathews, St. Peter, Wilts. He is a roan, sired by Golden Arrow, dam Rosebush, by Primrose Pride. Following is the sale-list:

Table listing property of W. Duthie, Collynie, with items like Lavender Champion, Christmas Carol, Collynie Purple, etc., and their respective values in pounds and shillings.

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

opened now at any of the 73 branches of this large, safe bank will prove to you very convenient for the safe keeping of your spare money. Interest is added to balances every six months.

Bank of Toronto

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

ASSETS, \$43,000,000

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 25th, Thanksgiving Day receipts were 57 cars, comprising 1,109 cattle, 674 sheep, 17 calves; quality of cattle medium to good. Trade steady. Prime butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.50; good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, \$35 to \$65; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep—\$3.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Hogs, \$7.75, fed and watered, and \$7.50, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	291	187	478
Cattle	4,712	2,719	7,431
Hogs	4,612	1,834	5,946
Sheep	4,179	3,262	7,441
Calves	353	94	447
Horses	8	182	190

The quality of the bulk of fat cattle at the Union yards was medium, while that of the City market was common to medium. There were a few loads of good to choice exporters' and butchers' cattle at the Union yards, but a very few lots at the City yards. Trade at the Union yards was slow for the export class, with prices 5c. to 10c. per cwt. lower for the tops, while medium to common sold from 25c. to 40c. per cwt. lower.

Several of the leading drovers of Western Ontario refused to accept prices offered by the export dealers, and shipped their own cattle. Cattle were plentiful and of better quality in Chicago, which caused some of the leading American firms not to be buyers at the Union market this week, there being only two of these firms, Hathaway and Swifts, who were buyers. The main factor in the drop of prices was the quality of the cattle, many of which were little better than feeders.

Exporters.—Prices for export steers ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.85; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.75.

Butchers.—Prime butchers' were scarce, and two of the Abattoirs bought a few loads of the exporters, paying as high as \$5.75 and \$5.80. Loads of the best butchers' sold from \$5 to \$5.30 and \$5.45; medium butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.20, and \$4.35 for a few; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a good demand for good-quality steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, but light, medium-common cattle, were hard to cash. Prices ranged as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$3.85; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at

\$2.75 to \$3.25; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25.

Milkers and Springers.—The market for good to choice milkers and springers was very strong, with prices still higher, ranging all the way from \$45 to \$75 each. Sixty dollars is a common price for a good cow these days, and \$70 to \$75 is willingly paid for choice cows. Common to inferior cows sell from \$25 to \$35 each, but few of the buyers want them.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light, with prices unchanged, at \$3 to \$7 per cwt.; the bulk of the good calves going from \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. More of the better class of veal calves would find ready sale.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a steady trade at both markets, the Swifts being heavy buyers at the Union yards, where about half of the sheep and lambs are being sold. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.80 per cwt. The Swift Co. shipped two carloads of heavy lambs, and one car of heavy sheep for export; also three double-decks of choice-quality lambs, to the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co., Buffalo.

Hogs.—Prices remain strong, at \$7.75 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.50 to \$7.60, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—There was a good, healthy, active trade at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, last week. Over 100 horses were sold at about steady prices. Two carloads were shipped to Montreal and two carloads to the lumber camps, besides a good many that were bought by local dealers. Manager Smith quoted prices as follows: Drafters, \$180 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$160 to \$200; expressers, \$160 to \$210; drivers, \$120 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

The local grain markets were stronger last week than for some time. Quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 2 mixed, 99c. to \$1, at outside points. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.02½ to \$1.03; No. 2 northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.02, track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 71c. to 72c., outside. Peas—86c. to 87c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3 extra, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3, 51c. Oats—Ontario, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c., outside, and 39c. to 40c., track, Toronto. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c. to 70c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$4 to \$4.10, for export; Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Choice-quality butter is none too plentiful, with prices firm, as follows: Creamery pounds, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 19c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Strictly new laid eggs are scarce, at 28c.; held eggs, in case lots, are firm, at 25c.

Honey.—Market easy, at unchanged quotations; extracted, 10c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Poultry.—Receipts large. Prices easy for live consignments, as follows: Turkeys, 14c.; geese, 8c.; ducks, 10c.; chickens, 11c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Dressed poultry, 2c. to 3c. per lb. more.

Cheese.—Offerings are large, prices easy, at 12½c. to 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Beans.—Trade quiet. Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25; hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.40.

Potatoes.—Offerings are large, with prices again lower. Car lots, on track, Toronto, 45c. to 50c. per bag.

SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report the market a shade easier for alsike, and give the following quotations: Alsike, fancy, \$6.75 to \$7; No. 1 alsike, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, firmer, at \$7.50 to \$8.25 per bushel; timothy, \$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 13c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 80c.; wool, washed, per lb., 22c. to 24c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 13c. to 14c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 17c. Raw furs, prices on application.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts light, and trade dull. The wholesale summer market will close this week. Peaches of poor quality are still coming, but grapes form the bulk of deliveries. Apples, per barrel, \$1.50 to \$3; peaches, 30c. to 60c. per basket; grapes, 15c. to 30c.; quinces, 50c.; tomatoes, 20c. to 25c.; peppers, green, 25c.; peppers, red, 60c. to 80c.; cantaloupes, 20c. to 40c.; citrons, per dozen, 75c.; Bartlett pears, 85c.; carrots, per bushel, 50c.; beets, per bushel, 50c.; onions, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle for the week ending October 16, amounted to 3,088 head, as against 2,427 the previous week.

There was very little change in the local cattle market. The weather was cool and the offerings lighter, the result being that the tone was firmer, and there was no trouble in disposing of everything offered. The best price was about 5c., this being for choice steers, while fine ranged from 4½c. to 4½c.; good, 4c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 3½c.; good bulls, 3½c. to 4c.; canning bulls, 2½c. to 3c., and cows as low as 1½c. per lb. Although the supply of sheep and lambs was fairly large, butchers were pretty well cleaned out of stock, the result being that prices ranged from 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. for lambs, and 3½c. to 3½c. for sheep. Calves showed no change, being \$3 to \$5 for poor, and \$6 to \$12 for fine. The bulk of the hogs arriving were to fill contracts, very few being for sale. However, packers were well supplied, and appeared only willing to pay 8c. to 8½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars, while drovers were asking 8½c., and even 9½c. per lb.

Horses.—Few orders have been coming in from either city or country sections, but it is reported that there are a number of buyers in Ontario, from the West, who keep the market firm. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 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 from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100 each, and best carriage or saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—12½c. to 12½c. per lb., for selects. Lard—10½c. to 11½c. per lb., for compound; 16½c. to 17½c. for pure.

Potatoes.—Receipts have been increasing in quantity and improving in quality of late, the result being a rather better trade. Best qualities, either Green Mountains or Quebecs, cost about 50c. to 55c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and sold at an advance of about 5c., same position.

Poultry.—Supplies very light. Eggs.—Dealers were paying about 21½c. to 22c. per dozen in the country, for straight-gathered, and selling here at 25c. for No. 1, and 28c. for selects.

Butter.—The make continues to shrink, and it is stated that the quantity of cream being taken out of the Townships by Americans, is equal to 1,000 boxes of butter per week. However, the quantity of butter stored in the country and in Montreal is, owing to the light exports this season, more than sufficient to supply all needs till next spring—so it is said. Prices last week were steady, at 25c., wholesale, for choicest Septembers, summer makes being perhaps 1c. less. Smaller lots, ½c. to 1c. more. Dairy sold at 21c. to 22c. here.

Cheese.—Choicest makes were steady, at 11½c. to 11½c. per lb., Townships being 11½c. to 11½c., and Quebecs 11c. to 11½c. per lb.

Grain.—Old-crop No. 2 Canadian Western oats were selling at 42½c. to 43c.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

per lb., and new crop at 41½c. to 42c., No. 2 feed barley, 66c. to 67c.; Manitoba feed, 52c. to 53c.; buckwheat, 57c. to 58c. per bushel, carloads, store. Corn brought 73c. to 74c.

Flour.—The market holds steady, being \$5.70 for Manitoba first patents, in bags; \$5.20 for second patents, and \$5 for strong bakers. Ontario winter wheat patents are \$5.50, and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Feed.—Ontario bran is \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$23.50 to \$24. pure grain mouille, \$33 to \$35; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$27; Manitoba bran, \$21, and shorts, \$23 to \$24.

Hay.—Baled hay, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton 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.—The only change was the advance in sheep skins to 80c. each. Dealers still quote paying 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, for country hides, and ½c. more for city, country calf skins costing 14c. for No. 2, and 16c. for No. 1. Horse hides, \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Tallow, rough, 1½c. to 3c. per lb., and rendered 5c. to 6c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 10½c. Peterboro, Ont., 10 15-16c. bid; no sales. Belleville, Ont., 10½c., 10 13-16c. and 10½c. Brockville, Ont., 10½c. bid; no sales. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. Winchester, Ont., 10½c. bid; no sales. Listowel, Ont., 10½c. and 10½c. bid; no sales. Ottawa, Ont., 10½c. to 10 13-16c. Picton, Ont., 10½c. and 10 13-16c. Napanee, Ont., 10½c. Utica, N. Y., cheese, 14½c. to 15½c., and upwards; butter, 31½c. to 32c. for tubs, and 32c. for prints. Chicago creamery butter, 26c. to 30c.; cheese, 16c. to 16½c. for daisies.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$9; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$7.80 to \$7.95; butchers', \$7.80 to \$7.97½; choice light, \$7.55 to \$7.75; pigs, \$5 to \$5.72.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$4.55; lambs, \$6 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50.

Buffalo.

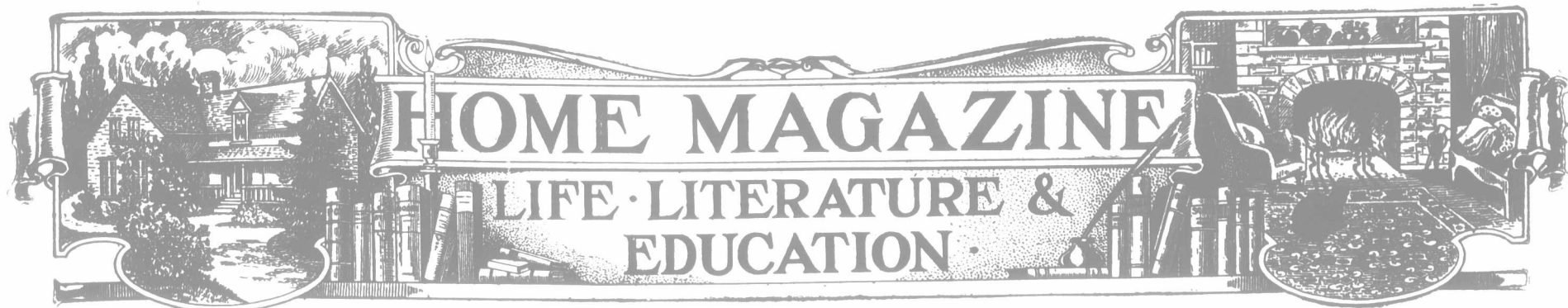
Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7. Veals.—\$6 to \$9. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7.90 to \$8. Yorkers, \$7.60 to \$7.90; pigs, \$5 to \$7.65; roughs, \$7 to \$7.15; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.65 to \$7.75. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.10.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle 12c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11½c. to 11½c.

TRADE TOPIC.

SAWMILLS ON WHEELS, all sizes, and with all modern conveniences, are manufactured by the Salem Iron Works, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U. S. See their advertisement in this paper, and, if interested, write them for particulars.



There are modern Solomons in Australia. Owing to the fact that there has been much disagreement and rivalry among the various towns as to which should be the seat of the Federal capital, it has been decided to build a new city, with broad streets, parks, etc., all laid out according to plan, and at an initial cost of \$25,000,000. When the possibilities of such an undertaking have been made manifest, Toronto will no doubt groan anew as she looks at her broad waterfront, piled fathoms deep with cinder-dust, and the groan will be re-echoed on and on, for where is there a metropolis, large or small, in which palpable mistakes have not been made? In the past, cities have just "grewed up anyhow," like Topsy. If the Australian experiment proves successful, we may be upon the dawn of an era in which they will be trained.

There is, perhaps, no higher stimulant to the ordinary man's activities than the hope of one day owning his own little domain—a home, with perhaps enough land to yield sustenance for himself and his household. But this sense of possession may become a lust; and when it becomes generally so, sooner or later war—whether bloodless or otherwise—is in sight, as at present in Britain. Twelve men cannot own more than half of the land in Scotland, nor one-seventy-hundred-and-eighty-fifth of its population practically all of the land in England and Wales, without protest coming at some stage of the game. When land that might produce an honest living for thousands upon thousands is given up to pleasure or the gratification of vanity, while the thousands upon thousands go starving about the streets, that protest must come, if not from the starving themselves, from those who are still uncorrupted enough to be humanly altruistic. This is the thing that has happened in the present contest, where Lloyd-George and Churchill stand as champions of the classes which may not all, perhaps, possess understanding enough, in the initial steps, at least, to thank them.

Were the millions of acres of land possessed by Dukes divided to-morrow among the unemployed of her cities, Britain must still be confronted by a tremendous problem. Her system for the past eight hundred years has resulted in the breeding of a considerable proportion of paupers, and paupers, even to the third and fourth generation, are not the class from which the brightest intellect, the ready capability that adapts itself to circumstances, can be expected. England's paupers must be bred back to capability and self-reliance, and temperance, and the process will not be the work of mere months.

Nevertheless, the principle of the Budget is sound, and its remedial measures, perhaps, as practicable as any that can be suggested. One thing is clear, remedial measures must be adopted, else the alternative remains, either of a wholesale degradation that must lead to a rotten Britain, or a resort to radical measures such as may be at present but dimly foreseen. As the Toronto Globe, which has made a searching study of this question, remarks: "Those who realize that the base is the strength of the social pyramid, will welcome the educational effect of this campaign. But if the privileged classes were wise in their own generation, they would permit the entering of the wedge of land taxation without forc-

ing a crusade that may lead to more effective advances."

At time of going to press, it is still uncertain what the Lords will do. They threaten to reject the Budget—a prerogative which they have not been allowed to exercise for two centuries, as regards England, although they rejected the section in the Irish land bill which provided for the breaking up of vast landed estates and their sale to the tenants. The Commons, on the other hand, declare that they will have the whole Budget or none, and there is still talk of a general election early in the year.

In the meantime, the object-lesson stares Canada in the face. Now is the time to see that conditions such as those that obtain in Britain shall not take root and grow in our fair land. Canada is a glorious heritage—a statement hackneyed, but true. It is ours to see that she be kept "the land of the free." Upon us the responsibility rests, upon our judgment in selecting legislators who are actuated by the spirit of altruism, rather than that of mere graft and self-seeking.

A man is sometimes returned to Parliament chiefly, it would seem, because of his gift with the tongue. But this is not sufficient. The life itself of the candidate who permits himself to be held up as representa-

tion, Chichester, the electric current, conveyed by cable and wires, giving the signal in Montreal for the opening of the hospital.

Dr. Cook has been presented with the freedom of the City of New York.

At a sale of butterflies and moths, held in Convent Garden, recently, as much as £4 4s. was paid for a single specimen.

The Japanese authorities have decided to send to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, to be held next year in London, the finest national masterpieces of ancient sculpture and paintings now preserved in the old temples.

The monoplane with which M. Bleriot flew across the English Channel has been placed in the National Conservatory of Arts and Trades, Paris, where it will be kept as a precious historical relic.

Dr. Rupert Michell, surgeon on the Nimrod, the vessel in which Shackleton made his voyage to the Antarctic regions, is a Canadian by birth, son of Mr. F. L. Michell, Inspector of Schools, Lanark Co., Ont. Dr. Michell is a graduate of Toronto University.

Halley's comet, now on its return to the sun, as predicted, after a

journey of 76 years, and a journey of over 6,000,000 miles, was first noticed this year, on the 12th of September, by Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg. The name of the comet has been derived from the fact that the period of its return was established by Halley, who based his conclusions on observations taken at the Greenwich Observatory in 1682. This is the comet which, from time to time, has spread consternation through Europe. It is now visible to astronomers, and will be visible to the naked eye in April of next year.

Re Special Training for Teachers of Rural Schools.

[For some time it has appeared evident to "The Farmer's Advocate" that a special Normal School for the training of rural school teachers should be established at Guelph, in affiliation with the Ontario Agricultural College and the Macdonald Institute. The ten-weeks' special course set afoot last spring was welcomed as a step in this direction, and, in order to secure the opinions of the teachers themselves, who came under this special training, letters were addressed from our office to various teachers whose names appeared on the list.

In reply to the questions asked, several answers were received, the first of which is given below. We shall be pleased to hear from any other teachers, with or without special training, who have ideas on the subject, or who have been experimenting along the lines suggested. The letter, which follows, will indicate the nature of the questions asked.]

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your very enthusiastic letter of September 28th, I shall endeavor, as best I can, to make reply to your questions, if my feeble attempts should be of any value in following up the new movement re the improvement of rural education.

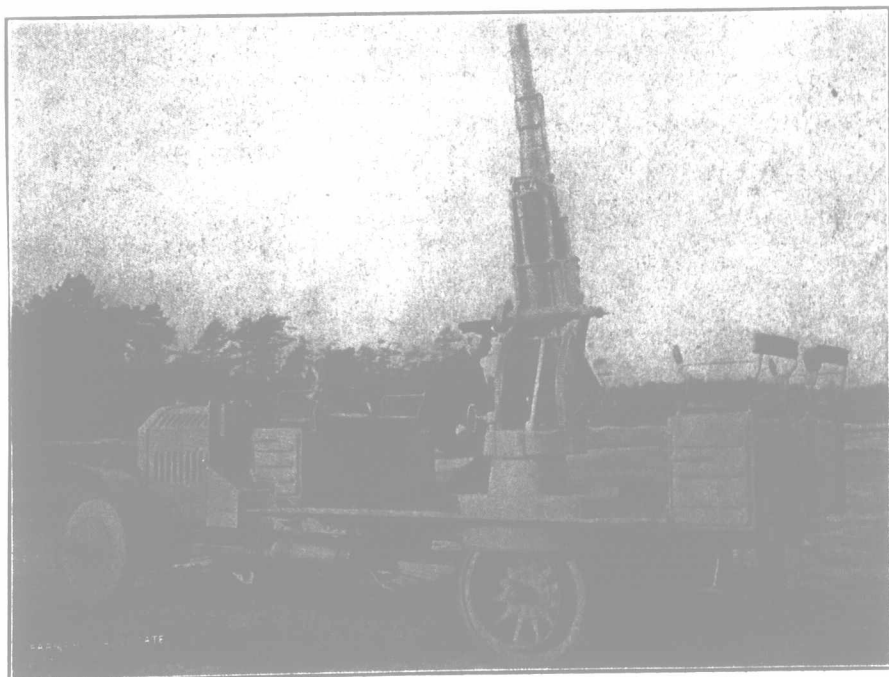
1. The course at the O. A. C. has quite considerably changed my pedagogical viewpoint as a rural teacher by enabling me to understand better, each day, that the only true way to educate rural schoolchildren is by bringing the children into touch with the common and interesting things about them, so that they may understand WHY THEY DO THINGS. It has enabled me to feel that we, as teachers, have many great difficulties to overcome, in the way of enabling the parents in our various communities to understand what it is to truly educate their children, so that they may not scorn the busy farmer, but be ready to do, and find out.

2. I believe the chief thing of value in the course has been its enabling me to understand, myself, the true principles upon which the real teaching of agriculture and the study of nature rests, so that I can better find out and open up new ideas in the methods of imparting such knowledge to the country boy or girl, by enabling them to do with their own hands, to see, and find out.

3. I do think the teaching of agriculture, or, as you state, the introduction of school-gardening, to be feasible and desirable.

4. In the teaching of agriculture, I find so many ideas crowding up into my mind re subjects interesting and helpful to be taught that I scarcely know which topic to make use of. The teaching of it is much easier than any such teaching formerly was.

5. Since the opening of the term, I have generally taken a few minutes in the morning for reports on obser-



Airship Gun.

These guns are now being made at the Krupp works, Germany, for the destruction of airships.

tion of the people, should be the criterion. He should represent not the lower or the mediocre, but the best type of the people. So only shall the fairness of Government towards all the classes be maintained.

The Windrow.

Captain Bernier reports that the vegetation of the Arctic Islands is much richer than it is generally believed to be. He brought back 36 specimens of flowers from Melville Island.

The number of students in German universities has this term, for the first time, reached the 50,000 mark; 51,700 have been enrolled.

The King opened the Tuberculosis Institute at Montreal, on Thursday last by pressing a button at West

Dr. Frederick Cook was the son of a German physician who came to America and settled in a small village in New York State. When the boy was but six years of age, his father died, and Frederick was compelled to fight his way every inch through the High School and Colum-

vations, or for discussion of something of interest which has been previously reported. Also, I take special lessons on plant and animal life, and some injurious insects affecting various crops. Then, too, the children and I have collected caterpillars, and made a suitable case in which to keep them over winter, daily observations being made on these.

In regard to school-gardening, I have been discussing the matter with my trustees, with the parents whom I have met, and also with the Inspector, and I am trying to enable the people of the community to understand the value of having such work done at school. Now, I feel that I shall succeed in having the ground prepared this fall for a small garden next year.

6. There are many difficulties, the greatest being to enable the parents and trustees to understand the value of the school garden, and thus to consent to preparing even a part of the schoolyard for the work. They are afraid to put any money into extra land for a school garden. To many people, any new ideas are worthless.

7. One suggestion I might make is that I think more of the work of teachers-in-training should be made to bear on such work, and thus ideas should be more correlated; also, that the teachers should be given the best opportunities possible in the way of conveniences and helpful instructions while they are preparing for such work. I think it would be excellent to have a Normal School in connection with the Agricultural College, so that the teachers-in-training might practice the methods which they think would be best to adopt with children.

Hoping my few rather disconnected ideas may be of some value to you, and that I may be able to make advancement along those lines as I continue the work.

A TEACHER.

Southern Ontario.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Bridling the Tongue.

If any man thinketh himself to be religious, while he bridlith not his tongue but deceiveth his heart, this man's religion is vain.—S. James 1: 26.

The other day I received a letter from one of our readers, asking me to write on the topic of "Conversation." She says that of late she has been interested in this subject, and finds it difficult to exclude unkindness of speech and conceit, and to introduce profitable topics of conversation.

"Difficult!" Of course, it is difficult! St. James—in the third chapter of his epistle—makes the strong statement that a person who has succeeded in keeping a bridle on his tongue, so that he never offends in word, "is a perfect man." I don't think he means to assert that a dumb man is necessarily more righteous than one who has the responsibility of the great talent of speech. It is rather that, as the tongue is an indication to a doctor of the condition of things out of sight, so words are an indication of the condition of a man's soul. Of course, it is true enough that he may speak splendidly sometimes—as Balaam did—and yet may be had or weak in character. And yet, on the whole, our Lord's words are absolutely true when He says: "Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." We can judge pretty truly of a man's character by his ordinary conversation, when he is off his guard and not talking for the sake of making a good impression. More than that, we have a wonderful instinct which enables us to weigh anyone's words pretty truly, and to take words "spoken for effect" for all they are worth—and no more.

Therefore, of course, the only certain way of bridling the tongue is to keep the desires of the heart set on God and on holiness. It is little use to set a sentry on guard at the door of the lips, if the enemy is already inside and in possession of the citadel of the heart.

And yet words are so tremendous in

their power, and so far-reaching in their results for good or for evil, that we do need a sentry at the door, as well as a strong guard in the citadel. Science says calmly—an assertion that takes our breath away with its magnitude—that every word we speak is a vibration of the ether which goes on through space eternally. If that be really a fact, it adds weight to the other fact that words are like seeds with eternal possibilities wrapped up in them. Some seeds fail to pass on their life, and some words seem—"seem." I say—to have no results, but only God can be sure of that. In the great day when secrets shall be disclosed, words will be seen to have helped or hindered the souls of God's children to an inconceivable extent. Children are especially open to the suggestive power of words. They are moulded largely in their ideals by the general tone of the conversation around them, and they are often powerfully impressed by single utterances. Last night I was looking over the new Canadian "Book of Common Praise," annotated edition, and I came on this story: A clergyman saw on the roadside a little boy herding sheep. He entered into conversation with him, found out that the child had never said a prayer nor seen a Bible in his life. He asked the little fellow, as

happy ones. Words of careless jesting about holy things have helped to foster irreverence in sensitive souls, and words of cynical ridicule or unbelief have crushed—or helped to crush—the tender plant of Faith when it was young and weak. Words, ugly and loathsome suggestions of evil, have poisoned the springs of innocence in fresh, bright hearts; and that evil influence has spread under the surface, doing its deadly work unknown to the speaker. Words of scandal or unkind gossip have flown from lip to lip, multiplying and growing more mischievous in their course. Who can measure the harm done to both speakers and willing hearers, and the misery which they have brought into many hearts and homes?

But—though words are dangerously sharp things to play carelessly with—they are one of God's greatest and best gifts to His children. Through them we get into touch with other minds and catch high ideals from God's saints. If evil words have a power of taking root, germinating and bringing forth fruit, much more powerful is the influence of good words. Christ Himself is called the Word of God—through Him God reveals His nature to us, as an earthly father pours his hopes and ideals into his children in loving talk, as they are

crumpled leaf and read it. There, in the lonely wilderness, there came back to him the memories of a better time. He seemed to see across the waste of bush and ocean an English village . . . day after day he read those words of comfort and of warning; the bread cast upon the waters saved the man." Probably he, and thousands of other prodigals, when once the voice of God spoken by human lips had reached his heart, was tremendously influenced by words which he had heard in his home, or in church or Sunday school, and which had seemed to have fallen dead and profitless, but were simply waiting.

Yes, the talent of Speech is a glorious gift of God. Without it, life would be robbed of much of its delight, as well as its fruitfulness. Even the deaf are now constantly being taught to speak, and receiving a great blessing from God through their patient teachers. The tongue is, as St. James reminds us, a "little" member, and yet it can do great things. Strange it is that it is a fountain which sends forth at the same opening, sweet water and bitter, it can—and does—pour out food and medicine, and also deadly poison. It is sometimes a fire to warm and cheer, and sometimes a fire to scorch and blacken and destroy. Which of us dare say that he is a "perfect man," according to the apostle's definition, able to bridle his tongue? When we kneel at our dear Lord's feet to ask His forgiveness for the sins of the day—sins of omission as well as of commission—we have many "idle words" to tell Him about. There are words which served no useful purpose of giving pleasure or help, words which were foolish or mischievous, words which were proud and conceited, or cross and irritable. Perhaps we have spoken untruthfully or unkindly, perhaps we have even been like the idle women whom St. Paul reproves, "wandering about from house to house, and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not." Perhaps we have been sarcastic when we tried to be witty, saying things with the cruel desire to hurt the feelings of another. Perhaps we have told an objectionable story, or discussed matters which ought not to be once named among us, as St. Paul says, "as becometh saints."

Then think of our sins of omission, in this matter of laying out to advantage the valuable talent of Speech! We might have sowed many a good seed during the day, without any "cant" or thrusting our opinion forward rudely on religious subjects. Our Lord's conversation with an ignorant, sinful woman at Jacob's well, began with a request for a drink, and resulted not only in her conversion, but also opened the eyes of a whole city to His greatness. And yet how courteous and kindly He was, tact and friendly sympathy shine out in every word of that memorable conversation.

If Christ is all-in-all to you, of course you cannot help trying to help others to know Him. And the world is hungry for God. No subject is as interesting as the mystery of the inner life and the mystery that lies beyond the Veil. We are all heading straight for that Veil, and we are all deeply interested in the mysterious life beyond it—yes, even the people who fancy death is the end, cannot be sure. They know that they may be mistaken, and so even they find death, with its possibilities, exciting and interesting, though they may be afraid to face it.

If speech be "silver" and silence "golden" sometimes, it is not often so. Our Lord—as far as we know—only used the weapon of silence on the last day of His life on earth. But His words are inspiring the world still. Let us pray that He may give us messages to deliver for Him, and then let us speak for Him to the best of our ability.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Guard well thy words—
How else canst thou be master of thyself?
Well-poised and courteous speech can make thee king
Among thy fellowmen.
Keep watch upon thyself
And govern well thy lips as doors unto a treasure-house,
That nothing may be stolen from thee unawares.
By sudden moods.

—Mabel P. Haskell.



No. 1.—Girls' Competition.

Write a story telling all about this.

a favor, to learn five words for him: "The Lord is my Shepherd." The boy went over the words on his fingers, and the man said: "One thing more, when you come to the last finger but one, which reads 'my' crook that finger." A year later the clergyman returned and found that the boy had gone out in a blizzard after his sheep and died in the snow. They found him with his hand above his head, and the finger bent, as he had been accustomed to hold it when going over the words which had caught his fancy. "Some day," said the Bishop who told the story, "there will be a happy meeting between that boy and priest."

I fancy there will be many, very many happy meetings, as the result of spoken and written words—and also many un-

able to understand him more and more. The Bible is also the Word of God—He speaks to us in its living words of history, prophecy and poetry. The world is also the Word of God, telling with one voice of His power and wisdom, of His love of beauty and order, of His unfailing care for all created things. History is also the Word of God, telling of the certainty of punishments for wickedness and rewards for righteousness, declaring that those who honor God are openly honored by Him and those who despise Him are lightly esteemed.—1 Sam. 1: 30.

Words—spoken or written—who can measure their power? Buxton tells how "a man in Australia left a page of a printed sermon in a lonely hut, a goddess, careless wanderer picked up the

The Vision of His Face.

By Dora Farncomb, Newcastle, Ont.
Canada: The William Weld Co., London, Ont., 1909. One dollar, postpaid.
We may cheerfully and gratefully say that never have we read a book published from the Canadian press more worthy to be placed in the hands of our readers, young or old, throughout the Dominion of Canada, and more suitable to be by them sent to their friends and acquaintances abroad than is this. The clergy, as well as the laity, will find in it a bright, rich and beautiful blending of 'things new and old.'—The Canadian Churchman.

The Beaver Circle.

The City Cousin.

He's my own cousin, Mamma says; but my! he's awful green!
Because he's always lived in town and so he hasn't seen
So very many things. He said he never milked a cow,
And all the grass he ever saw was in a yard till now;
He never gathered roasting ears, and it's the first time he
Throw up a stick to knock down nuts and ate 'em off the tree!
And he don't know where honey grows and never learned to swim!
My! I would hate to be that old and not know more than him!

When he is home there ain't a creek and so he never goes
A-fishing, and he hasn't got a suit of real old clothes,
The kind you have to have to fish; and he says he can't go
Barefoot with us because the grass and weeds would hurt his toe!
He won't chew slippery elm bark or beeswax; he's afraid
Of it because he told us that he don't know how it's made;
And he won't dig up angle worms because they wiggle so;
I never saw the place he lives, but my! it must be slow.

He don't know what a spring board is, and hasn't got a hat
That you can dip a drink up with—he never heard of that!
And if it's raining in the woods he hurries up to get
Back home because he's so afraid he'll get his straw hat wet.
One day we killed a garter snake—they don't have them in town—
And he don't know the tail won't die until the sun goes down!
And he is sorry that he never came down here, the more
He thinks of all the things he's learned he didn't know before!

Still, I suppose he has to live somewhere, but it must be
An awful thing to live so long and never climb a tree,
Or plug a watermelon when you think it's ripe, or wear
The kind of clothes that you can rip and do not need to care;
Or dive into the creek or sit upon the bank and get
Your back all freckled up and burned until you feel it yet
When it is time to go to bed! He never learned to swim!
My! I would hate to be that old and not know more than him!

—J. W. Foley, in N. Y. Times.

A New Competition.

I have something important to tell you: This morning we got in a stock of "brand new" books for the Beaver Circle, so, of course, I was inspired at once to give you a competition. Then I began wondering why so many more girls than boys write on the various subjects, and the upshot of it all was that I decided to give two competitions, one for the girls, another for the boys. Prizes, then, will be given for the two best stories, or compositions, about the

accompanying pictures. The girls must not write on the boys' subject, nor the boys on the girls' subject.
Be sure to sign your name in full, and give full address, then post your composition in good time, so that it will reach this office not later than November 5.
Address, "The Beaver Circle," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Our Letter Box.

A Letter from Australia.

[Our Beavers will be glad to read the following letter from Daphne Brewster's mother. Most of them will remember Daphne's own very interesting letters, which always found a welcome place in the Beaver Circle, and will wish her all success with her college work. If ever she has time to write, we shall all be glad to hear from her. Many thanks, Mrs. Brewster, for the bits of boronia and wattle. I wish all the Beavers could see them.—Puck.]

Dear Puck,—Daphne has asked me (Mother) to write to you, and thank all those who so kindly wrote to her in response to your wish. She would have liked to answer them all, but as she

as the children heard the word "snow," they all rushed out in various stages of dressing to see it—some had only their pyjamas on. The snow continued to fall for two days, and then the rain came, and it soon melted away, except on the top of the hills, where it lay a little longer. We never have to stable our stock in the winter as is necessary in Canada, though, of course, the cattle and horses get hay, or chaff, oats, etc. Very few houses here have a cellar or basement. We have a storeroom, separate from the house, in which we store our fruit, keep jam, flour and oatmeal, and other things.

Our spring is just beginning, and there are little lambs skipping about on the hills, and the trees and wild flowers are out in bloom, and in the garden, jonquils, daffodils, violets, salvia, anemones, japonica, and some roses, are shedding their fragrance around, and also the boronia, which grows wild in West Australia, and of which I am enclosing a small piece.

Please, "Puck," may I say that Daphne is a girl, as some seem rather in doubt as to whether Daphne is a boy's or a girl's name. As Daphne took away her address

think of more to say about the pictures in to-day's Circle.

Our Junior Beavers.

The Duck.

"Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack! My back is much too dry, alack! I'm in a pet, I wish't were wet! Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack!"
"Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack! I know a way to wet my back! I'll take a dive, As I'm alive! Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack!"
"Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack! My back is now so wet, alack! That in the sun, I'll take a run! Quack!" says the Duck, "quack, quack!"

Dear Puck,—I read the Beaver Circle quite a bit, so I thought I would write, too. My father has one horse and nine cows, and one little heifer. I live on a farm right beside a little village, out in the country. I am in the Third Book and never went to school a day. My mother taught me. I think I will close now. BESS TATE (age 7). Highland Grove, Ont.

Current Events.

It is expected that General Botha will be chosen as Premier when the Parliament of South Africa is opened next year.

The Grand Trunk Railway shareholders have voted Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the retiring President, a pension of £1,500 a year.

Fifty thousand soldiers guarded the 50 miles of railway in Italy over which the Czar passed last week in going on his visit to the King of Italy.

Mr. D. D. Munn announced at Victoria that the ultimate terminal for the Canadian Northern Railway on the Pacific seaboard is Quatsino, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

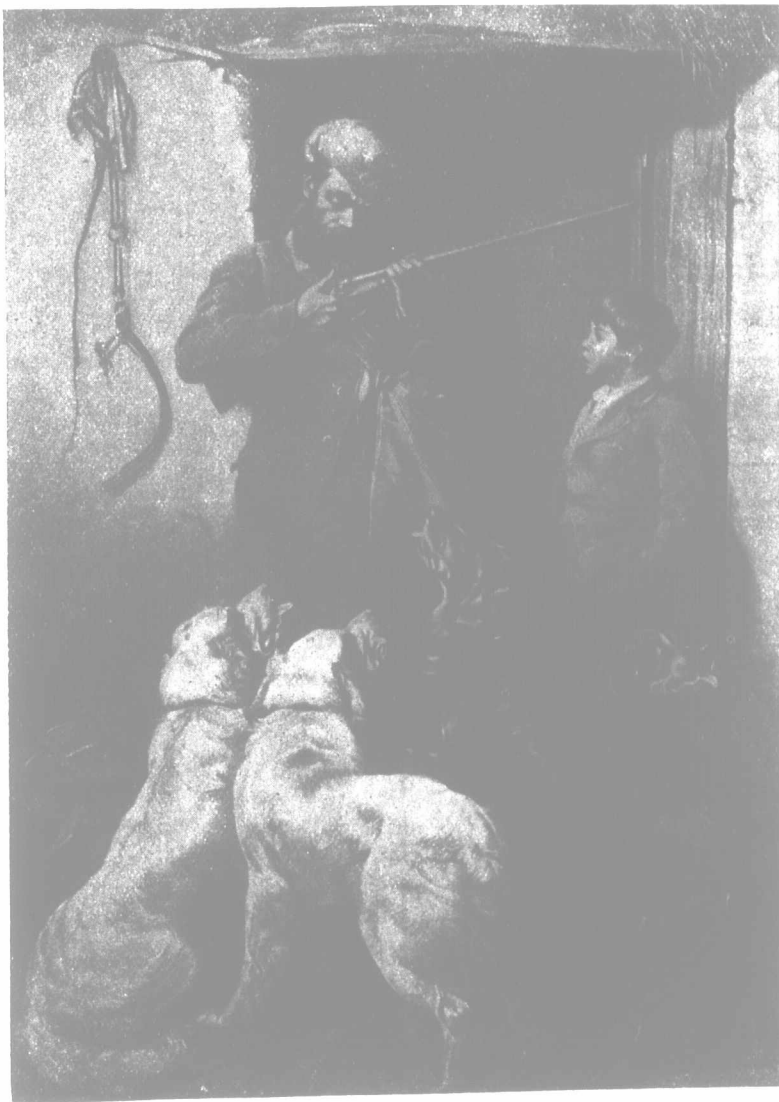
A number of Canadian journalists and ex-journalists, belonging, for the most part, to Ottawa and Montreal, have struck a very rich 22-inch vein of silver in the Northern Ontario silver field.

Commander Peary has forwarded his proof, records and observations, that he reached the North Pole on April 6th, 1909, to the National Geographical Society, at Washington. The first claim to Dr. Cook's records is held by the University of Copenhagen.

A bill for the compulsory military training of all males from the age of 12 to 20, has been introduced into the Australian Parliament by Mr. Cook, Minister of Defence. The bill also calls for the building of an Australian fleet, as the "most potent argument for peace."

Count de Lambert, the French aviator, Wilbur Wright's first pupil, made a remarkable flight recently, leaving the aerodrome at Juvisy, flying across Paris, a distance of 15 miles, encircling the Eiffel tower, and returning again to the aerodrome without a pause. During the flight he reached an altitude of 1,300 feet.

Beauty is Love, and what we love Straightway is beautiful; So is the circle round and full And so dear Love doth live and move. —J. R. Lowell.



No. 2.—Boys' Competition.

Write a story of the bird or animal wounded by this gun, as the bird or animal would write it, if it could.

went to college in Melbourne in February, she has had no time for much writing. Some of the Beavers wanted to know if apples grew here, so I will just tell them the kinds we have growing in our orchard, which is only a small one; perhaps they will recognize some. We have Five Crowns, Rhymers, Rome Beauty's, Ben Davis, Garibaldi, Reinette du Canada, Jonathans, Spitzenberg, Emperor Alexander, Northern Spy, Pearmain, Irish Peach, Duchess of Oldenburg; then we have a large quince tree, mulberries, apricots, cherries, different kinds of plums, peaches, and an almond tree, a walnut, figs, lemons, and, of course, gooseberries, and other small fruits.

Some have asked if we have sleighing or skating here. No; we would have to go away up on Mt. Kosciuszko for anything like that. Two or three weeks ago, when we got up one morning, there was snow lying on the ground—about two inches deep. Well, if anyone had been around with a camera, he would have had some comical snapshots, for as soon

book" with her, intending to answer all the letters she received, I have not been able to reply as yet to some young gentlemen that wrote, but will do so shortly.

I hope all the "Beavers" have had a jolly summer and enjoyed their holidays. With best wishes to all of them, and yourself, "Puck," I am,

Yours sincerely, BARBARA BREWSTER (for Daphne.) Yinnar, Gippsland, Australia.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Dean C. Cook, Currie's, Ont., sends a riddle: "If two Chinamen ate one negro, what number would their 'phone be?" Now, how many of you can answer that?—You need not be young cannibals, you know, to think out the answer.

Anna F. MacKellar, Alvinston, and others, also send letters which are very prettily written, but rather short to be worth publishing. Perhaps they can



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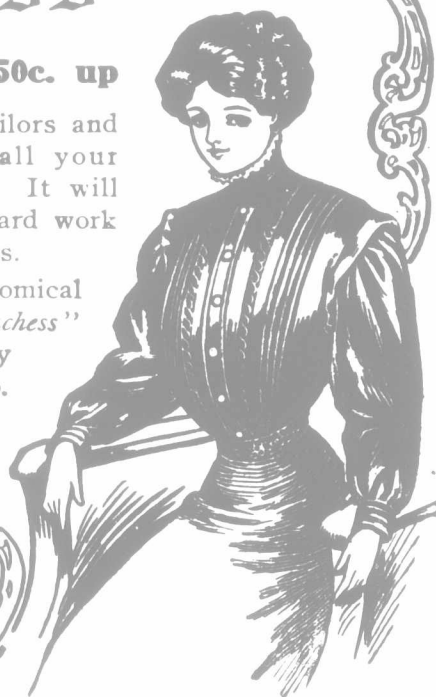
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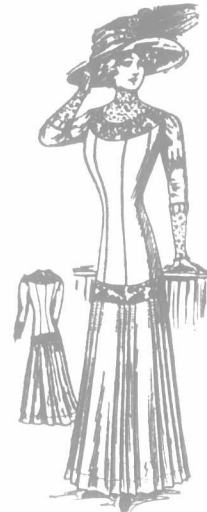
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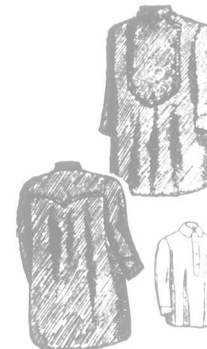
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34 to 42 bust.

6425.—One of the newest gowns; skirt may be tucked or gathered, yoke and sleeves may be of Irish crochet lace or embroidery; bands are braided with soutache. Price of pattern, 10 cents; price for embroidery pattern, No. 441, 10 cents extra.



6475 Boy's Norfolk Suit, 8 to 14 years.

State age when ordering.



6433

6433 Men's Shirt,
34 to 44 breast.

Price of above patterns 10 cents each. Kindly order by number. Address, "Fashion Dept.," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Why, Mary!

"Now, remember, Mary," the teacher said just before the school exercises, "if you forget some of the words when you are singing your song, don't stop. Keep right on. Say tum-tum-tummy-tum, or something like that, and the words will come back to you, and nobody will know the difference. Now don't forget."

On exhibition day, little Mary (What's in a name?) edified her audience with something like this:

"... and she wears a wreath of roses
Around her tummy-tum-tum."

—Everybody's.

The first years of man must make provision for the last.

—Johnson.

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.]

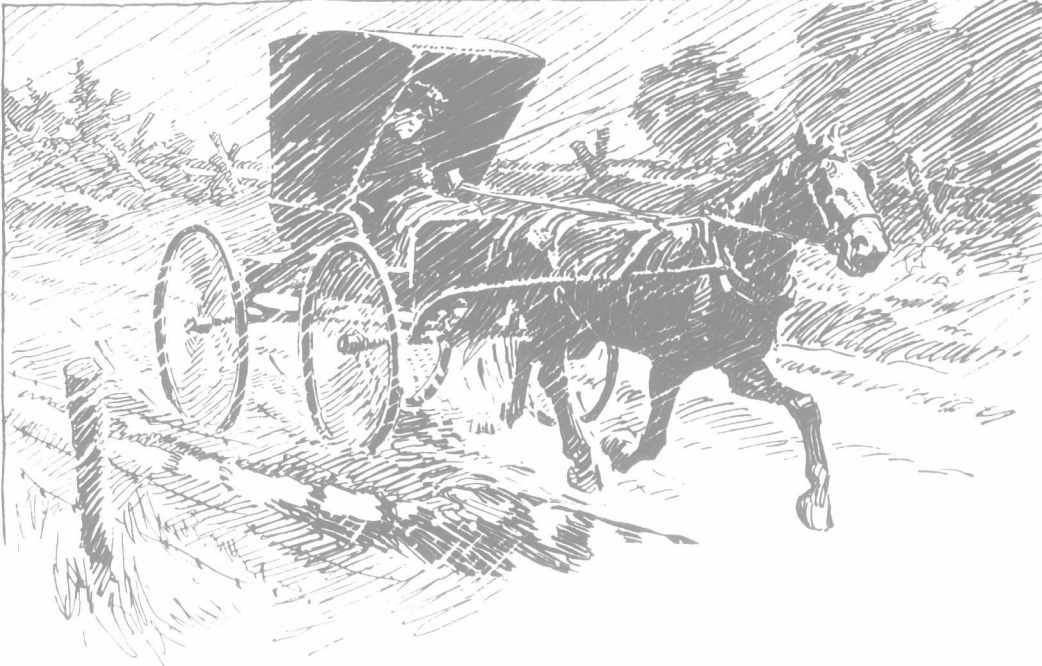
I suppose it goes without saying that this is essentially the married women's corner of our paper. Once in a while one of the girls peeps in, but usually the talks, and recipes, etc., are for or from women who have homes and babies and husbands (with the feeding thereof!) to think about. This is, of course, as it should be, considering the numbers of married women in the country. This morning, however, I found myself thinking especially of the women who have never married, and will never marry. I hope you will not mind if my thoughts transfer themselves to paper.

Now, we all know that there are such women, thousands and thousands of them, but sometimes we forget that there are many reasons why they should be, as Wordsworth has expressed it, maidens "withering on a single stalk." (Of course, people wither, all the same, whether the stalk be single or otherwise, but that is neither here nor there.) Too generally it is assumed, or insinuated, that the girl who does not marry "fails to connect" because she "could not get anybody," the implication being either that she is so unattractive that no man will ever look her way, or that she has followed up a long chase only to fall out, defeated, at the end.

Now, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, this is very great foolishness. . . . Possibly, a girl here or there remains "single" because she is so plumb ugly and stupid that she has never had a "chance," but this is not common. Very few girls indeed have not had a proposal or two, "an opportunity of going into the yoke with some sort of Article," as a girl of our acquaintance expressed it; then why not give them the benefit of the doubt, and conclude that the unattractiveness was in connection with the "Articles" rather than with the girls? A nice girl never goes around shouting about her proposals. She realizes that these have been really a compliment to her, and that it would be a breach of confidence, as well as a piece of vulgar indelicacy, to say anything about them. . . . If there are unattractive Jills, there are also unattractive Jacks—do not forget that point.

Again, there are the really attractive girls who have been, as the neighbors say, "too particular"—with a contemptuous intonation on the "too," as though it were a culpable thing to keep possession of one's self rather than mate with an unsatisfactory nondescript. (I suppose this brings us back to the unattractive Jack question again.) But why, in the name of common sense, should such girls not be particular? Why should they, simply for the sake of being married, bind themselves forever to men who arouse not the slightest interest in them, or even, perhaps, a certain degree of repulsion? The girl who marries a man whom she does not love, is false to him and false to herself, and invites only calamity—none the less awful, perhaps more so, because crushed in the recesses of her own heart. "Nobody knows," she thinks—but she knows to her sorrow—unless she be one of the sluggish, bovine kind, to whom plenty to eat and wear, a fine house and lands, can of themselves bring contentment. Aye, and he knows, for the barrier is there mountains high, and must make itself felt. Let her be "nice to him" as she chooses; instincts tell the truth. Let her act the lie as cleverly as she can; he knows, and in his heart of hearts, despises her for the acting.

So the sincere girl often remains unmarried because she has never met the man whom she could wed. Lack of opportunity often accounts for this. In other circumstances, among "many men of many minds," this girl might have found those near enough to her ideal to prove ac-



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ceptable. Then, if the attraction were mutual, all is well and good. If not, she must still go her own proud way, a "too particular" "unclaimed."

Again, there are the girls who remain unwed because they have "loved and lost." An ideal has been shattered, or the embodiment of it has passed through the great Mist, and no other can ever take his place. This type of girl is not, perhaps, common, but she exists.

In any case, the fact remains that there is a host of single women in the world, and that they must be clothed, and housed, and fed, and made livably happy, or—what is more to the point perhaps—they must manage somehow to clothe, and feed, and house themselves, and to seek the portion of happiness that is the right of everyone born into this world. The fact also remains that many of these women are not only supporting themselves, but helping or even supporting others, parents, or invalids, or young brothers or sisters, dependent upon them for livelihood and care. . . . Ostensibly, the woman without a home of her own must work, and now what about her?

In the first place, why not "leave her alone," as the children say? Why not recognize that she is doing efficient and necessary work instead of continually dinging into her ears that she is "out of her sphere," and that a woman's place is in the home. Probably she agrees with you—provided the home is the right sort of home, which has never come her way.

Again, why not pay her for the work that she actually does, instead of giving her just about half as much as a man would get for doing the same work, just because he is assumed to be supporting or preparing to support a family? Why make his way easy and hers hard? It is not necessary to give her more than she actually earns, but it is only fair to give her what her services are actually worth.

Last of all, why should not parents recognize the possibility that any girl born into the world may eventually form one of the great army of unmarried women, cast upon themselves for their own livelihood, and for the laying away

of maintenance for old age? And why not (recognizing this possibility) train the girls in such a way that the single state need not be a horrible calamity, nor all the happiness in the world dependent upon marriage?

Every girl should be given an independent means of earning her own living; then, should her matrimonial and other prospects go wrong, she is neither reduced to despair nor forced into an uncongenial marriage in order to escape poverty or dependence.

Another point—every girl should be inspired with a wholesome interest in life—not permitted to grow up with marriage as her only aim, ready to fall into an abyss of sourness and bitterness if it cannot be attained. Men are interesting—some of them—certainly. But there are many interesting things in the world besides men. Education helps a girl to find many of these things—the broader and more advanced the better. Habits of observation also open a door; so do hobbies and accomplishments—a love for books, or botany, or geology, or music, or gardening, or painting, or combinations of these, or many other things. To have a trade or profession at her fingers' ends, to have interests enough to fill every hour of what might otherwise be wearisome and purposeless days, by no means lessens either a girl's matrimonial chances or her inclination to marry the right sort of man should he come along. At the same time, these things provide her with a security that may possibly stand her in good stead.

When you think of it, too, are not these enthusiastically interested girls in possession of a species of dignity never attained by the mere husband-hunter?—The poor husband-hunter, criticised and ridiculed during the chase, dashed and disappointed should it prove a fiasco—disappointed should it prove a fiasco—disappointed should it prove a fiasco—For who would be in her shoes? . . . For the sake of this dignity alone, think you not the "other" interests worth while? D. D.

The Over-dressed Daughter.

There was a letter a short time ago

printed in this column, and, if I remember rightly, signed by one, "Sunny Jim's Wife," commenting on the "over-dressed daughter," which, if I understand the writer's true meaning, I very much agree with, viz.: To avoid superfluity in dress, and to be satisfied with simplicity in wearing apparel.

This letter, I believe, was, in part, replied to by "An Irish Lassie," from which I understood she was of a different opinion to "Sunny Jim's Wife," she, in the first part of her letter, pleading for the fashionable dress, as it was not an expensive investment. (I must say I agree with "An Irish Lassie" in her reference to young men in their dressiness, although I am one of the sex she refers to.)

Sandy Fraser also had much to say on the subject. As to whose side he took I will not say, but leave it to all who are interested in this matter to look for themselves.

"An Irish Lassie" apparently professes to be a Christian, as she refers in her letter to deducting a certain amount of her money for "church purposes," and I suppose that "Sunny Jim's Wife" and Sandy Fraser also make this profession. It would, therefore, not be out of place for me to make a few references, or quote a few passages, from that book so highly esteemed among Christians, viz.: the Bible.

I am not going to set myself as judge, nor give verdict hereon, but let the readers judge for themselves which is the most in accordance with the Scriptures, therefore with Christianity, plainness and simplicity, or fashionableness.

We will first take a look at the book of Isaiah, 3:16-24. The prophet speaks against the daughters of Zion because of their pride and haughtiness. After mentioning several of their vanities, he says (22 and 23 verses): "The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles and the wimples and the crisping pins, and the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods and the veils," and continues to mention the judgment that shall befall them because of these vanities.

The apostle Paul says in his 1st letter to Timothy, 1st: 9: "That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array." Now, I think I will leave the discreet reader to judge for him or herself which is which. F. C. B. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Re Stencilling Materials.

A friend of "The Farmer's Advocate" writes me that a full stock of all the necessary materials for stencilling are kept at the Art Metropole, 149 Yonge St., Toronto. Kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate" when writing for supplies.

With the Flowers.

Re Chinese Lily.

Dear Sir,—Would you please tell me how the best way is to plant Chinese lily bulbs, either in water or in earth, and how to prevent them from going all to stalk? When they go all to stalk, the blossom is smothered out.

Renfrew Co., Ont. F. S.

Chinese lily bulbs do very well either in water or earth, although the former is the usual method. Take a broad, shallow glass dish and fill it with pebbles, place the bulbs on the pebbles, making them firm by pebbles placed around, and pour in water until it covers the lower or root portion of the bulb. As this evaporates, pour in more. Keep in a rather cool place, away from direct sunlight, as, if the top growth is too rapid, the stalks are likely to be spindly, and the flowers almost sure to "choke." From three to five bulbs may be placed in a vessel, depending on the size of the vessel.

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This offer means that you can have an absolutely free trial of an Edison Phonograph, that you can enjoy right in your own home the grandest entertainment the world has ever known. This offer means that you can give at your home just such concerts as would cost \$2.00 to \$2.50 a seat in the opera house of a big city.

Indeed, you cannot imagine how many uses and pleasures you will find in a phonograph until you have one in your own home. Suppose you accept the great free loan offer for a few days. Send over for a few of your neighbors, of course. Tell them to bring the children too, for there is no end of entertainment, concerts and vaudeville for children and for grown up people with the Edison.

For an Evening's Fun
And then for an evening's fun with this phonograph which I am so pleased to lend. Everything that is bright and clean and wholesome. How much better than the theatre! Never a questionable joke, never a vulgar song, never an evil suggestion for the youthful mind. On the best and the cleanest and most wholesome is chosen for the Edison your mounted records.

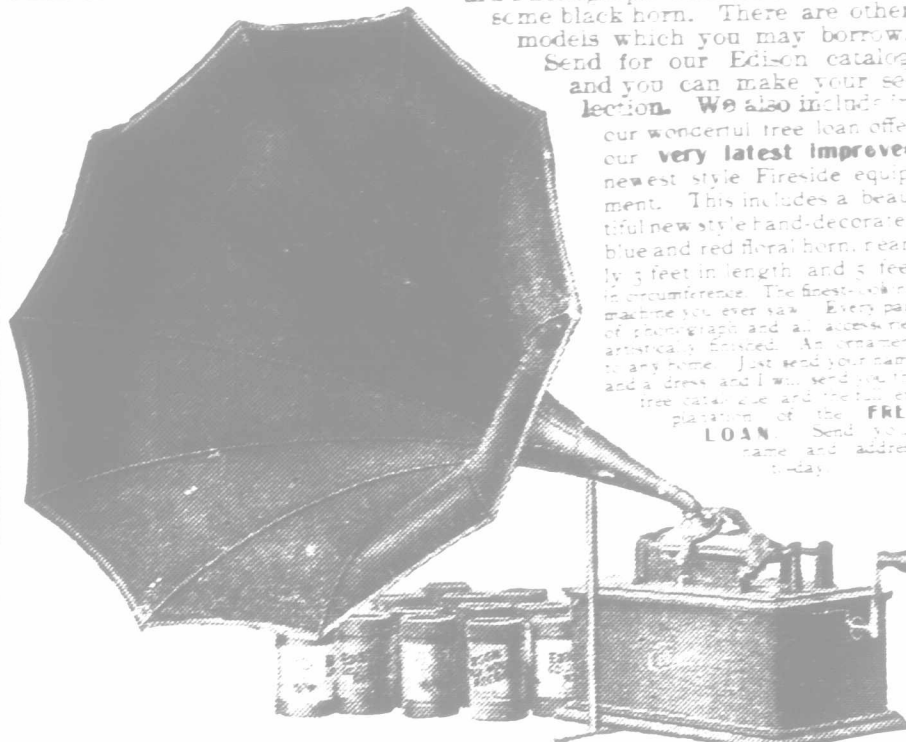
Just think how much all this means, and you can have it all free just by sending your name and address. You want to make your home attractive, don't you? You may make it anything you wish. Let it be bright and cheery and inspiring. Let it be a place attractive to your sons and daughters in the long winter evenings.

Amusing the Children
We are always trying to think of something to amuse and interest the children. Don't you think "mother" would enjoy just as well as the children, the stirring marches, the bright dances, the funny minstrel jokes, the late "coon songs" or one of Coban's breezy, sunny hits?

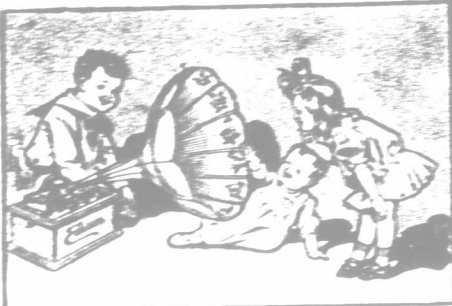
And how about yourself? Don't you ever feel just "weary", not tired enough to go to bed but too tired to read? Put your slippers on to the fire and sit down with "mother". Let your children operate this wonderful instrument—your 4 year old child can learn all there is to know about the simple perfected Edison in five minutes and the children will enjoy the responsibility. See how much the soothing music or songs or stories will rest and refresh you. Why don't you try it for a few evenings? Why haven't you done it before? You have only yourself to blame if you do not accept my free loan offer and borrow for a few days at least the "king of entertainers."

NOW, I OFFER A FREE LOAN: So many families have been made happy and bright with this perfected Edison invention. I just wish I could talk to every reader of this paper and tell you how much such a treasurehouse of entertainment means in your home. But I can't talk to you personally so I'll send you an Edison Catalog free and our offer for a free loan of the Edison Outfit, provided you send me your name and address.

HERE IS A PICTURE of the latest style genuine Edison Standard Phonograph with its neat, handsome black horn. There are other models which you may borrow. Send for our Edison catalog and you can make your selection. We also include in our wonderful free loan offer our very latest improved newest style Fireside equipment. This includes a beautiful new style hand-decorated blue and red floral horn, nearly 3 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference. The finest-looking machine you ever saw. Every part of phonograph and all accessories artistically finished. An ornament to any home. Just send your name and address and I will send you the free catalog and the full explanation of the FREE LOAN. Send your name and address today.



Owners of Edisons — 1910 Model Equipments Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their entertainment by adding the new 1910 models. And you also get the 21 PERCENT 1910 Edison Amberol records. These are the best ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records ever before made. Owners of Edisons—write for free circular AA, describing all this—F. K. BABSON, Manager.



Look at this scene. See the happy children as one of those stirring marches plays out of the new Edison Standard Phonograph. Think how much the wonderful entertainment means in making good homes. You can have just such a scene in your own home.

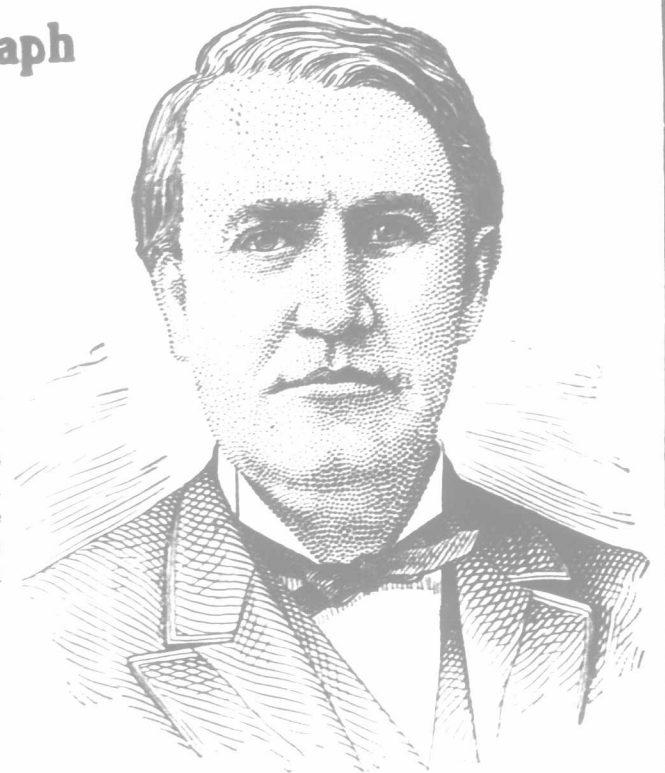


Look at the picture of grandfather and grandmother, hands clasped, sitting close together and making happily over the days of their youth. Don't think these dear "old folks" are over too soon, by a phonograph. The old folks bring back their happy memories, and the old folks can learn how to use the new style of our improved gramophone which they call a grand, modern, up-to-date gramophone.

For the Phonograph, as the reader may know, is the Wizard's pet and hobby. Though he has patented hundreds of other wonderful inventions, Mr. Edison's constant care and experiments have made the Edison a perfect musical instrument.

Read the Free Loan Offer

Thomas A. Edison



Several times before I have offered to LEND the readers of this paper free of charge any of the latest style Edison Phonographs described in our new Edison catalog.

Why, then, have YOU not favored me with your name and address—just your name and address—so I could send you this New 1910 Edison Catalog? Address F. K. BABSON.

The free loan means just what it says. You may borrow a latest style Edison direct from us, take it to your home, and let the machine talk, sing, laugh and play for you; hear the wonderful marches, waltzes and two steps, the laughable minstrel show—all that endless variety of entertainment. After a few days of music and merry-making, return the outfit at our expense. That is all. I do not charge you one cent for the loan.

ALL I ASK is that you invite some of your neighbors and friends to your home to hear these grand Edison concerts—of course you would do that anyway. Let your friends realize the wonderful improvements in the latest style Edison. Tell your friends, please, that on a special offer, they can now get the very latest style Edison at the rock bottom price either for cash or for easy payments of \$2.00 a month, the rock bottom price (without even interest) at \$2.00 a month.

I DON'T ASK you to sell an outfit or to take any orders. In fact, at the rock bottom price I would not allow a commission to anyone. If after hearing all the wonderful music and recitations, five or six of your friends want a genuine Edison at \$2.00 a month (and at the surprisingly small rock bottom price) both to use and their own, if you yourself want to keep the machine either for cash or \$2.00 a month, you may if nobody buys (and that may happen) I am just as satisfied and just as glad to try. I have the free use and the free loan of the machine for I certainly shall have proved to you and to everyone of your friends the wonderful superiority of the latest style genuine Edison over all other talking machines, gramophones, and records, and you and your friends will remember and talk about these grand free Edison concerts all the rest of your lives.

Now Without Any Obligations

I will consider it a favor if you will allow me to send you an Edison FREE EDISON CATALOG so that you can select the machine you want. Even if you do not want to borrow the Edison right now I wish you would send me your name and address so I can send you our free catalog.

Your name and address, either a postal or in a letter or on the coupon—that is all. Then mail it to

F. K. BABSON
Edison Phonograph Distributor,
355 Portage Ave. Dept
9-100 Winnipeg, Man
Sask. B. C. Canada

CUT OR TEAR ON THIS LINE
OUR FREE CATALOG COUPON
My name is
My address is
Just fill out the above (no obligations of any kind), mail this coupon to F. K. BABSON, Dept. 9-100, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. and let our free catalog, and our free coupon, do the rest.

The Human Machine.

Considering that we have to spend the whole of our lives in this human machine, considering that it is our sole means of contact and compromise with the rest of the world, we really do devote to it very little attention.

Of course, school is merely a preparation for living; unless one goes to a university, in which case it is a preparation for university.

When we have been engaged in the preliminaries to living for about fifty-five years, we begin to think about slacking off.

painters, nor acrobats, nor any professionals can be formed at the age of fifty-five. Thus we finish our lives amateurishly, as we have begun them.

You exclaim that I exaggerate. I do. To force into prominence an aspect of affairs usually overlooked, it is absolutely necessary to exaggerate.

My aim is to direct a man's attention to himself as a whole, considered as a machine, complex and capable of quite extraordinary efficiency.

The Better Time Coming.

'Tis coming up the steep of time, And this old world is growing brighter.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED Clydesdale Mares At the FRASER HOUSE, LONDON, ONT., on Thursday, November 4th, '09



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

AGENTS make big money selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in granite-ware, iron, agate, tinware, etc.

WANTED Girls to work in large hosiery knitting mill in attractive Ontario town.

WANTED Reliable parties to do machine knitting for us at home.

WANTED Reliable married man to work on dairy farm for good wages, including house.

160 ACRES New Ontario Farm Land; soil clay loam; near railroad and village.

DOG MEDICINE - Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs.

Maple and Rock Elm Logs Wanted

The Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario. Holstein-Friesian Bulls

For Sale on Reasonable Terms. One calved May 4 '09, from dam with record, first milking, of over 9,200 lbs.

MOUNT DAIRY, MII TON, ONTARIO

POULTRY AND EGGS

FEW trios and pairs of beautiful White Muscovy ducks for sale cheap.

BUFF ORPINGTONS - 100 pure-bred, stout, vigorous cockerels, \$2; yearling hens, pullets, \$1.50 each.

FOR SALE - Clover Crest Farm Pure bred Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.75 a pair, or \$1.50 each

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GOSSIP.

The only sheep shown by a Canadian breeder at the Seattle Exhibition appear to have been Cotswolds, from the flock of John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., though Canadian-bred sheep of several breeds, in the hands of American exhibitors, won a considerable number of the best prizes.

An error occurred in our correspondent's report of Charlottetown Exhibition, which had the effect of implying two championship awards in Ayrshire bulls.

WANTED Girls to work in large hosiery knitting mill in attractive Ontario town.

WANTED Reliable parties to do machine knitting for us at home.

WANTED Reliable married man to work on dairy farm for good wages, including house.

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no obligations is coupon to Dept. 1000. Free catalog. Free necessary. Will do.

\$1.50 Goat Seal Hand Bag \$1.50

Leather Lined, Two Pockets and Coin Purse.

A
Very
Popular
Style
In
Genuine
Goat
Seal
Leather.



The
Greatest
Value
We've
Ever
Offered
In A
Hand
Bag
At This
Price.

For Good Wearing Qualities and Pleasing Appearance This Hand Bag
Stands Supreme for the Price We Ask.

C4-015 A. The stock in this bag is of extra fine quality Goat Seal. It has 10-inch leather covered, overlapping frame, with good lock and pliable strap handle. Is lined throughout with leather, and has an inside pocket and purse to match bag. The purse is made of genuine Goat Seal. It is made on a heavy frame and leather lined. The bag extends 1½ inches beyond the frame at each end, making a big, roomy and serviceable article. The size is 7 inches deep, by 13 inches wide, and comes in black only. The double strap handle is also made of Goat Seal. We offer this handsome, stylish bag for a price that will be a surprise to our Mail-order Patrons, and should induce you to send your order without delay. **Price, \$1.50.**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

Plain Men are the Most Fascinating.

A PARADOX OF FAIR WOMEN.

A French philosopher has started out to explore a new region of that terra incognita, a woman's fancy. He is trying to find out why beauty so often weds the beast, and why the prettier a woman is the more do homely men appear to fascinate her.

To satisfy his curiosity, and to gain scientific data that may be useful to future investigators of the psychology of the fair sex, the French savant is sending out hundreds of circular letters to intelligent women, asking them to read to him this riddle. The answer will be "just because," for when it comes to a matter of the heart, woman disdains analysis and logic. She merely feels. She loves, or hates, in strict accordance with the attitude of the immortal individual who did not like Dr. Fell, for what reason she could not tell.

Nevertheless, a thoughtful lady writer remarks, whether woman can give cause for the faith that is in her or not, it is a fact that homely men, even repulsively ugly men, have always been able to flutter the dove-cote whenever they entered it, and to pick and choose among the belles of the season when they chose to marry. Time and again have we all seen a fair and radiant creature turn her back upon suitors who were as hand-

some and godlike in appearance as a tailor's advertisement, and gaily march to the altar with some slab-sided, loose-jointed, carrot-haired fellow, whose face was nothing but a mere jumble of the necessary features.

Nor is this penchant of women for ugly men a modern fad. It has always been thus, and history is full of such instances of woman's erratic fancy.

Mayor Bailey, of Paris, who ruled the city during the White Terror, and whose name was used to frighten the children all over France, had a face resembling a mad horse, yet he was wooed and won by one of the loveliest women of the time, a girl of excellent family and great wealth.

John Wilkes, the English politician, likewise married one of the handsomest heiresses of his period. He was well aware of his shortcomings, and used to say to himself, "There is probably no uglier excuse for a man in the wide world than I; but, repulsive as I am, I have never yet failed to gain a lady's admiration. Give me half an hour's start and I will beat the handsomest man in the room."

Lord Brougham, ugly of face and gruff of manner, was the pet of the ladies in his own circle of society, and if anybody asked for him at a reception or a ball, the answer was invariably, "Seek him wherever you find a bunch of pretty women. He will be in the center." Mrs.

Spaulding, a rich widow, famed for her beauty and wit, carried off Lord Brougham, and was envied by all the handsome unmarried women.

Marat, the monster of the French Revolution, was as repulsive of face as of character, yet he had to run away from Paris, time and again, for a few days, to escape the attentions of love-sick pretty women.

On the surface, the fascination that ugly men have for beautiful women may seem mysterious, but the explanation is almost childishly simple, and rests upon one of the great fundamental facts of nature. Between the sexes the attraction is not of similarity, but of opposites. No man admires the mannish woman, and no woman but has a repulsion for the effeminate man. Whenever this law appears to be broken, you will find that one or the other has transgressed his or her sex limitation.

Women dislike handsome men, because they regard beauty as a distinctly feminine prerogative, and when a man sets up as their rival they feel like going after him with a gun because he is poaching on their preserves.

Another reason that women dislike handsome men is because the instant men get one per cent above par in looks, they become insufferably vain and conceited. They pose. They strut. They have to be continually flattered, and this gets upon a woman's nerves.

Give her, every time, the plain man, who will talk about her good points, instead of angling for compliments about his own.

Observation shows further that the homely man is the only man there is any comfort and peace in marrying. Woman never shows so much sense as when she prefers the ugly man for a husband instead of his handsome brother. It was no midsummer madness when Titania fell in love with the beast. It was, and is, all-the-year sanity.—Selected.

TRADE TOPIC.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The location and management of Balmby Beach College are calculated to give girls a careful oversight and first-class instruction in every department of regular and special work. Fall term opens Nov. 17. Write for announcement and terms to the Principal, Mrs. A. C. Courtice, Balmby Beach College, Beech avenue, Toronto.

He only is advancing in life, whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.

—Ruskin.

On Being Gay.

The article under the above title, forming an editorial in a recent issue of the Independent, is addressed particularly to Americans, but in its aptness and truth it is applicable also to Canadians. For we, as a people, are beginning to develop that strained seriousness of countenance and behavior that appears to be the inevitable accompaniment of the struggle for the dollar. We, too, take our pleasures badly and rarely; we have not learned how to be gay. We throng to places of amusement and are not made happy thereby, and pursue our recreations as fiercely as our vocations, losing the effect because we strive too hard to reach it. Amusement is from the outside, and is restricted in locality; gaiety and enjoyment are from within, and can be cultivated in the solitary wilderness, as well as in the haunts of men. This is what the Independent says about it:

"It is well to be in earnest, when one has work to do. It is well to be serious, on meet occasions. But a people, like an individual, can make a hobby of earnestness, and ride it strenuously. An individual, or a people, can cultivate seriousness as a conventional mark of respectability. A cultivated seriousness, and a systematically prodded strenuousness, commonly create a habit of thinking of one's self more highly—and more persistently—than one ought to think. It used to be said of Americans—meaning particularly them of the Puritan stripe—that they took their pleasures sadly. The observation would be less true today. We are well over the old feeling:

"There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not if I could be gay."

It would be more accurate now to say that we take our pleasures badly. We have broken away from puritanical restraints, and we are proclaiming our emancipation with much noise, buffoonery and hoodlumism. We like scenic railways and hilarity, concert-hall music, "boiled live lobsters," and "scorching." Our reaction from the cult of seriousness is crude and superficial. We have become addicted to amusements. We have not yet mastered enjoyment.

The French gal retains perhaps better than the English gay, the early connotations of beautiful and good. As a people, we have not learned to be gay. Apparently, we do not quite know how, and, apparently, we lack some of the instinctive factors of spontaneous gaiety.

To be gay, we must first of all be light-hearted, and the American people, with all its furious devotion to amusements, is not altogether light-hearted. It worries overmuch about the practical concerns of life, and is too obsessed with the importance of "beating the record" in every undertaking. And, even if we were light-hearted, that alone would not enable us to be gay. For being gay is, in some sense, an art. It calls for measure and discrimination. Above all, it is incompatible with vulgarity. Unhappily, as a nation we are so far from knowing how to be gay, that at least fifty million persons in our total population of more than eighty millions, suppose that they are gay, when they are somewhat vulgar only. On the other hand, we shall not learn how to be gay if we depend altogether upon a diligent cultivation of esthetic standards. These may help us to be discriminating, but they cannot create light-heartedness. Neither can we create it by joining en masse a national society of optimists. Not only the beautiful, but also the good is connoted by the primitive meaning of gay. But it is goodness of a particular kind, or in a peculiar sense, that is implied, and that is essential to light-heartedness. It is the goodness, not of the calculating mind, but of the unspoiled and generous nature—that nature that bubbles over with good spirits and kindly impulses.

We cannot create the elements of gaiety by statute, nor yet by much preaching. Happily, it is unnecessary ever to create them. They are born in the heart of every generation, and they would live for our well-being and enjoyment, if only we did not smother them with sordid aims and wretched striving with one another for possessions that yield us little satisfaction when we have obtained them. If we would learn to be gay, we must permit ourselves to be light-hearted by more carefully selecting our ambitions."—Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate."

The Loom.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving—
Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again;
Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life is the loom,
Room for it, room.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
And sweeten the sorrow.
Now, while the shuttles fly,
Faster and faster,
Up and be at it—
At work for the Master.
He stands at your loom,
Room for Him, room.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor or sorrow,
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster.
Turn it, and lo!
The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom,
Room for Him, room.
—From "Ireland's Own."

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXXIX.—Continued.

"A wonderful woman," Dame Tremblay said, "a perilous woman, too, not safe to deal with; but for all that, everyone runs after her, and she has a good or bad word for every person who consults her. For my part," continued the dame, "she foretold my marriage with the Goodman Tremblay long before it happened, and she also foretold his death to the very month it happened. So I have reason to believe in her, as well as to be thankful!"

Caroline listened attentively to the dame's remarks. She was not superstitious, but yet not above the beliefs of her age, while the Indian strain in her lineage and her familiarity with the traditions of the Abenakis inclined her to yield more than ordinary respect to dreams.

Caroline had dreamed of riding on a coal-black horse, seated behind the veiled figure of a man whose face she could not see, who carried her like the wind away to the ends of the earth, and there shut her up in a mountain for ages and ages, until a bright angel cleft the rock, and, clasping her in his arms, bore her up to light and liberty in the presence of the Redeemer and of all the host of heaven.

This dream lay heavy on her mind. For the veiled figure she knew was one she loved, but who had no honest love for her. Her mind had been brooding over the dream all day, and the announcement by Dame Tremblay of the presence in the Chateau of one who was able to interpret dreams seemed a stroke of fortune, if not an act of Providence.

She roused herself up, and with more animation than Dame Tremblay had yet seen in her countenance, requested her to send up the visitor, that she might ask her a question.

Mere Malheur was quickly summoned to the apartment of Caroline, where Dame Tremblay left them alone.

The repulsive look of the old crone sent a shock through the fine, nervous organization of the young girl. She requested Mere Malheur to be seated, however, and in her gentle manner questioned her about the dream.

Mere Malheur was an adept in such

things, and knew well how to humor human nature, and lead it to put its own interpretations upon its own visions and desires, while giving all the credit of it to herself.

Mere Malheur therefore interpreted the dream according to Caroline's secret wishes. This inspired a sort of confidence, and Mere Malheur seized the opportunity to deliver the letter from La Corriveau.

"My Lady," said she, looking carefully round the room to note if the door was shut and no one present, "I can tell you more than the interpretation of your dream. I can tell who you are and why you are here!"

Caroline started with a frightened look, and stared in the face of Mere Malheur. She faltered out at length—"You know who I am and why I am here? Impossible! I never saw you before."

"No, my Lady, you never saw me before, but I will convince you that I know you. You are the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin! Is it not so?" The old crone looked frightfully knowing as she uttered these words.

"Mother of mercies! what shall I do?" ejaculated the alarmed girl. "Who are you to say that?"

"I am but a messenger, my Lady. Listen! I am sent here to give you secretly this letter from a friend who knows you better than I, and who above all things desires an interview with you, as she has things of the deepest import to communicate."

"A letter! Oh, what mystery is all this? A letter for me! Is it from the Intendant?"

"No, my Lady, it is from a woman." Caroline blushed and trembled as she took it from the old crone.

A woman! It flashed upon the mind of Caroline that the letter was important. She opened it with trembling fingers, anticipating she knew not what direful tidings when her eyes ran over the clear handwriting.

La Corriveau had written to the effect that she was an unknown friend, desirous of serving her in a moment of peril. The Baron de St. Castin had traced her to New France, and had procured from the King instructions to the Governor to search for her everywhere and to send her to France. Other things of great import, the writer said, she had also to communicate, if Caroline would grant her a private interview in the Chateau.

There was a passage leading from the old deserted watch-tower to the vaulted chamber, continued the letter, and the writer would without further notice come on the following night to Beaumanoir, and knock at the arched door of her chamber about the hour of midnight, when, if Caroline pleased to admit her, she would gladly inform her of very important matters relating to herself, to the Intendant, and to the Baron de St. Castin, who was on his way out to the Colony to conduct in person the search after his lost daughter.

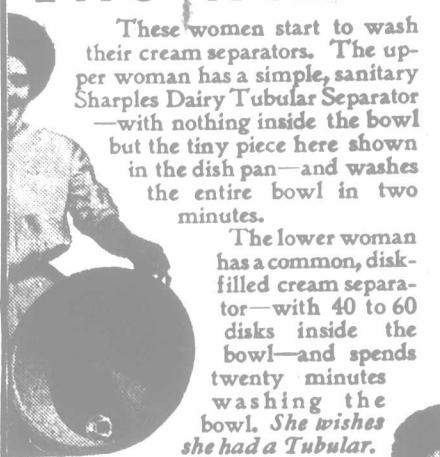
The letter concluded with the information that the Intendant had gone to Trois Rivieres, whence he might not return for a week, and that during his absence the Governor would probably order a search for her to be made at Beaumanoir.

Caroline held the letter convulsively in her hand as she gathered its purport, rather than read it. Her face changed color, from a deep flush of shame to the palest hue of fear, when she comprehended its meaning and understood that her father was on his way to New France to find out her hiding-place.

"What shall I do! Oh, what shall I do!" exclaimed she, wringing her hands for very anguish, regardless of the presence of Mere Malheur, who stood observing her with eyes glittering with curiosity, but void of every mark of womanly sympathy or feeling.

"My father, my loving father!" continued Caroline, "my deeply-injured father, coming here with anger in his face to drag me from conceal-

TWO WOMEN



These women start to wash their cream separators. The upper woman has a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator—with nothing inside the bowl but the tiny piece here shown in the dish pan—and washes the entire bowl in two minutes.

The lower woman has a common, disk-filled cream separator—with 40 to 60 disks inside the bowl—and spends twenty minutes washing the bowl. She wishes she had a Tubular.



Sharples Dairy Tubulars are just as much better all other ways. The World's best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 192.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

It Cures Pimples



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

CLEAR SKIN TREATMENT

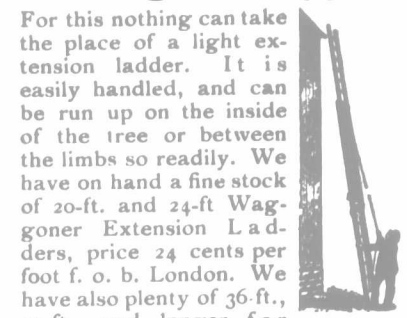
and with the very best results. We don't experiment—we cure. Consultation invited personally or by letter.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

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

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

Picking Your Apples



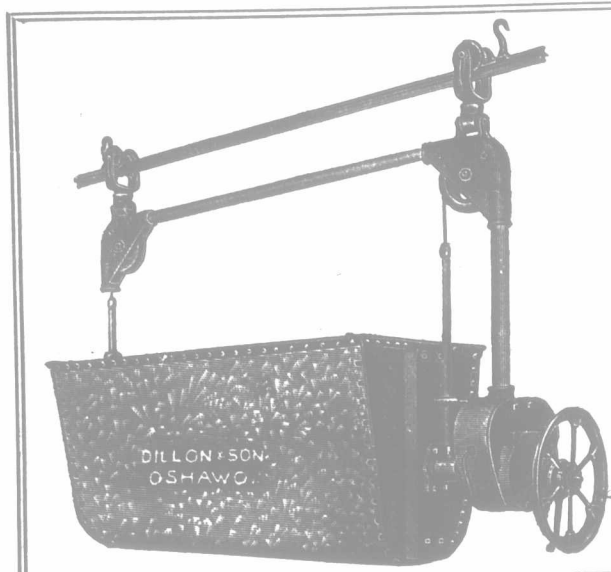
For this nothing can take the place of a light extension ladder. It is easily handled, and can be run up on the inside of the tree or between the limbs so readily. We have on hand a fine stock of 20-ft. and 24-ft. Waggoner Extension Ladders, price 24 cents per foot f. o. b. London. We have also plenty of 36-ft., 40-ft., and longer for barns, stacks, etc., at a somewhat higher price.

THE WAGGONER LADDER CO., Ltd.
Lon on, Ontario.

SAW MILLS

SAW MILLS mounted on wheels, as easily moved as a mounted thrasher. **SHORT LOG SAW MILLS** mounted on wheels for sawing R. R. cross ties, etc. **MUSTLER 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.**

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



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.

ment! I shall drop dead at his feet for very shame. Oh, that I were buried alive with mountains piled over me to hide me from my father! What shall I do? Whither shall I go? Bigot, Bigot, why have you forsaken me?"

Mere Malheur continued eyeing her with cold curiosity, but was ready at the first moment to second the promptings of the evil spirit contained in the letter.

"Mademoiselle," said she, "there is but one way to escape from the search to be made by your father and the Governor—take counsel of her who sends you that friendly letter. She can offer you a safe hiding-place until the storm blows over. Will you see her, my Lady?"

"See her! I, who dare see no one! Who is she that sends me such strange news? Is it truth? Do you know her?" continued she, looking fixedly at Mere Malheur, as if in hope of reading on her countenance some contradiction of the matter contained in the letter.

"I think it is all true, my Lady," replied she, with mock humility; "I am but a poor messenger, however, and speak not myself of things I do not know, but she who sends me will tell you all."

"Does the Intendant know her?" "I think he told her to watch over your safety during his absence. She is old, and your friend; will you see her?" replied Mere Malheur, who saw the point was gained.

"Oh, yes, yes! tell her to come. Beseech her not to fail to come, or I shall go mad. O, woman, you too are old and experienced and ought to know—can she help me in this strait, think you?" exclaimed Caroline, clasping her hands in a gesture of entreaty.

"No one is more able to help you," said the crone; "she can counsel you what to do, and if need be find means to conceal you from the search that will be made for you."

"Haste, then, and bid her come to-morrow night! Why not to-night?" Caroline was all nervous impatience. "I will wait her coming in the vaulted chamber; I will watch for her as one in the valley of death watches for the angel of deliverance. Bid her come, and at midnight to-morrow she shall find the door of the secret chamber open to admit her."

The eagerness of the ill-fated girl to see La Corriveau outran every calculation of Mere Malheur. It was in vain and useless for her to speak further on the subject; Caroline would say no more. Her thoughts ran violently in the direction suggested by the artful letter. She would see La Corriveau to-morrow night, and would make no more avowals to Mere Malheur, she said to herself.

Seeing no more was to be got out of her, the crone bade her a formal farewell, looking at her curiously as she did so, and wondering in her mind if she should ever see her again. For the old creature had a shrewd suspicion that La Corriveau had not told her all her intentions with respect to this singular girl.

**IF YOU WANT A BIG SALARY
YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO WRITE
US A LETTER OR A POSTAL.**

Don't you often wish you had a good position and a big salary? You see other men who have. Do you think they get them by wishing? Don't you feel if you had the chance you could do their work? Of course you could. Just say, "I'll do it," and you will. Get your pen. Write us a letter or postal. We will show you how.

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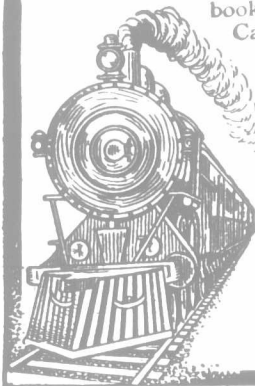
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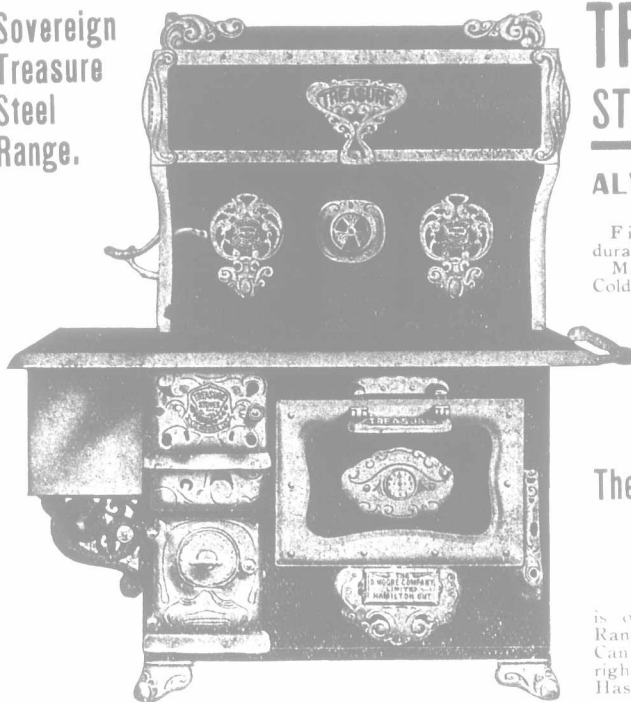


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Caroline returned her salute, still holding the letter in her hand. She sat down to peruse it again, and observed not Mere Malheur's equivocal glance as she turned her eyes for the last time upon the innocent girl, doomed to receive the midnight visit from La Corriveau.

"There is death in the pot!" the crone muttered as she went out—"La Corriveau comes not here on her own errand, either! That girl is too beautiful to live, and to someone her death is worth gold! It will go hard, but La Corriveau shall share with me the reward of the work of to-morrow night!"

In the long gallery she encountered Dame Tremblay, "ready to eat her up," as she told La Corriveau afterwards, in the eagerness of her curiosity to learn the result of her interview with Caroline.

Mere Malheur was wary, and accustomed to fence with words. It was necessary to tell a long tale of circumstances to Dame Tremblay, but not necessary nor desirable to tell the truth. The old crone, therefore, as soon as she had seated herself in the easy chair of the housekeeper, and refreshed herself by twice accepting the dame's pressing invitation to tea and cognac, related with uplifted hands and shaking head a narrative of bold lies regarding what had really passed during her interview with Caroline.

"But who is she, Mere Malheur? Did she tell you her name? Did she show you her palm?"

"Both, dame, both! She is a girl of Ville Marie who has run away from her parents for love of the gallant Intendant, and is hiding from them. They wanted to put her into the Convent to cure her of love. The Convent always cures love, dame, beyond the power of philtres to revive it!" and the old crone laughed inwardly to herself, as if she doubted her own saying.

Eager to return to La Corriveau with the account of her successful interview with Caroline, she bade Dame Tremblay a hasty but formal farewell, and with her crutch stick in her hand trudged stoutly back to the city.

Mere Malheur, while the sun was yet high, reached her cottage under the rock, where La Corriveau was eagerly expecting her at the window. The moment she entered, the masculine voice of La Corriveau was heard asking loudly:

"Have you seen her, Mere Malheur? Did you give her the letter? Never mind your hat! tell me before you take it off!" The old crone was tugging at the strings, and La Corriveau came to help her.

"Yes! she took your letter," replied she, impatiently. "She took my story like spring water. Go at the stroke of twelve to-morrow night and she will let you in, Dame Dodier; but will she let you out again, eh?" The crone stood with her hat in her hand, and looked with a wicked glance at La Corriveau.

"If she will let me in, I shall let myself out, Mere Malheur," replied Corriveau in a low tone. "But why do you ask that?"

"Because I read mischief in your eye and see it twitching in your thumb, and you do not ask me to share your secret. Is it so bad as that, Dame Dodier?"

"Pshaw! you are sharing it! wait and you will see your share of it! But tell me, Mere Malheur, how does she look, this mysterious lady of the Chateau?" La Corriveau sat down, and placed her long, thin hand on the arm of the old crone.

"Like one doomed to die because she is too good to live. Sorrow is a bad pasture for a young creature like her to feed on, Dame Dodier!" was the answer, but it did not change a muscle on the face of La Corriveau.

"Ay! but there are worse pastures than sorrow for young creatures like her, and she has found one of them," she replied, coldly.

"Well! as we make our bed, so must we lie on it, Dame Dodier—that is what I always tell the silly young things who come to me asking their fortunes; and the proverb pleases them. They always think the bridal bed must be soft and well made, at any rate."

"They are fools! better make their death-bed than their bridal bed! But I must see this piece of perfection of yours to-morrow night, dame!" The Intendant returns in two days, and he might remove her. Did she tell you about him?"

"No! Bigot is a devil more powerful than the one we serve, dame. I fear him!"

"Fut! I fear neither devil nor man. It was to be at the hour of twelve! Did you say at the hour of twelve, Mere Malheur?"

"Yes! go in by the vaulted passage and knock at the secret door. She will admit you. But what will you do with her, Dame Dodier? Is she doomed? Could you not be gentle with her, dame?"

"There was a fall in the voice of Mere Malheur—an intonation partly due to fear of consequences, partly to a fibre of pity which—dry and disused—something in the look of Caroline had stirred like a dead leaf quivering in the wind.

"Fut! has she melted your old dry heart to pity, Mere Malheur! Ha, ha! who would have thought that! and yet I remember she made a soft fool of me for a minute in the wood of St. Valier!" La Corriveau spoke in a hard tone, as if in reproving Mere Malheur she was also reproving herself.

"She is unlike any other woman I ever saw," replied the crone, ashamed of her unwonted sympathy. "The devil is clean out of her as he is out of a church."

"You are a fool, Mere Malheur! Out of a church, quotha!" and La Corriveau laughed a loud laugh; "why, I go to church myself, and whisper my prayers backwards to keep on terms with the devil, who stands nodding behind the altar to every one of my petitions—that is more than some people get in return for their prayers," added she.

"I pray backwards in church, too, dame, but I could never get sight of him there, as you do; something always blinds me!" and the two old sinners laughed together at the thought of the devil's litanies they recited in the church.

"But how to get to Beaumanoir? I shall have to walk, as you did, Mere Malheur. It is a vile road, and I must take the byway through the forest. It were worth my life to be seen on this visit," said La Corriveau, coming on her fingers the difficulties of the by-path, which she was well acquainted with, however.

"There is a moon after nine, by which hour you can reach the wood of Beaumanoir," observed the crone. "Are you sure you know the way, Dame Dodier?"

"As well as the way into my gown! I know an Indian canotier who will ferry me across to Beaumanoir, and say nothing. I dare not allow that prying knave, Jean Le Nocher, or his sharp wife, to mark my movements."

"Well thought of, Dame Dodier; you are of a craft and subtlety to

cheat Satan himself at a game of hide and seek!" The crone looked with genuine admiration, almost worship, at La Corriveau as she said this; "but I doubt he will find both of us at last, dame, when we have got into our last corner."

"Well, vogue la galere!" exclaimed La Corriveau, starting up. "Let it go as it will! I shall walk to Beaumanoir, and I shall fancy I wear golden garters and silver slippers to make the way easy and pleasant. But you must be hungry, Mere, with your long tramp. I have a supper prepared for you, so come and eat in the devil's name, or I shall be tempted to say grace in nomine Domini, and choke you."

The two women went to a small table and sat down to a plentiful meal of such things as formed the dainties of persons of their rank of life. Upon the table stood the dish of sweetmeats which the thievish maidservant had brought to Mere Malheur with the groom's story of the conversation between Bigot and Varin, a story which, could Angélique have got hold of it, would have stopped at once her frightful plot to kill the unhappy Caroline.

"I were a fool to tell her that story of the groom's," muttered La Corriveau to herself, "and spoil the fairest experiment of the aqua tofana ever made, and ruin my own fortune, too! I know a trick worth two of that," and she laughed inwardly to herself a laugh which was repeated in hell and made merry the ghosts of Beatrice Spara, Exili, and La Voisin.

All next day La Corriveau kept closely to the house, but she found means to communicate to Angélique her intention to visit Beaumanoir that night.

The news was grateful, yet strangely moving to Angélique; she trembled and turned pale, not for truth, but for doubt and dread of possible failure or discovery.

She sent by an unknown hand to the house of Mere Malheur a little basket containing a bouquet of roses so beautiful and fragrant that they might have been plucked in the garden of Eden.

La Corriveau carried the basket into an inner chamber, a small room, the window of which never saw the sun, but opened against the close, overhanging rock, which was so near that it might be touched by the hand. The dark, damp wall of the cliff shed a gloomy obscurity in the room, even at midday.

The small black eyes of La Corriveau glittered like poniards as she opened the basket, and taking out the bouquet, found attached to it by a ribbon a silken purse containing a number of glittering pieces of gold. She pressed the coins to her cheek, and even put them between her lips to taste their sweetness, for money she loved beyond all things. The passion of her soul was avarice; her wickedness took its direction from the love of money, and scrupled at no iniquity for the sake of it.

She placed the purse carefully in her bosom, and took up the roses, regarding them with a strange look of admiration as she muttered, "They are beautiful and they are sweet! Men would call them innocent! They are like her who sent them, fair without as yet; like her who is to receive them, fair within." She stood reflecting for a few moments, and exclaimed as she laid the bouquet upon the table:

"Angélique des Méloises, you send your gold and your roses to me because you believe me to be a worse demon than yourself, but you are worthy to be crowned to-night with these roses as queen of hell and mistress of all the witches that ever met

in Grand Sabbat at the palace of Galienne, where Satan sits on a throne of gold!"

La Corriveau looked out of the window and saw a corner of the rock lit up with the last ray of the setting sun. She knew it was time to prepare for her journey. She loosened her long black and gray élin locks, and let them fall dishevelled over her shoulders. Her thin, cruel lips were drawn to a rigid line, and her eyes were filled with red fire, as she drew the casket of ebony out of her bosom and opened it with a reverential touch, as a devotee would touch a shrine of relics. She took out a small, gilded vial of antique shape, containing a clear, bright liquid, which, as she shook it up, seemed filled with a million sparks of fire.

Before drawing the glass stopper of the vial, La Corriveau folded a handkerchief carefully over her mouth and nostrils, to avoid inhaling the volatile essence of its poisonous contents. Then, holding the bouquet with one hand at arm's length, she sprinkled the glowing roses with the transparent liquid from the vial which she held in the other hand, repeating, in a low, harsh tone, the formula of an ancient incantation, which was one of the secrets imparted to Antonio Exili by the terrible Beatrice Spara.

La Corriveau repeated by rote, as she had learned from her mother, the ill-omened words, hardly knowing their meaning, beyond that they were something very potent and very wicked, which had been handed down through generations of poisoners and witches from the times of heathen Rome:

"Hecaten voco!
Voco Tisiphonem!
Spargens avernales aquas,
Te morti devoveo, te diris ago!"

The terrible drops of the aqua tofana glittered like dew on the glowing flowers, taking away in a moment all their fragrance, while leaving all their beauty unimpaired. The poison sank into the very hearts of the roses, whence it breathed death from every petal and every leaf, leaving them fair as she who had sent them, but fatal to the approach of lip or nostril, fit emblems of her un pitying hate and remorseless jealousy.

La Corriveau wrapped the bouquet in a medicated paper of silver tissue, which prevented the escape of the volatile death, and replacing the roses carefully in the basket, prepared for her departure to Beaumanoir.

CHAPTER XL.

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore!" It was the eve of St. Michael. A quiet, autumnal night brooded over the forest of Beaumanoir. The moon, in her wane, had risen late, and struggled feebly among the broken clouds that were gathering slowly in the east, indicative of a storm. She shed a dim light through the glades and thickets, just enough to discover a path where the dark figure of a woman made her way swiftly and cautiously towards the Chateau of the Intendant.

She was dressed in the ordinary costume of a peasant woman, and carried a small basket on her arm, which, had she opened it, would have been found to contain a candle and a bouquet of fresh roses carefully covered with a paper of silver tissue—nothing more. An honest peasant-woman would have had a rosary in her basket, but this was no honest peasant-woman, and she had none.

The forest was very still—it was steeped in quietness. The rustling of



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"Please," she said, smilingly, "will you kindly take me home and give me a big sponge bath?"

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the dry leaves under the feet of the woman was all she heard, except when the low sighing of the wind, the sharp bark of a fox, or the shriek of an owl, broke the silence for a moment, and all was again still.

The woman looked watchfully around as she glided onwards. The path was known to her, but not so familiarly as to prevent the necessity of stopping every few minutes to look about her and make sure she was right.

It was long since she had travelled that way, and she was looking for a landmark—a gray stone that stood somewhere not far from where she was, and near which she knew that there was a footpath that led, not directly to the Chateau, but to the old deserted watch-tower of Beaumanoir.

That stone marked a spot not to be forgotten by her, for it was the memorial of a deed of wickedness now only remembered by herself and God. La Corriveau cared nothing for the recollection. It was not terrible to her, and God made no sign; but in His great book of account, of which the life of every man and woman forms a page, it was written down and remembered.

On the secret tablets of our memory, which is the book of our life, every thought, word, and deed, good or evil, is written down indelibly and forever; and the invisible pen goes on writing day after day, hour after hour, minute after minute, every thought, even the idlest, every fancy the most evanescent; nothing is left out of our book of life which will be our record in judgment! When that book is opened, and no secrets are hid, what son or daughter of Adam is there who will not need to say, "God be merciful?"

La Corriveau came suddenly upon the gray stone. It startled her, for its rude contour, standing up in the pale moonlight, put on the appearance of a woman. She thought she was discovered, and she heard a noise; but another glance reassured her. She recognized the stone, and the noise she had heard was only the scurrying of a hare among the dry leaves.

The habitans held this spot to be haunted by the wailing spirit of a woman in a gray robe, who had been poisoned by a jealous lover. La Corriveau gave him sweetmeats of the manna of St. Nicholas, which the woman ate from his hand, and fell dead at his feet in this trysting-place, where they met for the last time. The man fled to the forest, haunted by a remorseful conscience, and died a retributive death; he fell sick, and was devoured by wolves. La Corriveau alone of mortals held the terrible secret.

La Corriveau gave a low laugh as she saw the pale outline of the woman resolve itself into the gray stone. "The dead come not again!" muttered she, "and if they do, she will soon have a companion to share her midnight walks round the Chateau!" La Corriveau had no conscience; she knew not remorse, and would probably have felt no great fear had that pale spirit really appeared at that moment, to tax her with wicked complicity in her murder.

The clock of the Chateau struck twelve. Its reverberations sounded far into the night as La Corriveau emerged stealthily out of the forest, crouching on the shady side of the high garden hedges, until she reached the old watch-tower, which stood like a dead sentinel at his post on the flank of the Chateau.

There was an open doorway, on each side of which lay a heap of fallen stones. This was the entrance into a square room, dark and yawning as a cavern. It was traversed by one streak of moonshine, which struggled through a grated window set in the thick wall.

La Corriveau stood for a few moments looking intently into the gloomy ruin; then, casting a sharp glance behind her, she entered. Tired

with her long walk through the forest, she flung herself upon a stone seat to rest, and to collect her thoughts for the execution of her terrible mission.

The dogs of the Chateau barked vehemently, as if the very air bore some ominous taint; but La Corriveau knew she was safe; they were shut up in the courtyard, and could not trace her to the tower. A harsh voice or two and the sound of whips presently silenced the barking dogs, and all was still again.

She had got into the tower unseen and unheard. "They say there is an eye that sees everything," muttered she, "and an ear that hears our very thoughts. If God sees and hears, he does nothing to prevent me from accomplishing my end, and he will not interfere to-night! No, not for all the prayers she may utter, which will not be many more! God—if there be one—lets La Corriveau live, and will let the Lady of Beaumanoir die!"

There was a winding stair of stone, narrow and tortuous, in one corner of the tower. It led upwards to the roof and downwards to a deep vault which was arched and groined. Its heavy, rough columns supported the tower above, and divided the vaults beneath. These vaults had formerly served as magazines for provisions and stores for the use of the occupants of the Chateau upon occasions when they had to retire for safety from a sudden irruption of Iroquois.

La Corriveau, after a short rest, got up with a quick, impatient movement. She went over to an arched doorway upon which her eyes had been fixed for several minutes. "The way is down there," she muttered; "now for a light!"

She found the entrance to the stair open; she passed in, closing the door behind her so that the glimmer might not be seen by any chance stroller, and struck a light. The reputation which the tower had of being haunted made the servants very shy of entering it, even in the daytime; and the man was considered bold indeed who came near it after dark.

With her candle in her hand, La Corriveau descended slowly into the gloomy vault. It was a large cavern of stone, a very habitation of darkness, which seemed to swallow up the feeble light she carried. It was divided into three portions, separated by rough columns.

A spring of water trickled in and trickled out of a great stone trough, ever full and overflowing, with a soft tinkling sound, like a clepsydra measuring the movements of eternity. The cool, fresh, living water diffused throughout the vaults an even, mild temperature the year round. The gardeners of the Chateau took advantage of this, and used the vault as a favorite store room for their crops of fruit and vegetables for winter use in the Chateau.

La Corriveau went resolutely forward, as one who knew what she sought and where to find it, and presently stood in front of a recess containing a wooden panel similar to that in the Chateau, and movable in the same manner. She considered it for some moments, muttering to herself as she held aloft the candle to inspect it closely and find the spring by which it was moved.

La Corriveau had been carefully instructed by Mere Malheur in every point regarding the mechanism of this door. She had no difficulty in finding the secret of its working. A slight touch sufficed when the right place was known. She pressed it hard with her hand; the panel swung open, and behind it gaped a dark, narrow passage leading to the secret chamber of Caroline.

She entered without hesitation, knowing whither it led. It was damp and stifling. Her candle burned dimmer and dimmer in the impure air of the long shut-up passage. There were, however, no other obstacles in her way. The passage was unnumbered; but the low arch, scarcely over her own height, seemed to press down upon her as she passed along, as if to prevent her progress

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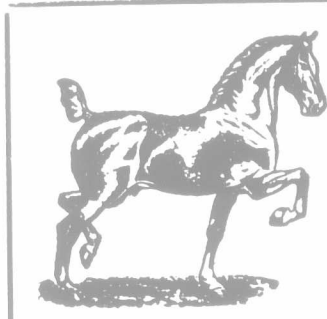
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HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,
Simcoe, - - - - - Ontario.



UNION Horse Exchange

STOCK - YARDS
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 of selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never exceeded, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection.
T. H. HASSARD, Markham, 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. If in want of the best come and see them.
WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.
Terms to suit. Phone connection.

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

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

The fearless, wicked heart bore her up—nothing worse than herself could meet her; and she felt neither fear at what lay before her, nor remorse at what was behind.

The distance to be traversed was not far, although it seemed to her impatience to be interminable. Mere Malheur, with her light heels, could once run through it in a minute, to a tryst in the old tower. La Corriveau was thrice that time groping her way along it before she came to a heavy, iron-ribbed door set in a deep arch, which marked the end of the passage.

As the hour of midnight approached, one sound after another died away in the Chateau. Caroline, who had sat counting the hours and watching the spectral moon as it flickered among the drifting clouds, withdrew from the window with a trembling step, like one going to her doom.

She descended to the secret chamber, where she had appointed to meet her strange visitor and hear from strange lips the story that would be told her.

She attired herself with care, as a woman will in every extremity of life. Her dark raven hair was simply arranged, and fell in thick masses over her neck and shoulders. She put on a robe of soft, snow-white texture, and by an impulse she yielded to, but could not explain, bound her waist with a black sash, like a strain of mourning in a song of innocence. She wore no ornaments save a ring, the love-gift of Bigot, which she never parted with, but wore with a morbid anticipation that its promises would one day be fulfilled. She clung to it as a talisman that would yet conjure away her sorrows; and it did! but alas! in a way little anticipated by the constant girl! A blast from hell was at hand to sweep away her young life, and with it all her earthly troubles.

She took up a guitar mechanically, as it were, and as her fingers wandered over the strings, a bar or two of the strain, sad as the sigh of a broken heart, suggested an old ditty she had loved formerly, when her heart was full of sunshine and happiness, when her fancy used to indulge in the luxury of melancholic musings, as every happy, sensitive, and imaginative girl will do as a counterpoise to her high-wrought feelings.

In a low voice, sweet and plaintive as the breathings of an Æolian harp, Caroline sang her Minne-song:

"A linnet sat upon a thorn
At evening chime.
Its sweet refrain fell like the rain
Of summer-time.
Of summer-time when roses bloomed,
And bright above
A rainbow spanned my fairy-land
Of hope and love!
Of hope and love! O linnet, cease
Thy mocking theme!
I ne'er picked up the golden cup
In all my dream!
In all my dream I missed the prize
Should have been mine;
And dreams won't die! though fain
would I,
And make no sign!"

The lamps burned brightly, shedding a cheerful light upon the landscapes and figures woven into the tapestry behind which was concealed the black door that was to admit La Corriveau.

It was oppressively still. Caroline listened with mouth and ears for some sound of approaching footsteps until her heart beat like the swift stroke of a hammer, as it sent the blood throbbing through her temples with a rush that almost overpowered her.

She was alone, and lonely beyond expression. Down in these thick foundations no sound penetrated to break the terrible monotony of the silence around her, except the dull, solemn voice of the bell striking the hour of midnight.

Caroline had passed a sleepless night after the visit of Mere Malheur.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

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

No Lamé Horses

If You Will Use
Tuttles Elixir

Don't neglect the lame or blemished leg. Or don't give up because other things have failed. When you stop to think that there are hundreds of thousands of horses that have been made sound and are kept sound, kept at their hard work day in and day out—thanks to Tuttle's Elixir—then you will realize that it's time you tried it too. Let us prove to you that it cures:

- Curb, Splints, Spavin, Lameness, Ring-Bone, Knotted Cords, Cockle Joints, Sprains, Bony Growths, Swellings, Shoe Bolts and Founder, Distemper and Colic

It never fails to locate lameness, and the thousands who have tried it will tell you that it makes the finest leg and body wash they ever used. Send for the proofs. We want you to know also of the remarkable curative powers of Tuttle's Worm Powders, Tuttle's Condition Powders and Tuttle's Hoof Ointment. Ask your dealer for Tuttle's Elixir and other remedies. If not there we will ship to you by express. Don't experiment. Get Tuttle's and be sure.

FREE "Veterinary Experience," a 100-page book of most valuable information to every horse owner. It will enable you to be your own veterinary. Write for it today.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.
46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
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Try a McPherson Climax Humane Speculum 30 Days FREE.

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

Cluff Bros
29 Lombard St. Toronto, Ontario

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery "VISIO"
MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.
Money Back if it fails to cure. \$3.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.
Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. B, 1533 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

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 Oaklaw. Catalog shows the place and the horses.
W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

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.



Do You Want to Save \$62 a Year?

You must pay the washerwomen fifteen cents an hour. It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping, cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end. It takes eight hours' hard labor to do the average family wash. Eight hours, at 15 cents, cost you \$1.20 per week for washing. This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes. We will save you half of that — or No Pay.

We will send any reliable person our "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial. We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it. If you don't find it does better washing, in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all. We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur. But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Gravity" Washer actually does 8 hours' washing in 4 hours' time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button or tearing of lace, then you write and tell us so. From that time on you pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week, till the Washer is paid for. Each "1900 Gravity" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents per week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing. Every year our Washer will save you about \$62.00. Yet the "1900 Gravity" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you Prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms. Could we risk the freight both ways with thousands of people if we did not know our "1900 Gravity" Washer would do all we claim for it? It costs you only the two-cent stamp on a letter to us to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door on a month's trial. That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it. This offer may be withdrawn any time if it crowds our factory. Therefore WRITE TO-DAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do. Address me personally for this offer, viz.: F. A. Y. BACH, Manager The "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. 1913

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

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 BOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. B Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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

PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

Has No Equal.

Manufactured by Pease Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg

sometimes tossing on her solitary couch, sometimes starting up in terror. She rose and threw herself despairingly upon her knees, calling on Christ to pardon her, and on the Mother of Mercies to plead for her, sinner that she was, whose hour of shame and punishment had come!

The mysterious letter brought by Mere Malheur, announcing that her place of concealment was to be searched by the Governor, excited her liveliest apprehensions. But that faded into nothingness in comparison with the absolute terror that seized her at the thoughts of the speedy arrival of her father in the Colony.

Caroline, overwhelmed with a sense of shame and contrition, pictured to herself in darkest colors the anger of her father at the dishonor she had brought upon his unsullied name.

She sat down, she rose up, she walked her solitary chamber, and knelt passionately on the floor, covering her face with her hands, crying to the Madonna for pity and protection.

Poor self-accuser! The hardest and most merciless wretch who ever threw stones at a woman was pitiful in comparison with Caroline's inexorable condemnation of herself.

A dull sound like footsteps shuffling in the dark passage behind the arras, struck her ear; she knew her strange visitant was come. She started up, clasping her hands hard together as she listened, wondering who and what like she might be. She suspected no harm—for who could desire to harm her who had never injured a living being? Yet there she stood on one side of that black door of doom, while the calamity of her life stood on the other side like a tigress ready to spring through.

A low knock, twice repeated on the thick door behind the arras, drew her at once to her feet. She trembled violently as she lifted up the tapestry; something rushed through her mind telling her not to do it. Happy had it been for her never to have opened that fatal door!

She hesitated for a moment, but the thought of her father and the impending search of the Chateau flashed suddenly upon her mind. The visitant, whoever she might be, professed to be a friend, and could, she thought, have no motive to harm her.

Caroline, with a sudden impulse, pushed aside the fastening of the door, and uttering the words, "Dieu! protege moi!" stood face to face with La Corriveau.

The bright lamp shone full on the tall figure of the strange visitor, and Caroline, whose fears had anticipated some uncouth sight of terror, was surprised to see only a woman dressed in the simple garb of a peasant, with a little basket on her arm, enter quietly through the secret door.

Caroline retreated a few steps, frightened and trembling as she encountered the glittering eyes and sinister smile of La Corriveau. The woman observed it, and instantly changed her mien to one more natural and sympathetic; for she comprehended fully the need of disarming suspicion and of winning the confidence of her victim to enable her more surely to destroy her.

Caroline, reassured by a second glance at her visitor, thought she had been mistaken in her first impression. The peasant's dress, the harmless basket, the quiet manner assumed by La Corriveau as she stood in a respectful attitude, as if waiting to be spoken to, banished all fears from the mind of Caroline, and left her only curious to know the issue of this mysterious visit.

(To be continued.)

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.

Mrs. Arch. Schmare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

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.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

Scotch Shorthorns

Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to Batton Chancellor, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance Bell 'phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Am offering an extra choice lot of 1-2-3-4 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. DOYI E. Owen Sound, Ont. Phone connection.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

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

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 Clyde-date stallion, with size and quality. Goodfellow Bros., Macville P.O., Ontario. Bolton station.

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.

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 THOMPSON, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

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

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. It 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. COLLINS,
Box 225 Watertown, N. Y.

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

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

MT. CLEMENS MINERAL SPRINGS

Open All the Year Round

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

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

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

An architect and man of newly-gained wealth were consulting as to some details of a new house being built for the latter.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic?" asked the architect.

The client looked dubious.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic patterns?"

"I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice against Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying floors, though, I kinder think I'd rather have 'em unsectarian."

THROW AWAY ALL YOUR FEARS.

Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism Vanish before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mrs. Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease.

Palmer Rapids, Ont., Oct. 25.—(Special).—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of kidney disease known as Backache, Gravel, and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place.

"I was for years a great sufferer from kidney disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything."

"Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good, and this encouraged me to continue their use. Eight boxes made me well."

"I have been able to do my own work ever since, and to-day I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me health, and I feel like a new woman."

"If you keep your kidneys strong and healthy, you can never have Backache, Rheumatism or Gravel. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to make the kidneys strong and well."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO SOFTEN RATTLESNAKE SKINS.

I have a number of rattlesnake skins, which were salted in June. What should I put on to soften and preserve, so I could make into belts? A. McD.

Ans.—Snake skins can be softened by soaking them overnight in soft water. Afterwards, you might try the treatment recommended for hides, namely: Give a liberal dressing of tanner's oil, and lay away in slightly-damp sawdust until dry. When they are taken out, by gentle manipulation, or beating, the skins can probably be softened permanently.

PLANTING HAZELNUTS.

1. I wish to grow a jungle of hazelnut bushes for a game preserve, for such birds as quail, English pheasant, partridge, etc. Please advise me how and when to plant the nuts. Soil is suitable, as there are odd clusters of the bushes now on the place.

2. Will the scale work on hazel bushes?

Ans.—1. Hazelnuts can be planted in the fall, or may be put in layers in moist sand in the fall, kept exposed through the winter to frost, and planted in spring.

2. Among the many kinds of trees and bushes subject to infestation by the San Jose scale, we have not seen the hazel mentioned.

TREATMENT OF CURB.

1. Small curbs on three-year-old driving-horse.

2. Give name of a good book on care and attention of farm stock, especially horses.

Ans.—1. Apply the following liniment to the curb once daily, and rub in well: Potassium iodide 2 drams, iodine crystals 1 dram, alcohol 4 ounces, strong ammonia 3 drams, water 4 ounces; mix, and let stand in bright light until the solution becomes clear.

2. "Feeding Farm Animals," by Prof. Thos. Shaw; price, \$2.00. "Feeds and Feeding," by Prof. Henry; \$2.15. "The Horse Book," by J. B. S. Johnstone; \$2.15. In each case, postpaid, from this office.

COST OF DRAINAGE WORKS.

1. Under Drainage Act of Ontario, has the Township Council or Engineer the power to make those that are benefited by the drain, pay for the bridges that are necessary when the concession line crosses the drain? The drain is the creek opened out and deepened. The drain did not make any more bridges necessary than before the drain was dug.

2. If the Council has the power to make those that are benefited by the drain pay for the bridges, will those that are benefited by the drain be compelled to keep those bridges in repair for all time to come? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—1. The Engineer, in his report, should apportion the cost between the drainage work and the municipality; see Sec. 9 (1), of The Municipal Drainage Act (R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 225).

2. The cost of such maintenance should be similarly apportioned.

GOSSIP

FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL.

The farmer's trade is one of worth. He's partner with the sky and earth. He's partner with the sun and rain. And no man loses for his gain. Men may rise and men may fall. The farmer, he must feed them all.

Dalgaty Bros. have for sale in their stables in London, Ont., a number of big, heavy Clydesdales, recently imported, several of which were prizewinners in Scotland. A new consignment of stallions and mares sailed from Glasgow on the 16th inst., as stated in their new advertisement in this issue.

In the window of a little bookstore in Eighth avenue, New York, was recently hung a great pile of Bibles, marked very low—never before were Bibles offered at such a bargain; and above them all, in big letters, was the inscription:

"Satan trembles when he sees Bibles sold as low as these."

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. 4 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 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station. FR. D. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT. Long-distance telephone.

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

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

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

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs 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 STATION.

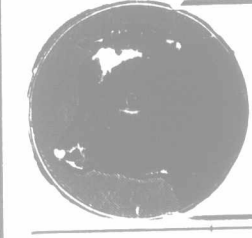
A. Edward Meyer
P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Geo. Amos & Sons,
MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

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

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.

Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.



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.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.

Show Cattle

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

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORNS, 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.

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.

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

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

1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909

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

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. BELL TELEPHONE.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Short horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittytan Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) = 6954—. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

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 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.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS

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.

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. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful heifers safe in calf to Summer Hill Choice Goods (imp.), who has five sisters averaging 29½ lbs. butter in 7 days, and one sister that held world's record as 4-year-old with 31.60 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything just as described. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment.

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

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, 27.66 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

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

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-headers. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont., Oxford County**

There was a couple who had two children, a boy of 16 and a girl of 14. About that time of life another baby came along. With that prudishness so commonly found, the parents took the greatest pains that the children should not know anything about the condition of their mother or the impending event, and when the time approached, the girl was sent on a vacation to some relatives in another city. At last the great event took place, and the father came and said to the boy: "Johnny, you have a new baby brother." The boy said nothing. The father sat down at his desk, and, in a few moments, handed the boy a telegram. "Take that to the telegraph office," he said, "and send it to sister. Here is a dollar to pay the charges." The boy came back after a while and handed his father the change. "What," said the father, "that telegram cost more than 35 cents, didn't it?" "Oh, yes," the boy replied, "the one you wrote would have cost more. I sent one of my own." "You did," the father said, "and what did you say?" "Oh," the lad replied, "I just wired sister: 'I win, it's a boy.'"

Your foods are in two classes: Foods that please you by their taste, and foods that you depend on because of what they do for you. Quaker Oats has all the good qualities of both classes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MOTHER IN VINEGAR.

Referring to your article on "How to Make Cider Vinegar," in your October 14 number, will you kindly advise me if vinegar, after being made and drawn off into a clean barrel, will keep if there is no mother in the barrel? A. G. R.

Ans.—The mother has nothing to do with the keeping quality of vinegar. Vinegar should keep indefinitely.

FEEDING APPLES TO COWS.

Is there any benefit derived from feeding fall apples? In what quantities should they be fed to dairy cows?

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the kind of apples. An extra flow of milk has resulted from feeding sweet apples to dairy cows. Cases of the opposite kind are known, in which cows have dried up in their milk after being liberally fed with apples, probably sour ones. If begun gradually, and fed in moderate quantity, say one peck each per day of ripe apples, no harm will be done, but, rather, positive benefit. Apples, however, are liable to impart an undesirable flavor to milk.

CEMENT BOILING PLACE—CALF SUCKS TAIL.

1. Could you give me a little information regarding the building of a boiling place for a sugar bush? Some people around here use old carbide cans filled with sand for the fireplace, but they only last, I think, about one season. Others fill the cans with concrete. Do you think the fire would affect it, or do you know of any special preparation that fire would not affect?

2. What can I do to prevent a calf from sucking his tail?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Cement concrete stands fire very well. It is hard to see the advantage of putting it in cans.

2. The tail might be anointed with a solution of aloes, which would probably prove effectual.

FALL OR SPRING PLOWING FOR CORN—TRANSPLANTING LARGE GRAPEVINES.

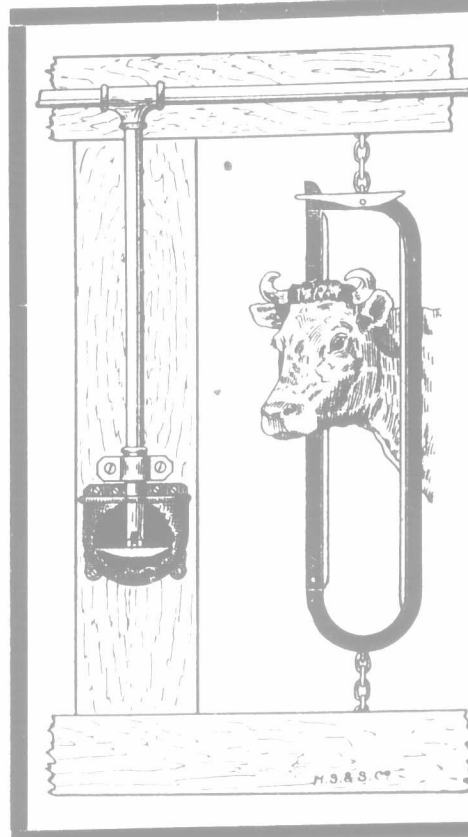
1. I have a ten-acre field of sod, clay loam, which I intend manuring this winter and putting into corn next year. Which would be the better, plow this fall or next spring?

2. Have four grapevines which I intend removing to another place. When should they be removed, and how? How far apart should they be planted? Would a fence or an overhead arrangement be the best, and how built?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. On such soil, we prefer spring plowing for corn, although the crop would probably mature a little earlier on fall plowing, but if the spring plowing were done reasonably early, and pains taken by prompt rolling and harrowing, and by subsequent intertillage to conserve moisture, this difference in date of maturity would not be great, while, on the other hand, fertility would be better conserved and a rather larger crop probably obtained.

2. We see no adequate reason why it should not be possible to remove these in the same way that is successfully followed in transplanting trees, namely, to dig out a large frozen chunk of earth with them in winter, and place them in holes prepared for them before the ground freezes up this fall. It would be well, after placing them in position, to protect the roots from the winter's frost by covering with an abundant mulch. In the spring this can be removed, and the earth levelled and made firm. Severe cutting back of the vines would much improve their chances of growing satisfactorily. This should be done in March, neither earlier nor later. If earlier, there is danger of winter injury; if later, the vines will bleed. About ten feet apart is right, if trained on a wire fence. If an overhead arrangement is used, they can be placed at a greater distance from each other. One advantage of the latter style of training is that the vines can get along with much less attention. Choice can be had of T-shaped posts, with wires stretched between; of a satted shed-roof style, or of the arbor, inverted-U form.



IT PAYS

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

U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their profits from your herd. U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

ACORN COW BOWLS are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,
PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

RAW

TORONTO, 1815. WALKERTON, 1895.

ALL KINDS WANTED.

FURS

In any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges, and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, CAN.

DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in milk. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 662.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Jan. '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone: P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Sta.

Fairview Herd

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.

NEAR PRESCOTT.

Holsteins

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 Maud 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.

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!

Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL

Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Fayne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32.35 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale.

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

HERE AGAIN!

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

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians!

Three-year-olds, two-year-olds and yearlings heavy in calf. Also a few choice heifer calves. Visitors met at station by appointment.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

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. Prince DeKol Posch, his dam has official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. **J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

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.

Holsteins For Sale: Ten females. Cows and heifers to calve this fall and winter. Cows and heifers bred to Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd. **DAVID RIFE & SONS, HESPELER, ONTARIO.**

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 35½ lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT.**

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

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.

GOSSIP.

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., make a change this week in their announcement in the Burlington - district advertisement, in which special attention is invited to their offering of young Belted Hampshire pigs, the get of their good stock boar, a successful winner at Toronto and London.

Large tracts of British Columbia timber lands continue to be purchased by Americans. Recently one of the largest individual timber deals in the history of the West was put through, when a company in New York purchased 54,000 acres of timber land on Vancouver Island. This is one of the largest and finest timber tracts in British Columbia, consisting largely of fir, and is of particularly dense growth.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., breeders of high-class Yorkshire swine, write: "Trade has been brisk all summer, and we have been fairly well sold out, have had to purchase some young stock from other breeders to fill orders in mating pigs not akin; we have also had good, healthy litters, of an average of thirteen pigs, and have raised an average of over ten pigs in this fall's litters. We have twenty-two sows at home, and six others with farmers in this vicinity, and will have a goodly number of pigs for sale this fall at weaning time. We shipped ten last week, and have more orders to fill as soon as pigs are old enough for shipping.

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write: "To those who may be in the market for Shorthorns, we wish to say a few words, with the idea of turning their attention hither. In females, other than our breeding cows, we have a bunch of thirty heifers, from calves to two-year-olds, practically all out of imported Scotch cows, and imported sires. In bulls, we have a string of 29, bred in the same way as the females. Twelve of the females and 19 bulls are sired by Blood Royal (imp.), said by competent judges to have been the best bull of his season's crop at Collynie. Of course, he was bred by Wm. Duthie, was sired by Pride of Avon, his dam by Royal Star (71502), and belongs to the Broadbooks family. Other animals are nearly all sired by imported bulls of merit, used in the herd for years. The heifers are an excellent even lot, and among the bulls are some herd-headers worthy of any company, and we would be pleased to mail a list and catalogue to anyone interested."

TRADE TOPICS.

R. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont., advertises that he is prepared to tan cattle or horse hides, suitable for making robes or coats, at the Delhi custom, robe and fur tannery.

Stumping powder is becoming popular with farmers as the readiest means of getting rid of those hindrances to satisfactory cultivation. The Hamilton Powder Co., Toronto, Montreal, and Victoria, B. C., will be pleased to mail descriptive catalogue and price list, free, on application, of their stumping powder.

Branches of the Bank of Toronto have been opened at Dundas street and Rossvalles avenue, Toronto; also in Kingston, Ontario, and Elstow, Sask. Collections at these and adjacent points will be received, and accommodation granted on reasonable terms. The Bank of Toronto ranks among the most stable institutions of its kind in the Dominion.

DON'T GET COLD FEET.—Discomforts of cold feet, and the general disagreeable feeling from driving in cold weather, can be practically done away with through the use of the modern foot-warmer. On another page of this issue, in our advertising columns, is shown the Clark foot-warmer, made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, and we suggest that our readers look this up at their hardware, harness or implement dealers. If not there, write to the manufacturers. These little comfort-makers are inexpensive, and add much to the comfort of driving in cold weather.



Just Landed with 50 Head CHOICE AYRSHIRES

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

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

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

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

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

Stonehouse Ayrshires Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec. 36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Please Mention this Paper.

I Give My Electric Belt Free

Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night, or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure pains and aches, limber up your joints, and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man loses on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood, that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old belt and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

READ THE PROOF—Nothing Short of Miracles Are Being Performed Every Day.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that my aches and pains have completely left me, and I am well pleased with your Belt, as it is good value for the money. I have worn it for two months, and I got good value for it the first two weeks. I am twice as strong as before, and better in all ways. I would advise all suffering people to get one, and be convinced for themselves. I cannot say too much in favor of your Belt. Yours truly, WM. S. CARTER, Box 14, Mapleton, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to say that I have derived great benefit from your Belt. I have given it a good trial, and am glad to say that I am not troubled at all with my Back now, and shall certainly recommend it to any of my friends suffering from trouble of the Back. You are at liberty to make what use of this you see fit. Thanking you for the prompt manner in forwarding the Belt, and the interest you have taken in my case, I remain, Yours thankfully, SYDNEY GRANT, Abingdon, Ont.

Now what would you give to be able to say as these men do—that you are free? You can do so, and it will cost you nothing until you experience these of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m. Consultation Free.

Dear Sir,—One year ago last February I was taken with Nervous Exhaustion (the Doctors pronounced it). I suffered all the tortures of that disease; was all run down, so weak I could hardly do anything at all. Since I began to use your Belt there has been a marked improvement in my condition in the different ways mentioned. I have slept good every night since wearing your Belt, which is one of the greatest blessings of mankind. I have a great deal more ambition; work used to seem such a mountain, now it seems more a pleasure; more strength and vim; memory better; digestion better; constipation about gone, which I was bothered with a great deal; head feels better, and I feel far better in every way. Yours truly, NELSON ROSE, South Bay, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am very thankful to say that I feel much better, both in strength and health. My back is not like it was, for I can do a day's work now much easier than I could before using your Belt. I now wake up in the morning feeling fresh, not like before, when I had that languid feeling. I have more life in me now. I am well satisfied with the Belt. I only wish I had obtained it before. A. RICKARDS, Petersburg, Ont.

MR. A. J. HICKMAN

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

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat a eliminated. KEystone DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Fiction, Ont.

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

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

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

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.



Dear Sir,—About three years ago I bought one of your Electric Belts for rheumatism in the legs, and after a few weeks' wear of the Belt I was so much better that I left it off. My wife was troubled with Neuralgia in the head, which was so severe as to almost drive her out of her mind. At my suggestion she tried your Belt for it, and it gave her almost instant relief, and she has had no return of the severe pain since. I consider it was worth many times what I paid for it, as I had tried many kinds of medicine and many doctors, and they had all failed to even give relief. It is the best thing I ever saw for Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and I can heartily recommend it to all who suffer from these troubles. Thanking you sincerely for your help, I remain, Yours very truly, WILLIAM BROCK, Listowel, Ont.

twice the man you have ever been beyond benefits. I have cured thousands

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Please send me your book, free. NAME ADDRESS

"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and when neglected will become chronic.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Palos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

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



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

Farnham Oxford Downs

The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.
Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R. and Telegraph.

LEICESTERS ONLY!

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply **C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct Station, Ont.**

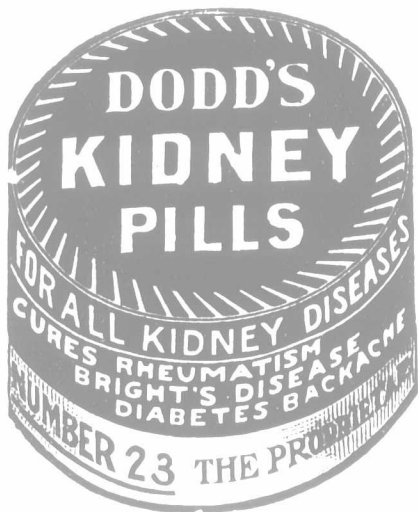
Cattle and Sheep Labels
You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write today. **F. G. James Bowmanville, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

Old Betty—Did ye hear, Sandy, hoo Mr. Broom is gettin' on?

Sandy—I heard he took a relapse this mornin'.

Old Betty (with a sigh)—Weel, weel, I houp it'll dae the pair soul guid; but I hae nae faith in the newfangled medicines.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

HANDLING WALNUTS.

I have a few walnut trees with quite a lot on them, and would like you to tell me how to take care of them.

A. F.

Ans.—Common practice is to pile the nuts somewhere exposed to the weather until the hulls soften and turn black, when they may be loosened with a clip of a hammer. A nicer way is to take the nuts as soon as they fall, while yet fresh and green, lay them in a thin pile on a floor, and beat them with a flail or stick of some kind. This separates the hulls from the nuts, which may then be picked out and spread out some place to dry, as in a garret, after which they may be sacked or put in larger piles. It is well to wear old gloves when handling to avoid staining the fingers.

DRAINAGE.

A number of years ago, the trustees of a school-section had an artesian well drilled in the school yard, and put in an underdrain out to the ditch at the roadside, this being the only way for the water to run. The road commissioner opened the ditch at the roadside once with the road machine. But now the township has gone back to the old method of statute labor, and this ditch being tramped shut by cattle, and the water running across the road, the roadmaster now in charge of the road refuses to open the ditch, and has notified the trustees to take care of the water from the well. Whose place is it to open this ditch, the trustees' or the roadmaster's? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—That of the trustees, unless the township also would be really benefited by the ditch being opened and kept open, in which case both school-section and township should join in the work or share the expense.

POSTAL SERVICE.

I have decided to ask you to reply to the following questions, as I have been in correspondence with the post-office inspector in the effort to ascertain whether or not I was entitled to have my mail delivered in the rural-route box of the family with whom I board. The last word I had was an inquiry as to whether I was a permanent resident of the locality. I replied mainly in the affirmative, as far as I knew what was meant by "permanent resident," but have had no reply to my questions; that was two months ago. I keep my farm mostly in grass, though I cropped some the last three years. There is no house on it, so I board with a family who own a rural-delivery box. I also work by the day for them, and in that sense am an employee of theirs, and thus entitled to the delivery. I don't want to buy a box, because, if I sold, it is likely some neighbor would buy me out, and I would have the box on my hands. I am willing to submit to the law in the case, but want to know what it is. It is now more inconvenient for me to get my mail in _____, as those who frequently brought it, no longer go to the post office. So much is this the case that I have reduced my correspondence as much as possible and intend to stop taking so many papers. It seems to me the authorities are drawing the lines pretty close when they refuse to extend the benefit to boarders because they own property, when no such distinction is made in the city.

1. Is a boarder in the country entitled to the benefit of the delivery without purchasing a box?

2. Does it make any difference if he owns property in the vicinity?

3. In case a person is changing residence for a short time, is the postmaster required to forward his mail if requested, and for how long? J. H. B., Ontario.

Ans.—1. We do not see that he is.

2. Probably not.

3. We think not, if there is an actual change of residence. But all these matters come within the jurisdiction of the Post-office Inspector of the district upon application or complaint being made to him. Set his face, we think, and usually expenses, at a wide discretion in dealing with same.

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.

Lincoln Rams!

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, also three choice shearing rams. If you want an AI ram at a very moderate price write me.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

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.

Fairview Shropshires

Again, as usual, in the strong lead. Do you need a choice ram, or a few real good ewes of superior breeding? To strengthen your flock by adding new blood at largely reduced prices. If so, write for circular and particulars to:

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Linden Oxford Down Sheep.

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

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.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES. Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered. 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

will be sold right. Long-distance telephone. **ROBERT**

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 Two-shear, shearing and ram lambs. All excellent flock headers, from imported stock. Ewes of any age priced. Prices tempting. **WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R.**

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

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS dale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

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 Clydes-

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORT-HORNS AND CLYDESDALES. Two young bulls at \$75.00 and \$80.00 each, both sire and dam first-prize winners. Several young heifers. 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.**

Willowdale Berkshires! Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

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.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES. We now offer between 75 and 100 March pigs, sired by our Toronto champion boar, M. G. Champion—2002—, and M. G. Chester—2469—, a boar of great individuality. Pairs not related. Also choice sows for fall farrow. In short, pigs of all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station.**

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.**

MORRISTON 7 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.**

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths. Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES including all the firsts and second prizes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and the Ottawa Winter Fatstock Shows of 1938-39. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the product of imported stock of superior excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors.

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:

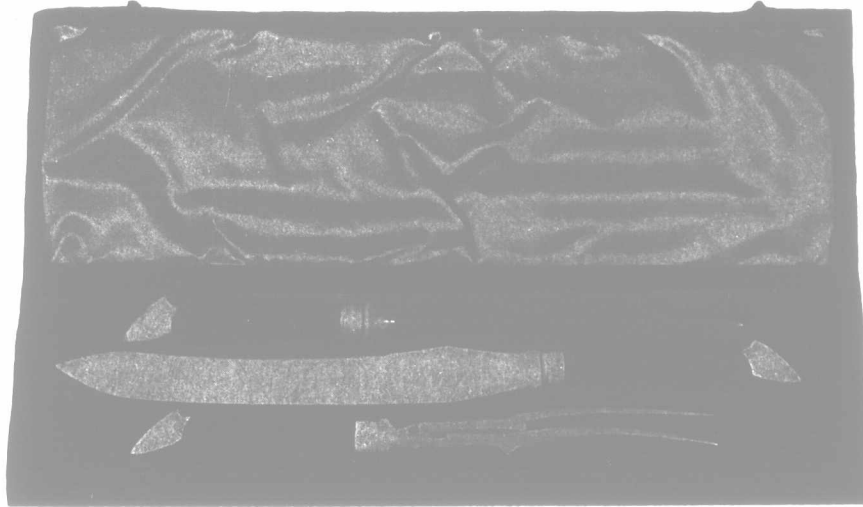
We Want New SUBSCRIBERS

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.**

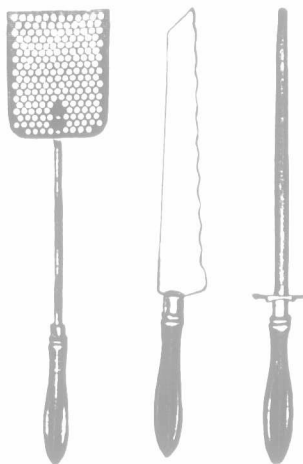
SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel. For only **One New Subscriber** to The Farmer's Advocate. Must be sent by present subscriber.

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.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The child who defined a mountain range as "a largesized cook-stove" had imagination, if not accurate information. On a test paper at the Sheffield Scientific School, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, an older student made a much worse blunder. The question read, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" The answer, no doubt struck off in the heat and hurry of the examination, was, "The stomach."

The Doctor—"Some creatures, you know, are exceedingly sensitive to musical sounds. You may not believe it, but it is a well-authenticated fact that two song sparrows once flew into a room where a grand-opera singer was rehearsing an aria, listened a few moments, and dropped dead."

The Professor—"I don't doubt it. I have heard before of killing two birds with one's tone."

It was at the time of the Japanese scare, and the people in the far western country were all wrought up.

"I'm wid Teddy on this," said one. "We must have a big navy. The bigger the better, says I. No nation can be thruly great widout a navy. No nation ever has."

"Whist!" put in another Irishman. "No nation has never been great widout a navy? Luk at Ireland. No navy, an' thim widout a navy, no navy think!"

"I regret to announce," said the substitute preacher, "that your beloved pastor, Dr. Pounder, is indisposed, and will be unable to occupy this pulpit for several weeks. Our text this morning is from Hebrews iv, 9: 'There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God.'" And he could not think why some of the congregation smiled.

A writer in the Argonaut tells of the sister of Lord Houghton, who was frequently annoyed at the guests whom her brother brought to the house.

"Do you remember, my dear," he asked her at dinner one day, "whether that famous scoundrel X was hanged or acquitted?"

"He must have been hanged," she replied, "or you would have had him to dinner long ago."

Policemen in New York and Brooklyn are required, while on their beats, to keep a record of the night's events in little books furnished them by the Department.

A new "rapper," just appointed and not long over, was put out in Brooklyn. He found a large, dead dog at the corner of two streets. He took out his head, and went on. "This morning, at 1:45 a. m., I found a dead dog at the corner of 125th and 126th streets, and discovered it was a bulldog named 'Pezko.' Then he was killed by a car." Then he was put out. He was put out to the corner of 125th and 126th streets.

A "cub" reporter on a daily paper was sent out by the city editor to get a story on the marriage of a young society girl and a man well known in the city. The "cub" was gone about an hour and then returned and went aimlessly over to his desk, by which he sat down. Shortly afterward the city editor noticed his presence and his evident idleness. "Here, kid!" shouted the superior, "why aren't you at work on that wedding?" "Nothin' doing," replied the boy. "Nothing doing? What do you mean? Didn't the wedding take place?" "Nope; the bridegroom never showed up, so there ain't nothin' to write."

Scene: Boer farmer sitting at door of his cottage, large stack of hay in backyard.

Enter Colonel Shovelong's staff officer. Staff O.—I have orders to either buy or destroy all forage and food in this district. I therefore give you notice that I am about to set fire to that pile of cat straw.

Boer Farmer—Bod I tell you—

Staff O.—Resistance is futile.

Boer Farmer—Bod could you please—

Staff O.—I can listen to no excuses.

The stack of straw presently bursts into flames, and the staff officer goes on his way rejoicing. The Boer turns to his wife and says: "Dose khakis are strange peoples. I wanted to dell him dat dis vas de oat straw dat I haff sold to his colonel half an hour ago." And he thoughtfully jingled the British sovereigns in his pocket.

Mr. D— went to the club, leaving Mrs. D— with a lady friend, whose abilities as a scandal-monger and mischiefmaker were pre-eminent. When he returned, he just poked his head into the drawing-room and said, with a sigh of relief:

"That old cat's gone, I suppose?"

For an instant there was a profound silence, for as he uttered the last word he encountered the stony stare of the lady who had been in his mind. Then his wife came to the rescue.

"Oh, yes, dear," she said, "I sent it to the cats' home in a basket first thing this morning."

Here is what a Bohemian man says in answer to the question, "Does a calf drink milk from a pail?"

"Ring off, the whole bunch of you, and get back to the land. It is not a case of drinking either in or from; it's suckling. And using your fingers as a teat while your hand is in the milk, he sucks and fidgets till he gets his nose into the milk and shuts off his wind, then with a frisk of his tail he gives a snort and a hunt, that sends the milk into your face and all over you, and you give him a side swipe with your foot, as you shower hunks of tangled language at him. But there is no sport in the blamed calf. Not a bit. He just stands there, milk dripping from his nose, and stares at you with unflinching eyes, wondering how in Sam Hill the teat and milk have so suddenly changed into a kicking, blithering idiot on two legs."

Send NOW for Free Book and Sample!

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-around uses. We sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last Spring, we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a culvert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison.



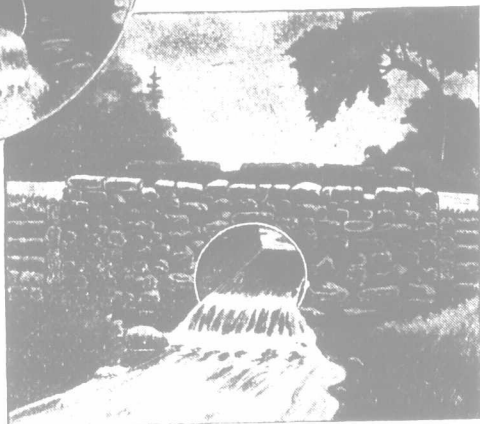
You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every reeve, or warden, or town councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address place nearest you.

G. A. Pedlar



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert structure in place of a ramshackle bridge like this.



Learn about the strongest most practical most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made

PEDLAR PERFECT GALVANIZED CORRUGATED CULVERT

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

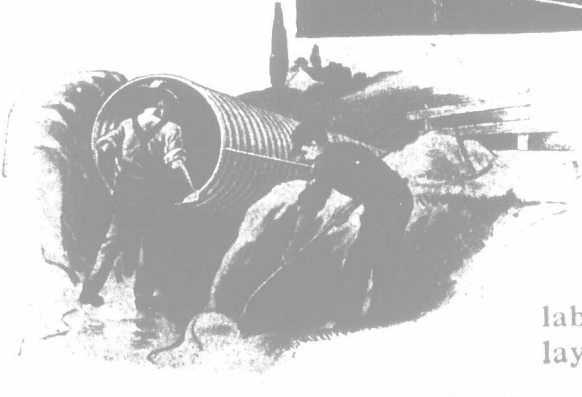
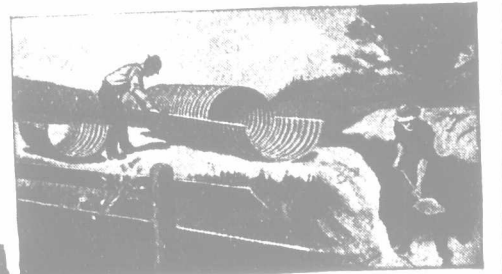
Galvanized AFTER Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing; not a spot is left unprotected. This is the ONLY culvert galvanized AFTER being shaped. It is ABSOLUTELY RUST-PROOF.

Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof and Wear-Proof

This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not spring a leak. Send for sample and booklet and you will see why. State your probable needs and we will gladly quote prices.

Two men can ditch for, and lay more lineal feet of Pedlar Culvert in a day than four men can with any other culvert.



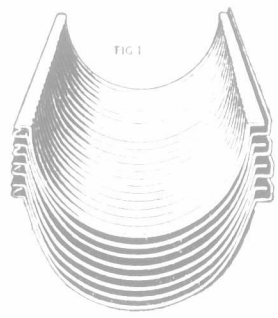
Can be readily laid by unskilled labor. Can't lay it wrong.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

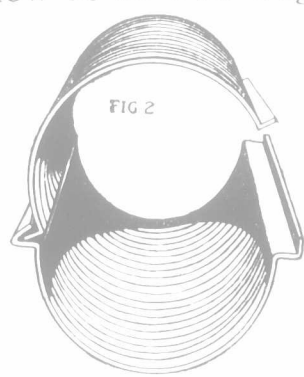
The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat, not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

COMPACT—PORTABLE—ENDURING—ECONOMICAL

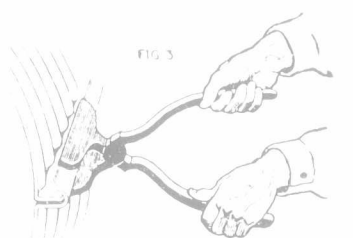
This Shows How It Is Put Together



Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—saving freight and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere. Fig. 1 shows the half sections or semi-cylinders, nested one within the other for shipment. One of the ribs is a radial flange, the other a re-curved flange. Sections are assembled as shown by Fig. 2. Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength. Unskilled labor, with a simple



tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint could possibly be. Fig. 3 illustrates the simplicity of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert flange-lock: no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts. This is the only culvert that is laid with broken joints—the overlap between ends comes in the centre of each length. No chance of leakage.



Send To-Day For Miniature Sample and Free Booklet 19. Address Nearest Place:

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St. W.

OTTAWA
427 Somerset St.

TORONTO
11 Colborne St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.