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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1909.

No. 891



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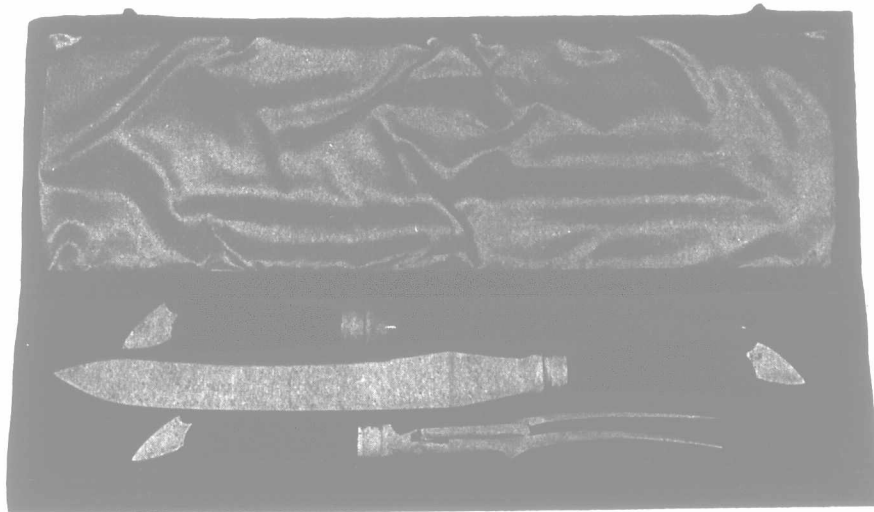
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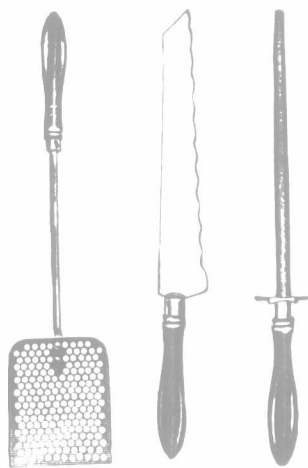
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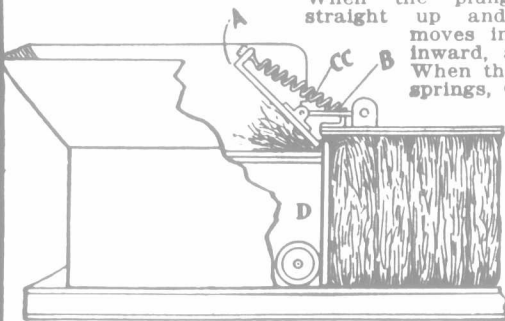




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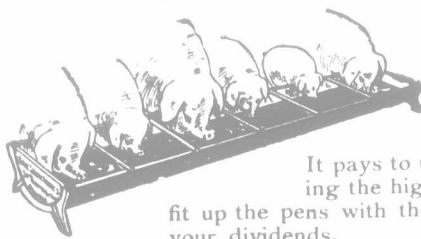
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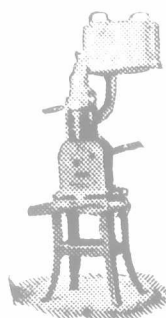
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Vol. XLIV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1909

No. 891

EDITORIAL.

There is no money in grumbling; take another tack.

British consumer and Canadian, as well as British and European producers, may alike rejoice to hear that the trade in Chinese pork is not likely to flourish.

Horse-trainers, here is your chance. Twenty-five dollars for the best two letters based on experience in "breaking" colts. Particulars on the horse page.

A fully-equipped duke, says British Chancellor Lloyd-George, costs as much to keep up as a couple of Dreadnoughts. As between the two institutions, viz., a landed aristocracy and an aggressive navy, it is hard to say which is the more mischievous.

The Canadian cement-merger's prompt activity in raising prices points to the probable necessity of the Dominion Government availing itself of the combine clause in the customs tariff, either putting cement on the free list, or practically so. A Government's first duty is to safeguard the interests of its citizens. Monopolies may look out for themselves, without the assistance of Federal tariff protection.

Homesteading of agricultural lands has begun in the Kenai peninsula of Alaska. In Western Canada settlers are trekking into the great Peace River country, while Ontario is opening up the great clay belt of her hinterland. America's twentieth century bids fair to be marked by prodigious development of the agricultural and other capabilities of the North, once valued only for its fur-bearing animals. The North, like the West, is a relative location. The frontier of yesterday is the settled area of to-day, while the Western and Northern horizon of civilization recedes as it is approached.

Canada's exports of cured-pork meats are variable, but large, being, even in the unfavorable year ending March 31st, 1909, when hogs were exceptionally scarce in the country, almost six times as much as her imports. The exact figures are: Total imports from all countries, \$1,636,873; total exports, \$9,406,538. With lard, however, the case is different. We produce much less than we need. Total exports of lard from Canada for year as above, \$35,521. Total imports of lard from United States alone, \$1,228,293. What would happen if American lard were shut out? We need it.

Assuming the statements of Mr. Sealey, M. P., regarding the average comparative prices of live hogs and hog products in the United States and Canada as correct, then supposing the duty on hog products coming in from the United States were removed, who would suffer? Not the consumer, for he would get his bacon for two cents per pound less. Not the farmer—at least not to any appreciable extent—for the price of hogs is as high on the average in Buffalo as in Toronto, and being himself a large consumer of cured meat and lard, he would profit at that end of the business by lowered prices. But the packer would suffer, as he must at present be pocketing the extra two cents, which Mr. Sealey claims he is overcharging on every pound of pork consumed at home.

The Farmer's Thanksgiving.

Our National Thanksgiving holiday, even though the date fixed for its public celebration may not appeal to farmers who have been chosen with special regard to their convenience, should be observed by all in the spirit of grateful recognition of the blessings of a beneficent Providence. While in some sections of our wide Dominion, owing to excessive spring rains, late seeding and subsequent drouth, the harvest yield of certain crops may be under the average, yet, on the whole, we have had a prosperous year, with enough and to spare of the fruits of the earth and the labor of the husbandman. The Dominion Statistical Report to September 30th, based on data from reliable correspondents in all sections, shows that in quality, as well as quantity, this year's Canadian harvest was of a record-breaking order. The grain fields of our Western Provinces, for the returns of which much anxiety was felt and many fears entertained, were blessed with uncommonly favorable weather conditions during the season of growth, and have produced a bountiful harvest, cheering to the pioneer, serving to increase confidence in the future of the Prairie Provinces, and having a beneficial reflex influence upon trade and commerce throughout the Dominion.

In Ontario and the Coast Provinces, notwithstanding some unfavorable seeding conditions, followed by protracted drouth in sections, the returns from the dairy, the orchard, and live stock and its products, will be well up to the average, if not beyond, taking into account the unusually high prices ruling for most of these, as well as for hay and grain if sold. Evidences of continued prosperity abound. Savings-bank funds, so largely the outcome of the farm, are rapidly growing; homes and outbuildings are being splendidly improved, and everywhere are to be found better conditions of living and culture. On the whole, therefore, the farmers of Canada have much to be grateful for in the outcome of the year, while business in most branches of trade and manufacture is flourishing, and work is generally available for the laborer and the artisan, and wages are liberal, enabling those who are willing to work to live comfortably, and by the exercise of thrift to save something for the future.

In Canada the land is available to the people, a substantial reason for profound gratitude, as we survey the congested conditions of British cities and sympathize with the masses there in the tremendous struggle with entrenched privilege for a fairer adjustment of burdens, access to the soil, and deliverance from age-long and blighting evils.

Our climate, as evidenced by average health and longevity of life, and by the activity, cheerfulness and optimistic tone of our people, is excelled by that of no other country in the world. New Brunswick, for example, rivals Ireland in the number of centenarians she boasts. Our land, also, is singularly free from the destroying cyclonic terrors that have affected others. The warm glow of our autumn, with its brightly-tinted and variegated foliage, unknown in the old lands, lends enchantment to the departing year; while our clear skies and bracing atmosphere give the feeling of youthfulness, replete with bright anticipation and confident hopefulness.

Our form of government, by which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, by means of representative institutions, is free, yet plastic, giving liberty and security, while our laws are equitable, and justice is administered impartially. The growth of Canadian national feeling, which we are experiencing, gives the sensation of growth and power, confirming the predication that the twentieth century is ours, for the development

of the possibilities of our splendid heritage in a country of as yet unbounded limits, with possibilities unknown, but destined to afford fruitful farms for the millions who will come from many lands to seek homes in a healthful and prosperous country. For Canada, east as well as west, provides a field for an increasing population such as no other country at this date can boast. The call to effort on the part of our people, in view of the surging crowds of incomers to our country, should serve to put iron in the blood, steady the nerves and give exercise to our moral thews and sinews, in order that the education and direction of these elements shall be such as to maintain the character of our Dominion as the most enviable of the Empire's daughters.

Ineffective Protection for the Hog-raiser.

In an editorial published October 7th, reference was made to an attempt to work up a sentiment among farmers in favor of an increase in the tariff on pork and pork products coming in from the United States. One argument advanced, namely, that American pork was being imported into Canada and after undergoing process of manufacture was shipped across the ocean and there sold as Canadian, thereby injuring the reputation of our bacon in the English market, and seriously lowering the price, was found to be baseless and untrue.

Among other pleas being put forward by interested parties is that farmers are not receiving their fair share of the protective benefits enjoyed by other classes. It is alleged that the duty of two cents per pound on American-cured pork products does not sufficiently protect the Canadian farmer, and that it should be raised to four cents per pound. It may be mentioned in passing that the duty on fresh pork is three cents per pound, and the importation of American live hogs for slaughter in bond is prohibited, on account of the danger of introducing disease.

In reply to this argument it may be said, in the first place, that while two cents per pound may seem to be a light tax, it in reality amounts to a very considerable ad valorem duty. During the year ending March 31st, 1909, there were imported from the United States for consumption in this country: Of lard, 12,512,953 pounds, valued at \$1,230,019; of bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, 5,877,303 pounds, valued at \$785,867, and of pork, barrelled in brine, 10,501,089 pounds, valued at \$862,043; or a total of 28,891,345 pounds, at a valuation of \$2,827,429. On this total importation, at the rate of 2c. per pound, there was paid a duty of \$577,826.90. This was 20.4% of the total value of the goods on which it was levied. No one would think of calling a 20% duty absurdly low, and yet this percentage was exceeded in the year when pork products were exceptionally high in price. If pork had been but two-thirds of last year's price, as was the case a few years ago, the specific duty paid would have amounted to over 30% ad valorem. It will be seen that those who contend that farmers are inadequately protected so far as hog products are concerned are either mistaken or wilfully trying to deceive others.

In the second place, though the tariff rate on hog products is already reasonably high, yet the farmer gets little benefit from it. This is just what ought to be expected. Prices for hogs here are mainly governed by the price received in Britain for the Wiltshire sides exported. Other factors are the price of lard and by-products in Canada, and the packers' ease or difficulty, as the case may be, in securing enough hogs from week

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

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
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, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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to week to keep their plants running. An increased duty on lard and rougher pork products might benefit our farmers to a slight extent, especially in marketing old sows and rough pork, but such gain, if any, could only be at the expense of our own consumers. The principal factor in regulating the prices of Canadian hogs is as above stated, the prospective value which the packers expect to realize for the Wiltshire sides exported to Britain. That price is not fixed by our packers, but for them. By heightened tariff walls we may shut out the American competition in bacon and hams here, but it is met across the seas. It may be that there are times when by hindering the importation of large quantities of American meat, when a glut occurs on the market across the line, the tariff may prevent the bearing down of the market here, which might follow such importation. But such periods of low prices in the American markets are much rarer than one would judge them to be from the statements made by the advocates of higher pork duties. The average price of hogs is level on both sides of the line. W. O. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth, in a speech before the House of Commons last April, in which he was arguing for higher protective duties (see a synopsis of his speech on another page), made this statement: "For the past couple of years, as far as my observation goes, considering the markets in Buffalo and Hamilton, with reference to the freight rate to be about equidistant, the price paid has been half a cent, on an average, higher in Buffalo than in Hamilton. According to the price reports that the Department of Agriculture here have turned out, we find that to be the case to quite an extent." The price of hogs given in our Toronto market report last week was: In Chicago, \$7.95 to \$8.05; in Buffalo, \$7.50 to \$8.10; in Toronto, \$7.75. It is hard to see where much benefit to the farmer is conferred by our duty, but according to Mr. Sealey, the consumer is made to know that there is an import duty by having to pay from two to three cents more for his bacon than his American cousin has to do.

To quote again from Mr. Sealey: "The tariff

conditions seem to give the packer and speculator an opportunity to arrange his combine or agreement so that his knife would cut both ways; he was able to reduce the price to the producer and increase the price to the consumer." The wholesale price to the dealer in the United States is on the average about 2c. per pound less than in Canada, and the price to the consumer about 3c. less. "The price in Liverpool is from 2c. to 3c. less." He then proceeds to make an astounding assertion, to the effect that he could buy Canadian bacon in Liverpool, ship it back to Ottawa and undersell the packer in his retail store." We are frank to admit we do not believe the facts to be as he claims. He has not proved, for instance, the existence of a combination of Canadian pork-packers, nor has anyone else. But admitting his premises, he has certainly drawn a most stultifying conclusion, for, in that case, an increase in duty on pork would bleed our consumers still further without benefiting producers one particle.

* * *

In the third place, to raise the import duty on pork products to 4c. per pound would be equal to imposing an ad valorem duty of 40% to 60%, an absurdly high rate, far higher than the average measure of protection afforded our manufacturers. One effect of such a tariff would be to place the country more at the mercy of the packer than ever. Prices at home could by combination be forced up to the limit of the price that imported meat would cost. Packers could scarcely be blamed for doing so when they know that manufacturers in other lines of goods are fully exercising their privilege in that direction. With lard costing retail over 16c. per pound, and best bacon 22c. per pound, any increase in price would tend to make Canada a dear place for workmen to live. There would be some compensation for such a condition as would exist, if farmers were thereby made more prosperous. But there is small hope of that. If under a 2c. rate they get no appreciable benefit, by what process of reasoning can it be shown that a 4c. rate would be any better for them? The export price would then, as now, largely determine what they would receive. Another result would doubtless be that protected manufacturers would gladly use the extra protection afforded to farmers as a leverage on which to base a claim for higher duties on their own lines of goods. It is to the interest of the farmer, on whom the chief burden of protection falls, to have a general lowering rather than a raising of the tariff rate, and for him to join in the clamor for more protection would be folly little short of criminal.

HORSES.

Training Colts.

\$25.00 IN PRIZES FOR THE BEST ESSAYS
BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

No small part of the value of a horse depends upon his training, or "breaking," as it is usually called. Many a vicious animal merely reflects the disposition of the man who broke him in. Impatience, indecision and cruelty render the task difficult and painful, while often developing or possibly failing to curb bad traits in equine character. "Breaking" colts is a most important art, one at which almost every farmer has at one time or another tried his hand, but which few accomplish thoroughly well, although we believe more patience, firmness and gentleness are exercised to-day than used to be the case, with correspondingly better results.

The subject is not only important, but a very interesting one for discussion, and with a view to obtaining the methods of men who have been successful at it, we have concluded to offer prizes for the two best articles based on experience, giving the writer's methods in detail from halter-breaking to driving. Of course, no one method is applicable to all individuals without modification, but the system of handling a typical case may be detailed, with suggestions applicable to horses of differing temperaments. The prizes will go to the ones submitting the clearest, fullest, yet most concise descriptions of the best systems. Helpful information is sought rather than literary finish, though the latter is of course desirable. Essays should not greatly exceed 1,200 words. Usual composition rules obtain, such as writing in ink, on one side of paper only, and signing full name and address. Anyone who has had experience is eligible to compete. Contributions must be all in hand by December 1st.

Fifteen dollars will be paid for the best essay; ten dollars for the second best, and regular contribution rates for any others deemed worthy of publication.

Winter Care of Idle Horses.

With the winter close at hand, and the price of hay, oats, etc., rather high, the horse-owner naturally desires to economize on the ration if possible. Especially is this the case if the horses are not working, and thus not earning their keep. It is just as true here as in other matters, that by doing the whole business methodically, we go a very considerable distance in the direction of economy.

In the first place, a drink of water before each meal is desirable, partly because the water will then not wash the undigested food out of the stomach (as it does if given after a feed), and partly because if given that often, the horse will not drink too much at a time. One often finds horses that will not drink before eating. In their case I feed a very small quantity of hay, and then water. By degrees this preliminary feed of hay is reduced until the horse learns the habit of drinking first. Hay, composed of three parts clover to one part timothy, answers best, and should, of course, be free from weeds, dust, pieces of manure (raked up where top-dressing has been resorted to) and the like. The oats should be ground and mixed with bran, in proportion of about 4 parts oats to 1 part of bran. Clean oat straw is a valuable part of a horse's ration, and roots, oil-cake meal and raw linseed oil have each a place in the feed-box. For colts during their first winter, the hay and oats should be fed at the rate of one pound each to every hundred pounds of horse per day—the roots being extra. For mature horses half this quantity of grain will be ample.

A feed of bright hay follows his morning drink, and along with it a feed of grain. Twice a day is often enough to feed grain to idle horses, so half the day's amount can be given at this time. After breakfast allow some outdoor exercise, unless the day is very stormy. A feed of hay and oat straw from the cutting-box should be mixed in the morning, dampened, and after standing all the morning be fed at noon. Where the grain ration is divided into three feeds, one of them should be mixed in this feed. It requires less hay, if it is always dampened, but especially should this mixed feed be slightly wet. When this is eaten, some more running about in the yard should follow. Two hours a day is little enough, but horses should not be left out all day, especially those which are inclined to stand still. However, if horses are fed in this way, very few of them will feel like standing. Roomy box stalls help much in this matter. Late in the afternoon feed a turnip, or two or three carrots, whole. At night comes the other feed of grain, followed by a feed of hay or straw—the largest feed of the day. When straw is fed at night it may be necessary to feed more grain, but this is a matter which must be adapted to the individual horse. A horse which is easily kept will do well on less grain than is considered here. I fed a driving horse, weight 900 lbs. in 1909, from January 1st to April 16th, on the above plan, minus the straw, and the total feed bill was slightly less than \$10.00, yet the horse was in show condition at the end of that time. Considerably less oats can be fed if two single handfuls of oil-cake meal or a half teacupful of raw linseed oil is fed with the grain once a day. The skin is all the better for it too, from the standpoint of grooming and appearance. Salt should be placed where it may be had at all times.

Every day the horse should be brushed. He will do without a very thorough grooming, but should get enough to keep the manure and chaff out of his hair, and remove the loose dandruff. If you can afford the time to keep him well groomed you will find less feed will be required.

The feet, especially the growing colts, should be kept trimmed level. Be sure to keep the toes short to avoid cracking too much off on the frozen ground, and also to avoid ringbone. Generally, when horses run out in the yard very little foot trimming is necessary. Shoes should be removed from all normal feet.

The teeth also need attention in some cases, but not every man is capable of rendering intelligent assistance here. If you see by the manure that the hay is not well chewed, and the horse is not thrifty, the best plan is to have a capable V.S. attend to his teeth. The colt teeth may require to be drawn to make room for the new ones, or some long corners may need to be filed off. Be sure to allow no quack doctor (such as make the rounds of the hotel stables where farmers "put up," and who, for a small fee, will rattle a big rasp over the animal's teeth, and at the same time, with both tongue and eye, keep looking for the next victim, instead of watching his job) to meddle with your horse's mouth, for such men very often know less about the trouble than you do yourself, and, in any case, the good teeth, as well as the sharp, irregular ones, are rasped and injured. The colt rising four years old requires special care in this matter, as defective teeth at this age quite frequently are the cause of him learning the incurable habit of "grinding" and "wind-sucking." A. B. CAMERON.

Horse Questions and Answers.

"Would not three or four days' rest be too much to give a horse at one time?" was asked Dr. J. H. Reed, in the course of a lecture at the Ontario Winter Fair, last December. To which, reply was made: "No, mine often get a week. But I keep them in box stalls, and when they are idle they get fairly well fed."

"Would you recommend a little Epsom salts for a horse when you are changing his feed?" was another question asked. Answer: "It would not be injurious, but my opinion is that a healthy horse requires no medicine. I have most decided objections to the periodic or regular feeding of saltpetre, or sulphur, or anything else. A healthy horse requires no medicine, and is better without it."

Q. Suppose my horse has been standing in the stable two or three days, and getting very light feeds, and the next morning I want to start on a twenty-five or thirty-mile drive, would you increase your feed of oats that morning beyond what it had been getting during the idle days?

A. Supposing the horse had been well fed and working steadily, but standing two or three days, there is a case in which he might get a full feed, because he is accustomed to his full feed. It would be probably a little more intelligent not to give him so much. But if it is a horse that had been idle and fed little grain for a considerable length of time—weeks or months, possibly—and then you want to take a long drive, there is where the danger comes in of giving a full feed, because the horse's digestive organs, as well as his muscular organs, have become accustomed to perform certain functions, and a horse that is not accustomed to digesting oats or other grain in considerable quantities, and then is given a full grain feed, especially if hitched up and driven, will be very likely to give trouble. It is a mistaken kindness.

Q. Would you give a small feed on starting out, and another feed at mid-distance?

A. No; give a small feed, and then make your twenty-five miles, and give him another small feed; and if you are going to remain at that stable over night, give him a larger feed then.

Twenty-five miles is not too far for a horse to go between meals; it is only a three or four-hour jog. Six miles an hour is only a jog. Any horse should go twenty-five miles between feeds, and I would consider it much safer to drive the full distance than to stop and let him eat a small feed half way, unless you can afford to stop a couple of hours. Twenty-five miles is not a big drive for a horse in half a day—that is, an occasional twenty-five miles. To drive that far every half day is more than any horse could stand.

"Do you not think the elimination of those quack teeth doctors would have a great deal to do with the prevention of bad teeth?" was asked Dr. J. Standish, V. S., of Walkerton.

"I quite agree with that idea," he replied. "The class of men who hunt around the hotel stables and want to doctor the horse's teeth do a great deal of injury. I have known a number of horses ruined just because the owners did not know whether the horse's teeth needed treatment or not. The molar teeth are all grooved, and if you file those grooves down the horse's teeth are ruined."

Q. Can the heaves be cured after the air cells are affected?

A. No; after heaves are established, they are incurable at any stage after double breathing is established; but they may be alleviated so that only an expert could be able to detect them.

LIVE STOCK.

Charcoal for Hogs.

It has been noticed that hogs, especially when kept in confinement, appear to have a craving for what might be called unnatural substances, and will eat greedily such substances as charcoal, rotten wood, ashes, mortar, etc. Some of these may not be good for the animals, but it is pretty certain that charcoal is a stomach corrective, and it is good practice to keep a stock on hand for this purpose. Where there is plenty of timber near the farmer can readily prepare charcoal by burning wood under a cover of earth. Where timber is scarce and valuable, and where corn is grown for ripening, charcoal may be made by partially burning the cobs. Make a pit, start a fire of wood in the bottom, fill it with cobs, and when they are half burned cover it over with something; or, in other words, smother it out. Then put the charred cobs in a self-feeder, or store them in a corner of the feed house, sprinkling some salt over it, and keep a low-sided box filled with it, so the hogs can eat it at will. If charcoal is not provided, keep constantly before the pigs a mixture of one part of sulphur and about ten of wood ashes. Some such condiment appears to be required by hogs, especially in winter, to prevent

derangement of the stomach. Pigs that are outdoors in summer and have access to earth and vegetable matter have little need of other correctives.

Good Time for Expansion.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises farmers that live-stock supplies are approaching a dangerously low level. Feeders have been going out of the stock business during the era of high-priced grains, and the Secretary of Agriculture opines that American farmers during the next few years are going to find themselves short on what will be one of the highest-priced of farm products. Conditions very similar prevail on this side of the boundary. While figures are not available to show the progress of the live-stock industry, it is safe to say that this branch of agriculture has not kept pace with others in the progress made during the past few years. When grains are high in price, cereal production offers an easier avenue to wealth than the making of beef, pork or mutton, and curtailment of operations in live stock follows as a consequence of rapid development in grain farming. It is to be remembered, however, that the world demand for meat products does not decrease simply because meat production becomes less profitable. Meat demand for a good many years has shown substantial annual increases, and according to the authority above quoted has now reached such a point that live-stock supplies in sight will be inadequate to meet it; hence the likelihood of live-stock prices in all classes being maintained or improved.

It would appear, then, that the present is an opportune time for expansion in the live-stock in-

texture over all parts of the body—fine, dense and lustrous, and its handling quality such as to give promise of desirable weight. As a rule, long legs are accompanied by a narrow chest, a slim neck and a weak loin, indicating hard feeding qualities and late maturity. And these undesirable feeding propensities will, to a considerable extent, be imparted to his progeny; while the medium-sized ram will be likely to impress his desirable type upon his offspring with much certainty. In purchasing a ram, care should be taken to secure a superior animal, even if the cost be greater than for an average sort, for, as a rule, the best is the cheapest, if bought within reasonable limits as to price.

More Protection for the Hog-raisers.

A sentiment is being fomented in certain quarters by parties who would have it appear that farmers should unite in a demand for more protection on their products. One of the more prominent spokesmen of this view is W. O. Sealey, Liberal member for Wentworth, Ont., in the Dominion House of Commons, who has taken the trouble to represent his views to "The Farmer's Advocate." Our columns being open to all shades of opinion on matters germane to agriculture, we have prepared the following synopsis of his utterances in Parliament and elsewhere, which we have taken the precaution to submit to him prior to publication. In this article's honest endeavor is made to reflect Mr. Sealey's views fairly. Our own will be found on the editorial page.

The member for Wentworth is of the opinion that farmers are not getting their just share of the protection afforded to the products and man-

ufactures of our country. He would not ask for special favors, but only equal consideration, which he believes the farmer is not at present receiving. "The tariff should be applied to preserve the home market for the home produce along agricultural lines, to equally as great an extent as along manufacturing or any other lines." At the last session of Parliament he gave notice of motion as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, so long as the Canadian tariff affords, incidentally or otherwise, a considerable degree of protection to manufacturers, some protection may be fairly and properly afforded by our tariff to Canadian agriculturists and stock-raisers, upon hogs, hog products, garden vegetables, and such other items as



Game Chick.

Thoroughbred filly, sold at Doncaster (England) Blood-stock sale, recently, for 4,000 guineas.

industry, a time for increasing the breeding contingents and bringing them up to the highest notch possible in quality, for unless all data are incorrect and facts authoritatively offered not facts at all, America has gone light in live stock, and animal prices for the next few years are likely to rule high.

Type in Sheep.

In discussing the desirable qualities of sheep, less is generally said, and less importance appears to be attached to type than in the case of cattle, hogs, and some other classes of stock. There is evidently a wide variation among flock-owners as to the class of sheep, in respect of size, to breed, in order to produce prime mutton, and wool of good weight and quality. The tendency to give preference to size, over quality and constitution, is evident in the selection of sires made by many breeders, and we believe that, as a rule, this is a mistake. Size, when other qualities are equal, is desirable, but unless accompanied by width of chest, breadth of loin, masculine appearance of head and neck, strong legs, and thickness through the heart, all of which are indications of constitutional vigor, the probability of his proving a prepotent sire is slim. As a rule, in breeding sheep, as in most classes of stock, the medium-sized sire, strong in the points above mentioned, is the most successful sire in begetting uniformly typical progeny and improving the character of the flock or herd. The quality of the fleece is also important, and this should be of uniform

it may appear possible to so protect with advantage to the agriculturist, and without undue injury to the Canadian consumer."

In speaking to this notice of motion on Tuesday, April 13th, 1909, he expressed the sentiments already set forth, and used the words in quotation marks. He contended that the 2c. per pound duty on hog products imported from the United States, while fairly effective in preventing such importation when times are good, fails to hinder a heavy dump across the lines when a panic occurs and the bears are in control. Speculators take advantage of such times to load up, but not to the benefit of the consumer. A tariff of 4c. would render such business impossible.

Illustrations are given to show that the price the consumer pays is not lowered when there is a drop in live-hog prices and the farmer suffers. "The tariff conditions seem to give the packer and speculator an opportunity to arrange his combine or agreement so that his knife would cut both ways: he was able to reduce the price to the producer and increase the price to the consumer."

Statistics are quoted, to the effect that in the last four or five years Canadian exports of bacon, hams, etc., to Great Britain have steadily decreased, while imports of hog products from the United States have just as steadily increased. There ought to be one million more hogs raised in Canada, and probably would be if the tariff were raised sufficiently. The effect would be, even if produced at increased cost: no increased price to consumer, sufficient amount of cheaper cuts to supply home market—a surplus probably—and a

rivalry among packers to get rid of surplus, resulting in lowered prices to consumer.

"The price to the consumer in Canada does not bear a fair proportion to the price the farmers are paid for the raw product." "For the past couple of years the price paid has been half a cent on an average higher in Buffalo than in Hamilton." "Notwithstanding this, the wholesale price to the dealer in the United States is, on the average, about 2c. per pound less than in Canada, and the price to the consumer about 3c. less." "Price reports go to show that while the price to the wholesaler in Canada is 2c. higher than it is to the United States wholesaler, the price in Liverpool is from 2c. to 3c. less [than in Canada, we assume]. The conditions are such to-day that if pork is packed in this vicinity, if the freight is paid from here to Montreal or Quebec, if the ocean freight is paid and it is put on the market at Liverpool, I can go to Liverpool, buy that same pork at the market price there, pay the freight back to Ottawa, open a store next door to that of the packer, and if the present prices are maintained, I can undersell that store and make a good business profit." "That condition of things should not exist, and if it continues to exist it is a pity that the farmer, the actual producer, should not get his fair share of that difference." "Previous to 1907 Canadian pork had improved in quality and brought 3c. per pound more than the United States product." "Since that time large quantities of United States pork have been imported into Canada, and, as far as it can be traced, considerable quantities of it passed on through and were exported, in the hope, and with the actual result at times, of realizing the better price that Canadian pork demands of 3c. per pound. This practice continuing has dulled the taste of the British for Canadian pork." "We have lost the splendid reputation we had built up."

"I make a definite suggestion in connection with the pork industry, and I ask for an increase of 2c. a pound in the duty."

Resolutions were read that had been passed by the Swine-breeders' Association, the Vegetable-growers' Association of the Niagara district, and by the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, all favoring increased duties on the products in which they are interested, when imported from the United States.

"It is results that we would like to have, and we would like them quick."

A Melon for a Lemon.

Human nature is much the same among all classes. The prospect of a selfish advantage blinds the eyes of all but the most magnanimous to the public good. There are among agriculturists a proportion of people who may, by appeals to their cupidity, be drummed up to favor more protection on their products, without much regard to the consumer's interest. There is, perhaps, a measure of justification for this attitude on the part of farmers, seeing that in most matters they get the short end of the stick with other classes, and it is not surprising they should occasionally evince a desire to even up. Nevertheless, intelligent self interest, if no higher motive, should induce us to consider well the consequences of such demand. In a general way, the interest of Canadian farmers is but little served by present import duties on agricultural products, and would be proportionately less served by any additions thereto. But let even a small number of farmers begin clamoring for more protection, and their cry will be a handle for manufacturing interests which are in a position to profit by protection, to ask for further increases in the duties on their products; or, at any rate, to resist needed reductions in those schedules. The ultimate effect would be, as our cartoonist has depicted, to give the farmer a small and acrid lemon for his share of the common pool, while the manufacturer appropriated to himself a large luscious melon. That is hardly a square deal. The farmer's interest is in tariff reduction, and ultimately he has much more to lose than to gain by requesting higher duties on pork and others of his products. Look ahead.

Dear hides, dear leather, dear shoes. Thus we see the interrelation of commerce. One commodity can rarely be increased in price, whether naturally or artificially, without affecting values in other lines. Fortunately, in this case the Canadian farmer stands to gain. Our last week's market report quoted No. 1 inspected steer hides at 13½ cents in Toronto. A year ago they were 9½ cents on the same market, and in 1907, 8 cents, though in 1906 they were 12½ cents, and in 1905, 12 cents. Increase of population and demand for shoes, without corresponding increase in the number of cattle, is assigned as the cause, supplemented by the recent reduction in United States tariff, which permits American manufacturers to purchase in Canada, thus increasing competition for the cattlemen's by-product.

Veterinary Practice in the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I occasionally receive letters from veterinary practitioners in the Eastern Provinces, asking as to the requirements for registration in Saskatchewan. At the present time all three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—require a man to be a graduate of a three-year veterinary college; also, that an examination be passed and a fee of twenty-five dollars be paid before the license to practice is granted. The registrars of the respective Provinces are: Fred Torrance, B.A., D.V.S. (McGill), Winnipeg, Man.; J. J. Murison, V.S., Arcola, Sask.; C. H. H. Sweetapple, V.S., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. These gentlemen will furnish intending candidates with information as to dates and places at which examinations are held.

SASKATCHEWAN.

planting, on June 8th and 9th, with an ordinary grain drill, rows three feet apart, more seed being used than in hand or machine planting in hills, but during after-cultivation many stalks were thinned out, and this field was kept entirely free from grass or weeds. There was no failure with any of the six kinds, but the Bailey (yellow dent) was credited with making the best showing in ear production. By September 25th and September 27th, when the field was cut, practically every stalk bore an ear fairly well matured; and in those parts of the field where the soil was richest (lying lower) the growth of fodder was just about, if not quite, equal to a big variety like the Improved Leaming, but the latter made a rather stronger stand than the Bailey where the ground was not so rich. Close to the Bailey in points of merit ranked the Howie, another yellow dent. Next in order, but with little to choose between

them, stood the Leaming, Reid's Yellow Dent, and the large (or late) White-cap Yellow Dent; but the small (or early) White-cap Yellow Dent fell in at the bottom of the list, both as regards stalks and ears. For so short a season, Leaming and Reid's made a good showing, but all six kinds, to have made ideal silage, should have had ten days or more warm growing weather. It would seem, however, in the matter of earliness, that some strains of the same variety have been very greatly improved by selection and cultivation. It might be added that the seed for the test, received on the cob, was remarkably good, probably every kernel growing. Two small garden plots on the same farm were used for a trial of Strawberry Dent and King of the West (a yellow dent), planted in hills 3½ feet apart on June 17, some hills of which, in less than three months, had made a growth of ten feet in height, or an average of 9½ feet, every stalk carrying a heavy ear. The King of the West was a little the stronger corn of the two in growth of fodder and maturity of ear.



No Melon for Him.

Canadian manufacturer to Canadian farmer: "Here's a lemon, Old Sport, for getting that ladder and helping to raise the wall so we can have this melon to ourselves."

THE FARM.

What Corn for the Silo?

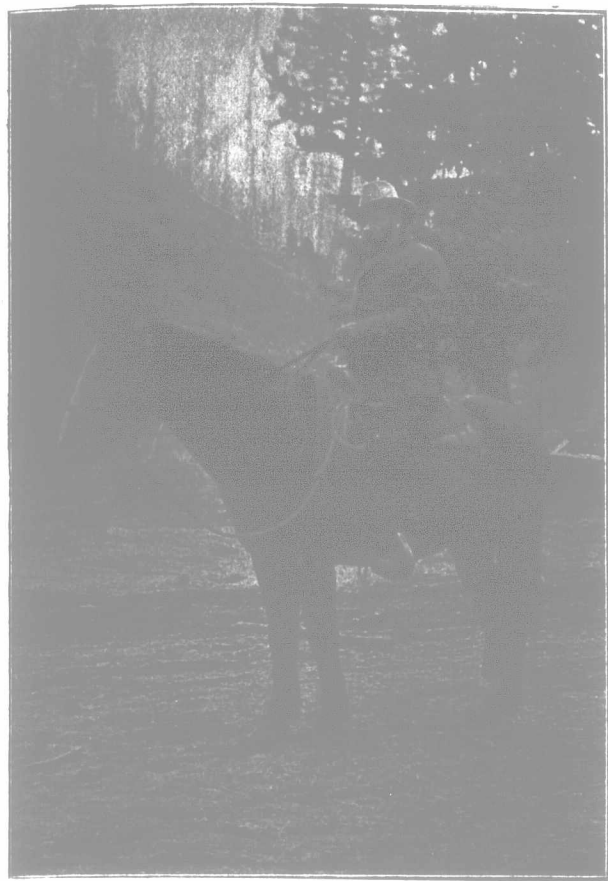
Corn-growers whose crop is stored in the silo have been comparing notes on the subject of varieties. Considering the late, wet spring in most sections, the crop was remarkably good—best, of course, where the requisite soil preparation and cultivation were given. As the season advanced, the corn fields preached every day the gospel of drainage and tillage; but with the best of practice, there is still a wide variation in the yield and condition of different varieties. Silo men are looking for sorts that give a heavy growth of fodder, the stalks of which will stand well for the corn harvesting machine, and each bear a sizable ear, well matured. This season, many fields had out little better than 100 days to accomplish their purpose before silo-filling began, and this calls for a good early variety, well handled, and a hotter summer than the past. On a farm in East Middlesex, Ont., a trial was made of six varieties of dent corn, the seed for which was furnished by J. O. Duke, the Essex County seed specialist, and President of the Ontario Corn-growers' Association. The field was good clay loam, oat stubble, plowed and harrowed down the previous autumn, and heavily coated with stable manure during the winter; plowed again about the end of May, and thoroughly tilled preparatory to

denting the first week in October, but only a few ears had hardened fairly by October 6th, when cut. On an adjoining farm, where Butler Dent, Huron Dent and White-cap were grown under conditions very similar to the foregoing field trial, the Butler Dent was unhesitatingly accorded first place by the grower for ears and stalks; while on another good farm near-by, the Leaming made an excellent showing alongside Longfellow, a yellow flint corn. By silo-filling time, the latter, however, was very well hardened in the ear.

These results are valuable, and while the subject is fresh in mind, readers in every district where corn is grown for the silo should send for publication in "The Farmer's Advocate" a concise statement of the varieties which gave them the best results in fodder and matured ears. A prompt response to this request will be appreciated, and will prove generally beneficial.

The Skunk and the May-beetle Grub.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" for October 7th reference was made to the infestation of pasture lands in Middlesex Co., Ont., with white grubs, the larvae of the May Beetle. An examination since, of two fields, from 15 to 20 acres in extent, both old pastures, disclosed hundred of up-turned patches, usually from a couple of feet to a yard or more square in area. It had been surmised, at first, that ground-hogs or coons had been burrowing after the grubs, but subsequently



A Ranger in Charge of the Alberta Forest Reserves.

the conclusion was reached that the four-footed friend of the farmer in this case was the odorous skunk, one of which was shot on the ground. That the grub diet agreed with him was evident from the fact that he was "rolling fat," and his snout had the appearance of usage in rooting. Almost invariably, the only places where the sod was rolled up were where the grass was brown and dead, the roots having been eaten out by the grubs. Whether the dead patch was a sign to the skunk that his meal was below, or that he started in just where the digging was easy, is a point for the naturalist to settle.

Dominion Forest Reserves.

There are twenty-six Dominion Forest Reserves and National Parks set aside in the public-land area of the Canadian West. Their total area is 10,441,120 acres, distributed as follows:

Manitoba—six reserves	2,288,160 acres.
Saskatchewan—four reserves..	473,600 "
Alberta—six reserves	6,209,280 "
British Columbia—ten reserves	1,470,080 "

These reserves have been set aside at periods varying from 1887 to 1907. They comprise, as far as has been possible to outline it, the land unfit for agriculture which lies in large bodies near settlements. The earliest reserves were set aside for the sole purpose of supplying an immediate supply of timber and fuel for the settlement of the surrounding prairies. Later reserves have been set aside even where there is very little timber, because it has been demonstrated that the land is unfit for agriculture, and cannot be made to return a profit for a private individual, but will, if held by the Government, be of value to the community on account of the timber it will grow. In the mountains in Alberta and Saskatchewan reserves have been set aside as public parks, surrounding districts of great natural beauty, as the national park at Banff. These national parks, where they enclose timber, are managed for the production of timber in the same manner as forest reserves. Reserves have also been set aside in the forested mountain slopes, where control of the water supply is as important as furnishing a timber supply.

Before the forest reserves were taken over by the Forestry Branch they were severely and carelessly cut over and badly burned, so that now on the reserves there is very little merchantable timber. The general policy of management of the reserves now is to cut from them each year the timber and fuel required by the surrounding settlers, and at the same time keep the forest fires out and leave the ground in better condition to produce timber. The idea is not to reserve the timber from use, as many think, but to encourage its wise use.

The organization in charge of the reserves has not yet been finally determined. There is a forest ranger in charge of each reserve, whose duty it is to see that a proper fire protective force is maintained; that railroads running through the reserve and settlers living near the reserves are educated to obey the law, and that all lumbering by settlers and lumbermen is carried on according to the spirit of the regulations laid down by the De-

partment. The forest rangers are experienced woodsmen, permanently engaged. They have as temporary assistants during busy seasons forest guards, who are engaged for such work as patrolling dangerous areas to prevent fire and timber stealing. These men are usually settlers living in the neighborhood of the forest reserves. In charge of the whole reserve system is an inspector of forest reserves, with technical assistants. The duties of the inspector are divided between the administration of reserves at present existing and the extension of the reserve system. The administration of the reserves has as its object the sale of such mature timber as the settlers need; its removal in such a manner as to leave a minimum of fire danger and waste timbers, and also in such a manner as to encourage the natural reproduction of valuable species of trees, for Canada's forest reserve area is so great that expensive planting of trees is impractical. To carry out this policy on a system of reserves extending from Manitoba to the Coast requires a great deal of detailed study of local agricultural conditions, local market requirements, as well as an expert knowledge of the requirements and habits of the different species of trees. Fire protection is itself in the new rapidly-settling country an immense problem.



Young Timber at Present Useless.

Which the Government is preserving for the future. It will be as large as the timber in the other illustration in a few years.

At the same time, it is essential for the future best development of the country that all non-agricultural areas be set aside as forest reserves before settlement reaches them. This requires a detailed examination by experts of all areas in the northern timber belt.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, which has charge of all this work, aims to do its share to increase the productivity of the West. Its ambition is to see all the agricultural land farmed, and all the non-agricultural land growing timber for the maintenance of the farms. By keeping fire out of the timber, and managing it as a crop, the foresters will constantly improve its quality and increase its quantity. The reserves are now self-supporting, even though nearly ruined by fire; they will in a few years become revenue-producing.

Alfalfa Seeded with Rye.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have asked for contributions on the above subject, I shall undertake to give you my experience with the same, and may also add some further experience with alfalfa. Alfalfa is rather a big subject to deal with in one article, i.e., if we were to discuss the various methods of seeding, the soils to which it is adapted, the curing, etc. I shall, therefore, not enter very fully into any one of these, but may touch more or less on all.

In reference to seeding with "autumn-sown crops," I have had excellent success, and, in my

opinion, there is nothing equal to late, thinly-sown rye. I say late, because it does not get so much the start of the alfalfa in the spring, and thinly sown (about a bushel per acre), for a very similar reason, the alfalfa has a better chance to grow. I would not sow rye before 15th October. For hillsides, in particular, it is much preferable to spring-sown crops, especially if the method which I shall undertake to explain is followed. I should manure the hillside heavily, and plant a hoe crop (preferably roots, planted on the flat), as it leaves the ground with a smooth surface in the fall, that only requires dragging after the roots are harvested, and, therefore, leaves very little loose soil to wash into gutters. I should not sow the alfalfa until the ground was well settled in the spring, giving one or two strokes with the drags after it was sown. In this way you prevent the hillside from being washed into gutters and the alfalfa destroyed before it gets established in the soil.

The writer made two or three vain attempts to seed hillsides before hitting upon this method. In every instance, with the spring-sown crop, my alfalfa was very materially injured before it got established, besides the surface was made unfit for the mower and hay-rake to gather what was left. Another reason why I prefer rye to any other nurse crop, is that it can be cut shortly after coming in head, and profitably made into hay, thereby giving the alfalfa a better opportunity to grow. On some soils, with a favorable season, you will get a second cutting of rye, worth the cutting for hay, followed by a cutting of alfalfa. I wish to say here that rye cut at the proper time, and properly cured, is a great milk producer.

I have sown alfalfa without a nurse crop, with barley, with corn and with buckwheat, and I do not think there is anything that excels the rye as a nurse crop, if cut before maturity. It is all right without a nurse crop if your land is perfectly free from weeds. It does well on light soil with buckwheat, providing the ground is well manured and thoroughly worked for six or eight weeks before sowing—with no more than a peck of buckwheat to the acre. In any case, I should not sow less than 20 lbs. of alfalfa per acre.

If sown with corn, the ground should be free from weeds, so that the alfalfa could be sown early in July.

While I consider alfalfa the most profitable crop any farmer can grow on land that is adapted for it, yet my experience is that it is a failure as a soiling crop or for pasture. If it is cut before it is sufficiently matured for hay, which is when about ten or fifteen per cent. of the heads are in



Poplar Such as is Characteristic of the Timber on the Reserves.

blossom, you will injure its growth for the balance of the season. At about the same time that it commences to blossom, you may discover little buds coming out on each stalk a little above the ground. If cut before these buds appear, the vigor of the plant is destroyed for that season, and your aftermath will be stunted, not growing more than half the length it should, eventually turning brown and blooming but partially, although allowed to stand for any length of time. I was slow in learning this, but am now thoroughly convinced of what I say. This last season I commenced cutting a little occasionally for about three weeks, before cutting the balance for hay; in three weeks after cutting for hay, that which was cut for hay was fully twice the height of that cut three weeks previously, and looked vigorous, whilst the early-cut looked stunted and brown, and, furthermore, I could see distinctly where each cutting had been made—the last cut in every instance looking healthier and being larger than that cut prior to it—my cuttings being some days apart.

Alfalfa will grow successfully on either light or heavy soil, if the surface is rolling and the subsoil warm—a gravelly subsoil being probably the best. Great care should be taken when preparing the land to have it free from small basins which would retain the water in winter. While there is no hay equal to alfalfa, when cut at the proper time and properly cured, there is none more worthless when allowed to get too ripe and improperly cured.

In order that your aftermath may grow vigorously, it should not be cut before ten or fifteen per cent. of the heads are in bloom, and to leave it longer the hay becomes woody and the leaves fall off very easily in curing. If a tedder is used in curing, it should be used before the upper surface has become sufficiently dry to cause the leaves to drop off. I prefer raking into small windrows, especially if you have a side-delivery rake, as soon as it will rake, and after curing a little more in windrow, pass over again with rake, simply giving it a turn over. If the weather is favorable, it will be but a short time until you may commence to put it into small coils.

I prefer cutting in the latter part of the afternoon, but before the dew commences to fall, and getting into coils before the following evening, if the weather will permit, and where the crop is heavy to allow it to remain in coil from one to three days; but if the crop is light and weather favorable, it may be hauled in without coiling.

Oxford Co., Ont. H. VANDERBURGH.

Splendid Yield and Quality of Canadian Crops.

Quality is the feature of the field crops of Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, at the end of September. Compared with reports at the same date last year, the average quality of spring wheat is 82.58 to 75 per cent. of a standard; of oats, 83.97 to 75; of barley, 81.22 to 71; of rye, 81.29 to 73; of peas, 81.34 to 63; of beans, 92.32 to 75; of buckwheat, 86.01 to 74; of mixed grains, 89.28 to 75; of flax, 86.97 to 68; and of corn for husking, 86.77 to 82. In the Northwest Provinces, where the bulk of the field grain is produced, the averages of quality are uniformly high. Compared with last year, spring wheat in Manitoba is 87.28 to 81 per cent. of a standard; oats, 86.07 to 73; and barley, 85.39 to 68. In Saskatchewan, wheat is 92.95 to 61; oats, 94.01 to 67; and barley, 91.23 to 58. In Alberta, spring wheat is 89.05 to 77; oats, 90.20 to 84; and barley, 84.18 to 80. These high qualities, applied to an output of 350,000,000 bushels, at the highest market prices realized in a quarter of a century, are an indication of the country's fortune reaped from the soil of the prairies this year. But in all the Provinces, as well as in the Northwest, the records of grain crops are satisfactory.

The condition of potatoes and root crops is nearly the same as at the end of August. The report for potatoes is 90.37 per cent.; of turnips, 83.34; of mangels, carrots, etc., 84.40; of corn for fodder, 87.18, and of sugar beets, 71.02.

Rust, the jointworm and hail storms did some injury in parts of Prince Edward Island; drouth retarded plant growth in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia; heavy rains caught the grain of New Brunswick in the stook; and early frosts and grasshoppers have lowered the averages of oats and barley in Quebec. But the loss from these causes will not be seriously felt anywhere. The reports for Ontario are better than those for the end of August, and, except for a plague of grasshoppers in the regions adjoining Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, protracted summer drouth in certain areas of Western Ontario, and an unusual visitation of frost in the corn-growing counties of the south, the farmers of this Province have had a good year. The hot and drying winds in the last ripening days of late-sown wheat in the Northwest Provinces have probably lowered the average yield there, but correspondents hesitate to make an estimate on the extent of it.

The final report on field crops in all the Provinces will be given in the December Monthly.

Tile Drains a Necessity.

"If there is one thing more urgently needed than another on many farms in Amaranth Township," said George Gier to a member of the editorial staff of "The Farmer's Advocate" last summer, "it is tile drainage. The increase in annual returns, of course, will vary with the soil and also with the crops grown. With some crops the cost of the drain would be made up in a single season. On the other hand, grass land or hay might not give sufficient increase to cover the expense in a great many seasons. On the average, however, the cost of the drain, tile and all, is returned in two to five years."

"I now have between 700 and 800 rods of tile on 200 acres. Years ago I used to consider some of my fields dry. I drained the wet fields, and now they appear to be dry, while the others are spoken of as being wet. I have concluded that I will not be done tiling until I have a complete system all over my farm."

"In this part there is great difficulty in getting a satisfactory outlet. About twenty years ago Government ditches were dug. In some sections bush fires have burnt off the muck to a depth of three to five feet, and practically no ditch is left. A clear open outlet is very essential."

"I do not care to have long runs of tile. A stretch of 30 to 50 rods is long enough. Feeders or lateral drains carry more or less dirt. I have made a practice of putting in sinks or trap basins where the drain runs under a fence. Then when I get time in dry weather, I lift the cover off the manhole and take out what sediment has collected. With good outlet and large tile for the mains, there is little trouble with tile drains properly put in."

THE DAIRY.

Breeding Up a Milkman's Herd.

"Profits from producing milk for city trade," remarked J. G. Cornell, a successful producer near Toronto, to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, "are kept down because of the constant necessity of purchasing fresh cows. We must have even supply. As a rule, the producer buys what he requires on the cattle market. Generally speaking, it is difficult to get good ones, because Montreal buyers pick up the best at fancy figures."

"The price averages \$50 to \$65, and sometimes as high as \$70. I prefer, if buying with the intention of keeping for one season, to get a Shorthorn grade. Holsteins are growing in favor, particularly if kept for breeding purposes. There is no doubt but that a great improvement in the herd can be made in a very few years by the use of a pure-bred sire of good dairy strain and judicious selection of females. So satisfied am I that this method is faster than the one commonly practiced, that in future I intend to raise heifer calves from my best cows."

"I have set a standard per year from each cow at 6,000 pounds of milk. In the district surrounding Toronto it does not pay to keep a cow if she gives less. On the average, I milk her up to within six weeks of calving."

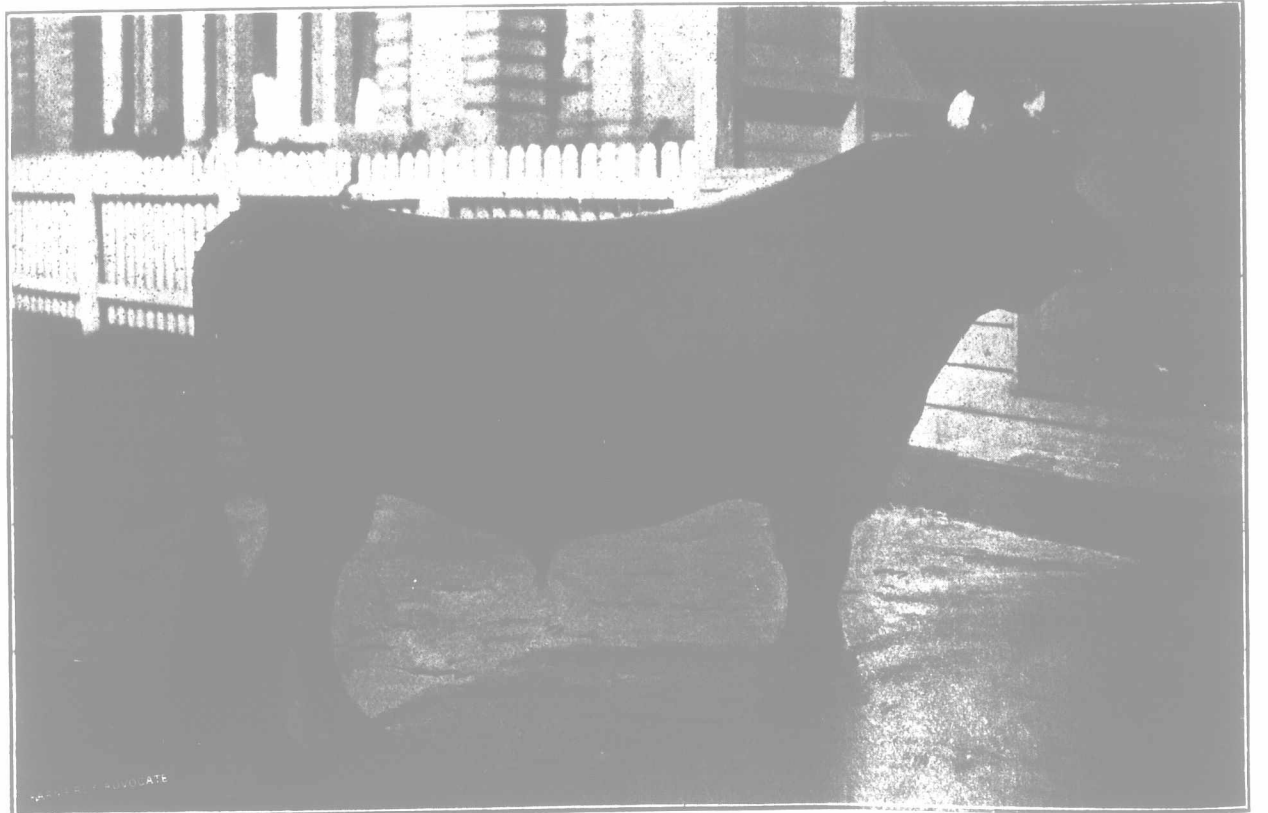
"Whether it pays to ship cream or whole milk depends greatly on the producer and where he is situated. Some producers want skim milk at home to feed to young stock and pigs. However, within a few miles of the city it is the general practice to send whole milk. Most of the cream comes to the city from a distance to save freight, and also because it ships better."

Whitewash the Cow Stables.

Whitewashing the cow stable should be one of the regular chores every fall on farms where cows are milked. In the neighborhood of some cities, milkmen who supply milk are required to have their stables whitewashed with lime each year. What they are compelled to do it would be well for other farmers to perform of their own free will. Whitewashing with lime sweetens the stable and adds to the satisfaction and self-respect of the farmer. The following directions for preparing whitewash are taken from a bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station:

"Take a half bushel unslaked lime of good quality, slake it with boiling water (cold will do), cover during the process to keep in steam, and add water as the process goes on. To do this, the lime should be placed in a tight barrel and water enough added to partly cover the lime. Never cover the lime entirely with water, else the slaking process will go on too slowly. Soon after the water is added, the lumps of lime which are exposed to both air and water begin to crumble and soon the whole mass begins to steam. More water should be added and the barrel kept covered. After the slaking process is over, several pails of water should be added, and the whole thoroughly stirred. This mixture should be strained through a fine sieve before placing in the barrel to which the pump is attached, and, if necessary, more water may be added to secure a mixture which the nozzle will deliver well. The contents of the barrel or bucket must be kept well agitated, for the lime tends to settle upon the bottom. The spray must be fine, and not allowed to play upon one place until the wash begins to run. When applied with brushes, a slightly heavier wash can be used, as it is generally well rubbed down. Light coats frequently applied are better than heavy ones, as the latter are more apt to scale off. While still wet a light coat seems to have failed in its object, but when dry the whole becomes perfectly white. One bushel of lime will make thirty gallons of whitewash. Many formulas for making whitewash are published, involving the use of salt, oil, grease, glue, rice, etc., together with the boiling of the material at different stages of its preparation. These are too much involved for the ordinary man, besides taking too much time. The addition of a small quantity of salt and oil is said to increase the life of the whitewash. If convenient, they should be added, but boiling is not essential where light coats are put on often as indicated above. When once understood, whitewash can be made and applied with little trouble, yielding a large return in the improved condition of the stable. Best satisfaction is obtained by keeping the mixture well agitated and making light applications."

Notwithstanding the author's criticism of more elaborate whitewash mixtures, we venture to sug-



Fontaine's Boyle (332).

Jersey bull; born Aug., 1905; sire of first-prize yearling heifer in milk and beef; sire of best Jersey female; also sire of first-prize four field animals the progeny of one bull, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. Owned by David Duncan, Don., Ont.

gest, on the strength of our own experience, that a much better whitewash, one that will stick and not rub off, and that is very easily brushed on, even over rough-board surfaces, is prepared as follows:

Take one-half bushel of lime, slake with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds ground rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, with a brush, and a pint will cover a square yard.

Dairy Notes from Across the Line.

[The writer of these notes, having learned the A B C of the dairy business in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, crossed the line several years ago, since which time he has continued his dairy education in various capacities in several States of the Union. In a few short paragraphs each month he undertakes to present to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" some of the different phases of dairying which come under his notice, and which are most likely to be both interesting and instructive to his brother dairymen in Canada.]

INCREASING INTEREST IN DAIRYING.

To any observing dairyman or reader of the dairy press, it is impossible not to note with gratification the increasing interest which is being taken in dairying, as a branch of agriculture, by all sections of the community, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and particularly in that part of the country known as the Middle West, comprising the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and the two Dakotas.

First and foremost, we are glad to see that farmers are taking by no means a small part in this great campaign for the spread of the true dairy gospel. There was a time when the man on the farm was slow to adapt himself to a changing environment, and to seize a good opportunity when at hand; but the farmer of to-day, with his books and his bulletins, reads more and thinks more, and, as a consequence, is much more thoroughly and intelligently interested in any matter which promises to increase his material welfare than heretofore. And so it is with dairying. As the laws of heredity and breeding are becoming more generally known, and the practice of the scientific balancing of rations is spreading from farm to farm, the true dairy cow (the one that can do things) is raising herself from the common stock of the farm, and is mounting upon a pedestal from which she cannot be ousted, and to which level every farmer of the country is desirous of raising his own herd. With this end in view, we find the cow-testing associations being organized and successfully made use of, we find increased interest in the advanced-registry tests of the various breed associations, and we find cow contests innumerable illustrating to the farmer more forcibly than any book can ever do it, that there is good money in good cows, and that thousands of dollars are being wasted by farmers who, in ignorance, or from laziness, will persist in milking inferior stock year after year.

Iowa has long been known as a great butter-producing State, but with the average farmer, dairying has only been a side issue (as may be seen from the fact that the dairy cows of Iowa produce, on an average, only 150 lbs. of butter-fat per annum), while the chief reliance from a financial standpoint has been placed upon the corn crop and the feeding of beef and bacon. In the past, while the beef interests predominated, very little money has been appropriated by the Legislature to help along the man behind the cow. This year, however, the dairymen are coming to their own, and, with some public funds at their disposal, the campaign for better dairying is being actively taken up, with encouraging success on all sides.

THE STATE FAIRS.

At the various State Fairs this year more interest than ever before has been taken in the buildings or sections devoted to dairying. Wisconsin has to her credit a magnificent new dairy building, 60 x 200 feet, built of brick upon concrete foundations, with cement floors, and containing two large refrigerators, 11 x 70 feet, for the butter and cheese exhibits. Minnesota sustained her reputation as the "Bread and Butter" State, with a display of the product of 304 creameries, in a refrigerator 90 feet long, which the \$2,000 prize-fund had attracted.

Iowa hooked 117 tubs of creamery butter and ten cows in the two-day cow demonstration test, as well as a complete display of dairy and creamery machinery and apparatus.

Neither is the educational feature lost sight of, as several of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations had complete and instructive exhibits for close inspection by farmers themselves, illustrating the composition of various feeding stuffs, the value of good cows, the best methods of

care in the production and handling of milk and cream, and many other points.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The schools and colleges are doing their part, too, for the general uplift. The whirr of the Babcock tester appeals to the boy of twelve in the country agricultural school, and he soon learns to know that Jennie is a better cow than Jessie, although "father" always thought the opposite.

The four-year, the one-year, and the three-month dairy courses at the State colleges are attracting students in increasing numbers and sending them out to remunerative positions, well equipped with both theory and practice.

The experiment stations are also annually devoting more time and money to dairy research, and by such means are securing valuable additions to our knowledge of the underlying problems, upon our understanding of which often depends the success or failure of any new venture.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

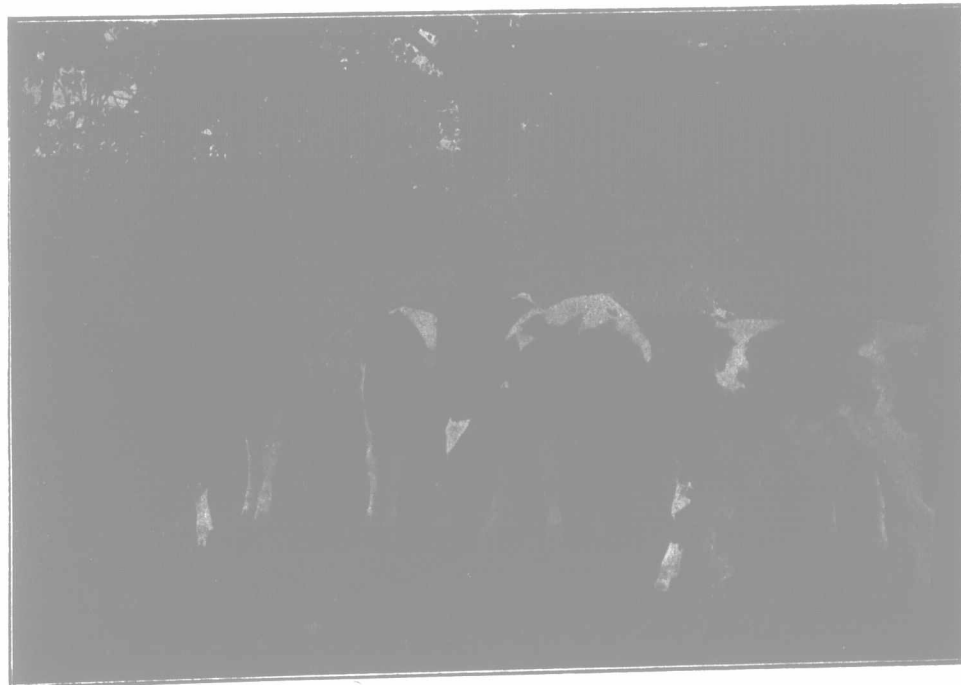
Last, but by no means least, the agricultural press must receive its share of the credit for things as they are to-day. The increase of strictly dairy papers, and also of general agricultural papers with a section devoted to dairying, and also the improvement in the style and character of the articles printed (many from the pens of recognized authorities) have brought farmers more closely in touch with recognized ideas and up-to-date methods, and have set them thinking and reasoning for themselves. This object once accomplished, the next is to induce action, and here, again, the "Press" has notably succeeded, by stimulating ambition, by timely and forceful appeals, and by illustrated examples of the success of others, who had only the same chances and the same opportunities.

THE REASONS FOR THIS.

I could not conclude this article without noting a few of the reasons back of this upward march. One cannot deny that the sections where dairying prevails show their prosperity to all beholders. The gain in fertility to the farm, the steady income all the year round, and the constant employment of regular help, all tend to bring success and satisfaction, rather than the alternating slack and rush seasons and uncertainties found on the average grain-growing farm of the West.

T. S. A.

T. H. L.



Calves Fed on Pasteurized Whey.

Pasteurized Whey Fairly Good for Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am raising seven calves from grade Holstein cows. Not wishing to feed too much expensive feed, I decided to try feeding sweet, pasteurized whey as an aid to raising the calves for dairy purposes. The first week I fed them on whole milk, then gradually added the pasteurized whey, starting with about a pint, and increasing the amount of whey, and decreasing the whole milk, until the calves became accustomed to the whole whey. I added a handful of middlings to whey as milk was decreased, until calves were old enough to eat whole oats. The calves were turned on grass the first of June, when they were getting each three quarts of whole whey three times per day, along with a few whole oats. I think that pasteurizing the whey, when properly done, and it is kept sweet and clean, helps very materially to make a cheap, economical feed for the raising of dairy calves. W. TOPHAM.

Walden, Ont., Can.

Prefers to Buy Cows.

"I am now raising my first calf in 18 years," said A. J. Reynolds, one of the prominent members of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" last spring. "My practice has been to sell the calf within two or three days, to be fed for veal-ing. The price runs from \$2.00 to \$4.00. My opinion is that it does not pay to feed milk worth 25 cents to a calf every day for some time. If I could get good cows I would not think of raising calves. In fact, I would not even keep cows over from one season to another. It does not pay to feed a cow for a couple of months with no milk coming, when every cow eating feed should return at least three gallons a day.

"Nine times out of ten a cow gives poor returns at the pail because she is not properly fed. I seldom get a cow that does not give a flow of milk that is satisfactory. Proper care and feed, with judgment as to capacity and whims of the individual, will bring returns. A good cow gives at least \$100 worth of milk in a year."

Wilrid Lapiere, cheesemaker of Shefford Vale cheese factory, Shefford County, Que., was fined \$25 at Granby, on Saturday, October 9th, for incorporating a quantity of inferior or worthless cheese in the center of several new cheese during the process of manufacture. The cheese were discovered in a Montreal warehouse, and the prosecution was made by Inspector Macpherson, of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch. This is the first case under the amendment of 1908 to the Inspection and Sale Act.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Eastern Fruit for the West.

It does not say much for our business methods when the Western farmer has to pay \$5.00 per barrel for apples in the fall or early winter. Either someone is getting an unholy large profit, or the methods of doing business are unbusiness-like. When I was told that was the price they generally had to pay, it set me thinking. Then I said to one of my friends in Manitoba, supposing a man shipped a carload of apples to your station (Binscarth), and advertised a week or two ahead that he would have a carload of apples at the station for sale (at a price leaving a reason-

able profit) on a certain day, would the farmers in that vicinity buy a carload? I was told they would gladly, as all kinds of fruit are very scarce in the Western Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. What can be done at one station can be done at many more, as there is practically no native fruit, nor is there likely to be for many years, if ever, as fruit trees do not do well. It is true there are many trees planted at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, but they look to me as if they take a lot of coaxing to make a poor growth. The only

fruit I saw was a kind of berry that looked nice, but was so sour it drew one's mouth up so he could not spit it out. This fruit was being made into jelly, but it takes a lot of sugar to make it palatable.

The price generally prevailing for apples makes them almost prohibitive, and greatly restricts consumption; but by simply applying reasonable business methods—get the fruit from the Eastern grower to the Western consumer without half a dozen middlemen to unduly enhance the price by all getting a large profit—which can be easily done by any apple-packer, by doing a little advertising in the local papers, a carload of apples can be sold at almost every small station in these Western Provinces. That is, thousands will be sold where one is now in the West, and this business is good for many years. If the packers will but be honest, ship good fruit, properly packed, a great and growing trade can be done, and done right now. The Western farmer has to work hard, and he believes in feeding himself well. He has the price, and given a square deal he is a good customer for all fruit that is offered him at a reasonable price.

Talking about advertising, I came across one of the greatest examples of its benefit. A certain Westerner, getting tired of single blessedness, advertised for a wife, and after a time secured one. He got a real good bargain, too, for in due time along came a bouncing boy, which won first prize at the local baby show, the prize being a town lot—another example of how the best of the country are being enticed into town. The Minister of Agriculture will have to meet this by offering farms at these baby shows.

Trade commissioners are being sent to far distant countries (which, if it does not do much good, furnishes a trip and berth for some one who has been good to the party), whilst the trade that lies at our very doors is undeveloped. This Canada of ours is so very large, the productions of different Provinces are so varied, that there is a plethora of some things in one Province and a shortage in others.

The Western man does not get enough fruit, whilst we have an abundance of it in the East, and more would be grown, to the profit and advantage of the East, if reasonable effort were made to work up sales. The Eastern farmer is going out of feeding stock, especially hogs, because the feed to finish them is so scarce and high, and this means a great loss to the country, and we showed in a former letter how well the Western farmers can grow the feed necessary to revive this business, and which will be alike a benefit to the farmers of the West as well as the feeders in the East, and what benefits the farmer benefits many other lines; in fact, the whole country, as his production is so much added wealth.

More attention should be given to developing business between different parts of our country, and it should be seen to that carriers and middlemen do not reap too large profits. If goods are not being carried at a reasonable rate between points it restricts trade, and others get any profit there may be in it rather than the farmers, who in that case give up in disgust. As a farmer said, he did not mind feeding a hog with four legs, because he is a hog, and pretends to be nothing else; but these hogs that run on two legs, and pretend to be lords of creation, but are the greatest hogs, gobbling up all profit, they sicken him.

GEO. RICE.

Manitoba Apples in Plenty.

"Help yourself to all you can eat! Fill your pockets!" Such expression is commonly heard in the Eastern Provinces of Canada, or in British Columbia; but in Manitoba this kind solicitation came rather as a pleasant surprise.

The Morden district in Manitoba justly lays claim to being the home of apple production in Prairie Canada. Years ago, when press despatches announced that A. P. Stevenson had a few barrels of standard apples in his Manitoba orchard, readers generally considered it a fairy tale, and remarked that probably a tree or two, under extraordinary conditions, had borne a dozen or two of small, sour fruit that Westerners prided in being able to place in the class with that delicious fruit—the apple. A few years ago, however, when Mr. Stevenson was in a position to state that he had 80 barrels of choice apples of standard varieties, in addition to considerable quantities of crabs, the public was interested. Then it became known that others in the Morden district, as well as in different parts of the West, had productive apple trees in their gardens. So great has been the development that now it is safe to state that apple-growing in Western Canada is beyond the experimental stage.

FIVE HUNDRED TREES IN BLOOM.

Early in September an editorial representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of spending a day or two in the vicinity of Morden. It was then that he heard the one-time familiar but practically unnoticed solicitation so desirable in an apple orchard: "Help yourself! Fill your pockets!" This was in the orchard of Manitoba's pioneer apple-grower, A. P. Stevenson. It was learned that 506 trees had been decked with blossoms last spring. Hundreds of trees drooped their branches because of the loads of choice fruit now mature or nearly so. Some trees had more than a load, and in at least two instances huge limbs had broken off because of the weight. And they were not small, sour apples. They range in size from the much-prized Fameuse, or Snow apple, to Alexanders or Northern Spy. As to palatability, they are as luscious as the average sour apple of apple-growing districts. Many varieties have a flavor similar to that of the Wealthy or Duchess. All were solid and crisp and juicy. Worms and scabs are unknown. In short, Mr. Stevenson's crop this season is a marvel to those who have not seen heavily-laden apple trees for a number of years; and there are at least a dozen others within ten miles or so of Morden who are successful in growing this fruit. Some of them helped to carry away the prizes offered for apples at the horticultural exhibition recently held in Winnipeg.

EARLY LOSSES OF TREES.

Those men have had troubles and trials in their pioneer work with fruit trees. For over two

decades stock has been bought and planted. Each spring found a fresh consignment ready for the brush pile. Mr. Stevenson has burned hundreds of trees. However, with careful attention to the production and propagation of seedlings and stock that proved to be hardy, it is now found possible to average 50, 60 or 75 per cent. of hardy trees from fresh planting. "I have twenty-five bearing trees," said A. McLeod. "To get these I have planted over 200. I could now get as many trees by planting 50. We have made great progress in this locality in the last few years as regards orcharding. We have found that with reasonable shelter we can produce apples on a scale that will pay. There is no difficulty in finding a market at high prices, and the trees bear heavily."

IDEAL ORCHARD CONDITIONS.

Thorough shelter from sweeping winds and a deep and well-drained soil have had much to do with Mr. Stevenson's success. Natural tree growth, supplemented by liberal planting of evergreens, prevents the entrance of the most severe storm. With this protection, success has attended efforts at providing a supply of healthy and hardy trees.

Mrs. Stevenson evinces a great interest in this rare product of the prairies. "We had trees," she remarked, "for many years before we had fruit. I suggested one day that we should get bees, so that the blossoms would be sure to be fertilized. We did so, and the following year had a fine crop on trees that formerly had an abundance of bloom but no fruit. Since then we have kept bees, and we always have apples—some years, of course, more than others. This year we can't keep the trees from bearing. In the spring 506 trees were covered with blossoms. Tiny trees in the nursery rows now have two to a dozen apples weighing them down."



"Up Against It,"

This year's results demonstrate clearly that with reasonable protection and judicious purchase of stock apples can be grown on the prairies of Canada. Trees have been developed that will withstand the rigors of our severe winters. Trees are very productive, and it is not difficult to secure varieties that are of superior quality for cooking and not inferior for eating. In season of ripening they range from August until late fall. Many varieties have proven to be excellent keepers.

This, in short, is the situation in Western apple production. Persevering in the face of numerous reverses, these enthusiasts have succeeded. In a few years, it is safe to predict, many homes in Western Canada will have apple trees in their gardens producing luscious fruit, to take the place of the high-priced trash too often secured from diverse sources at present.

The following persons have recently been fined for violations of the Fruit Marks Act, on complaints laid by the Dominion Fruit Inspectors: R. O. Koukle, Beamsville, Ont.; Wm. Nash, Stony Creek, Ont.; S. Overholt, Jordan, Ont.; Lougheed Bros., Clarksburg, Ont.; Geo. Dyce & Co., Meaford, Ont.; T. S. Aipond & Co., Montreal, Que.; D. Hannawell, St. David's, Ont.

POULTRY.

Preparing Fowls for Market.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, dealing with killing and dressing fowls, has the following in Bulletin 87:

All fowls should be fasted from 24 to 36 hours before killing. Where this is not done, the food decomposes in the crop and intestines. The result is that the flesh becomes tainted, and does not keep well.

There are two methods of killing that are considered proper. One is to kill by bleeding in the mouth. This is done by inserting a sharp knife and cutting the veins just below the ear on both sides of the head, and then sticking the point of the knife through the brain. If this is done in a proper manner, it will have the effect of loosening the feathers. The other method is by wringing or pulling the neck. This is done by taking the chicken in the hands, stretching the neck, holding the crown of the head in the palm of the hand and giving a turn backwards, and at the same time a steady pull. The head will sever from the neck, leaving only the outer skin. This method is favored by some, but, owing to the blood clotting in the neck, a discoloration takes place; and where the chickens are placed in cold-storage, this is a serious objection.

After the bird is killed, plucking should begin at once. Care should be taken to keep the head downwards to allow the blood to drain out of the body. Where the birds are allowed to become cool before being plucked, it is very hard to avoid tearing the skin, and the plucking is much more tedious. Two inches of feathers should be left near adjoining the head. After the bird is killed, a sharpened S-shaped wire is inserted through its bill. On this is hung a small pail, which serves to hold the bird in place, and catches the blood. The pail should be filled one-half full of water to add weight. After the chicken is plucked, it may be placed on a shaping-board. This gives the chicken a compact appearance. If chickens are hung up by the legs after being plucked, it spoils their appearance, making them look thin and leggy.

Many chickens are spoiled by being packed before they are thoroughly cooled. Care should be taken that all the animal heat is out of the body before the birds are packed. It is better to cool ten or twelve hours before packing. The chickens are packed in boxes lined with parchment paper.

To ascertain the equivalent values for selling prices of chickens, live weight, dressed weight, and drawn weight, the following table has been calculated.

The dressed weight is only the feathers removed. The drawn weight is the weight of the chicken prepared for the oven.

Live weight cts. per lb.	Plucked weight cts. per lb.	Drawn weight cts. per lb.
6	7.4	11.
7	8.6	12.8
8	9.9	14.7
9	11.	16.5
10	12.4	18.4
11	13.6	20.
12	14.8	22.
	16.	23.8

We mourn to think of the golden opportunities that will be killed from now on, in the form of lean, scrawny poultry, which deck the grocery counters with their skinny, blue-white, pin-feathery carcasses. After having gone to the trouble and expense of raising chickens, then to market them at a stage when they represent a maximum of bone and offal, with a minimum of edible flesh, is simply shameful. It is defiance of all the laws of economics and business policy. It takes so much food to grow the frame, feathers and vital organs. It is the extra food, going to pad out that frame with flesh and fat, that increases its weight, quality and value. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has stated that they have made 50 cents an hour fattening chickens at the College. How many farmers make that much out of their time?

Suburban poultry keepers, whose time is not otherwise occupied, may busy themselves to advantage now gathering and storing leaves for their birds to scratch in next winter. Exercise is essential for good results in winter eggs, and burying food in litter is the ideal way to insure it. While leaves are not so good as chaff for the purpose, they do very well, and the resulting compost has a not inconsiderable fertilizing value.

Lice on Poultry.

"What is the best method of exterminating lice on poultry?" writes another inquiring reader. It is not easy. Exterminating poultry lice is about like getting rid of bedbugs. It is comparatively easy to thin them out, but extremely difficult to banish the last one, and the few remaining, after ordinary steps have been taken, are sufficient to breed the parents of another innumerable swarm in a short while, unless vigilant precautions are repeatedly observed to keep the vermin in check. The following is recommended by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Experimental Farm, Ottawa:—Corrosive sublimate, 4 ounces; common salt, 4 ounces; dissolve in two to four quarts of water. When completely dissolved, dilute to 25 gallons. With this carefully spray every crevice, nook and corner of the house. As the solution is highly poisonous, care should be observed in handling it. This treatment should be repeated at least once after a week's time to destroy the young which may have been hatched in the interval. Follow by whitewashing the premises with lime wash.

For the fowl themselves, insect powder dusted about the heads, on the backs and shanks, and under the wings, will make short work of any lice about their bodies. Repeat the dusting for the same reason that spraying is repeated. If fowls have a plentiful dust bath of dry earth or sifted coal ashes supplied them they are not likely to be badly troubled with vermin. A little sulphur mixed in with the earth or ashes of the dust bath will add to its effectiveness.

Officers of Provincial Police System.

Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General for the Province, has announced the following appointments in connection with the reorganization and consolidation of the Provincial Police Force:—Superintendent of Provincial Police—Inspector Joseph E. Rogers; Senior Inspector of Criminal Investigation—Inspector Wm. Greer; Inspector for the Northern Division—Chief George Coldbeck, of Cobalt; Inspector for the Southern Division—Chief Wm. H. Mains. In making the announce-

ment, the Minister explained that it was the desire to instal some systematic method in the administration of justice throughout the Province, operated from a central and judicial authority.

"At present, the member for the riding undertakes to say when a policeman is necessary. This is neither right nor wise, and it is proposed to put the work on a businesslike basis. At the present time, the Department is deluged with applications for policemen. The new force will do work for all the Departments of Government. The members will co-operate in the enforcement of the license and game laws."

Some time ago, F. M. Ware, of the American Horse Exchange, New York, concluded that the automobile had usurped the place of the equine to such an extent that there would be more money in selling machines than horses. He accordingly advertised an experimental sale of automobiles at the American Horse Exchange, but not a single machine was consigned, hence no sale could be held. No more automobile sales are scheduled to take place at the famous horse market.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, the progressive city of the Pacific Coast, door to the Orient, and Alaska, was a fitting place to hold an Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. Seattle is a city of hills, beautiful homes, large business enterprises, and a population of about 300,000 souls, gathered from almost every nation under the sun.

When the proposal was made to the President of the Exposition to hold a live-stock exhibit, two problems faced him: First, to get the live stock; second, to secure a competent chairman of the live-stock department. When J. W. Clise was tendered the position, and accepted, the success of this feature of the Exposition was assured. Mr. Clise called to his assistance, as superintendent, Prof. W. L. Carlyle (a Canadian boy), formerly of Wisconsin and Colorado Agricultural Colleges; and as secretary, Frank A. Welch, formerly secretary of Oregon State Fair.

Their hopes were more than realized when such a fine array of live stock filled the spacious and airy barns by the 27th of September. It was the cream of the stock from the Pacific Coast States, the Middle States, British Columbia, Alberta, and even from the far-away New England States, Ontario and Quebec. Many of the Eastern exhibitors had followed a circuit of fairs, commencing in the East and leading to Seattle, while some of the Eastern dairy herds purposed taking in the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee on the return trip (that is, when they had stock to return with, as many sales were made at Seattle).

The Pacific Coast is naturally adapted for stock-raising and dairying. Its fertile valleys produce the richest grasses and luxuriant crops of alfalfa. The climate is moist and cool, cattle grazing twelve months of the year. It comes nearest to the climate of that most noted stock-raising land, the British Isles, of any country in the world. While there is much fine stock in these Pacific Coast States, yet the supply is limited. Farmers are desirous of improving their herds and flocks, and, in order to do so, have to draw from the barns and fields of the Eastern stock-breeders. Therefore, this was the Pacific stockman's opportunity to secure high-class animals, practically within easy reach of their own homes.

The stables were only temporary quarters, well arranged, roofed with tent cotton, which gave fine light and ample ventilation, and were quite satisfactory, except when a heavy rain made a sag, then there was a leak. The management was ideal, and the work went through easily, and with few delays. The weather, on the whole, was fine—to an Easterner on the cool side, even when sunny.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds were represented by nine good individuals, owned by Frank E. Alley, Rosenberg, Oregon; Standard-breds by thirty high-class individuals exhibited by Bogle & McDougall, Tacoma; Thos. H. Brents, Walla Walla, Wash.; Frank E. Alley; and E. F. Klimmeyer, Los Angeles, Cal. In Morgans, 17 entered, J. W. Clise, Willermoor Farm, Redmond, Wash., being the largest and most successful exhibitor. The five-year-old stallion, Troubadour, is truly a peach. Roadsters and carriage horses were numerous and high-class.

Hackneys made a fine display, and were all owned by Pacific Coast breeders, four of them from British Columbia, viz.: A. W. Hadwen, Duncan; O'Neil & Co., Vancouver; Charles Moses, North Saanich; and Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island. Tamboline's toppy stallion, Gastru Duke of Connaught, won the grand championship and silver cup.

A few German Coaches were shown by A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon; French Coaches by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio. The Shetland ponies were a large exhibit. Some splendid spec-

imens were among them, and they always interested the juvenile onlookers.

Clydesdales made a good showing, the principal exhibits coming from Canada, T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C.; Fraser Valley Horse-breeding Society, Ladner, B. C.; and O'Neil & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; W. G. Cordiner, Walla Walla, Wash., being the principal States exhibitor.

In aged stallions, Mercer won first and reserve champion with Earl of Brackley; Shannon Bros. second on Brown Spots. In five-year-olds, O'Neil & Co. won first, championship and grand championship with Marcellus Junior; Mercer second on King Bounty. Mercer won first and second on two-year-old stallions, Life Guard and Royal Albane. In the four-year-old mare class, Cordiner won first, second and third. O'Neil first in three-year-olds. Shannon Bros. first, Mercer second in two-year-olds. Shannon Bros. first and second in yearlings. Mercer won the junior champion and reserve grand champion ribbon on Life Guard. O'Neil secured the female grand champion ribbon on Flower of Flush, Shannon Bros. reserve on Lily of Grand View, which had previously won the junior championship.

Percherons were the strongest class of drafters, the largest exhibitors being Geo. Lane, Alberta; McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio; and A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon. There were also a few individual exhibitors. Lane won the largest number of blue ribbons, also championship for stallion any age; had the best five stallions, any class; best three mares, champion mare, best mare any age, bred and owned by exhibitor, and best American-bred mare. Their six-horse gray team was much admired whenever brought out. McLaughlin Bros. and Ruby also got a share of the prizes.

A few Shires of merit were exhibited by A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon.

In Belgians, Ruby was again an exhibitor, as well as H. C. Campbell, also of Oregon. These were a good class, somewhat free from that undue fleshiness peculiar to the breed.

A few Suffolk Punch were shown by J. M. Steves & Co., Steveston, B. C.

Jacks, jennets and mules, shown by Luke M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., were an interesting class.

CATTLE.

In the beef breeds Shorthorns predominated. Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; W. O. Minor, Heppner, Ore.; A. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.; Mrs. J. H. Glide, Sacramento, Cal.; T. B. Gibson, Cal.; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; and Watson Clark, Victoria, B. C., were the chief exhibitors.

The first in aged class of bulls, Shuston Albino, owned by Carpenter & Ross, was a grand, sappy fellow, denoting much character. He was senior male and grand champion. The two-year-old bull, Wapto, owned by Dunn, is a coming winner, and was reserve grand champion. Dunn had junior champion in Wapto, and Minor reserve in Gold Mine.

Among the females, Carpenter & Ross had senior champion and grand champion in Lancaster Bud, two years old, first at Toronto, bred by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont.; and reserve champion in Sweet Duchess of Gloster, 3 years of age; also junior champion and reserve grand in the yearling, Dale's Gift, while Minor claims the junior reserve champion. Carpenter & Ross won first in the aged herd; breeder's young herd, get of one sire, and produce of one cow. Minor won in the young herd and calf herd.

Herefords.—These were shown by Willamette Valley Land & Stock Co., Ore.; Hugh Whiteford, Mo.; and Clem Graves, Ind.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The blacks were out in good form, and exhibited by O. V. Battles, Iowa; A. B. Binnie, Altra, Iowa, and J. W. McClung &

Son, Indianola, Neb. Battles had the senior male champion and reserve champion in Deceiver and Oakville Quiet Lad, the latter two years old, and also the winner of grand champion ribbon. He had also the junior male champion in Thickest Blackbird; while Binnie had the junior reserve. Binnie had the senior female champion and grand champion in Queen Lass of Altra 3rd, three years of age, and reserve champion in his two-year-old. Battles had also, in Black Eileen, the reserve grand champion; Binnie the reserve. Battles won all the group prizes.

The shaggy Galloways were selected from the herds of C. E. Clark, Minn.; J. C. Cabin, Harrisburg, Ore.; and Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb.

Red Polled.—These dual-purpose cattle were out in good numbers. The exhibitors were Frank Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb.; Chas. Groff, Bancroft, Neb.; F. H. Porter, Halsey, Ore.; L. K. Cogswell, Chehalis, Wash.; Frank J. Clouss, Clare, Iowa; and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C. The classes had each from three to ten animals, splendid specimens of the breed. The champion prize animals were all high-class.

Brown Swiss.—These natives of Switzerland were shown by N. M. Snodgrass, North Yakima, Wash., and B. P. Inman, Junction City, Ore., who divided the honors.

Devons.—G. F. Simeral, Macleay, Ore., and Wm. H. Neal, Meredith, N. H., divided the honors with their creditable showing.

DAIRY BREEDS.

Holsteins.—These made a good display, numbering about 100 head of good individuals. They were not as high class in type and quality as seen at our large Eastern fairs. Many of the females claimed records of milk and fat, making them eligible to the Advanced Registry. These were shown by P. A. Frakes, Scappose, Ore.; Wm. Bishop, Chimacum, Wash.; John L. Smith, Spokane, Wash.; J. M. Steves & Co., Steveston, B. C.; and John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn. Bishop had the senior champion and grand champion male in his three-year-old Auggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Jr. Irwin had the junior male champion in the sprightly Brighton Segis Korndyke. Smith won the senior female and grand championship with Mercedes De Kol Alban. Steves had the reserve grand champion in the yearling heifer, Addie Mechtilde, a heifer of grand form. Smith won first on aged and young herd, also breeder's young herd. Irwin won the calf herd, and Bishop on get of sire and produce of one cow.

Ayrshires.—The Scotch cattle were out in about the same numbers as the Holsteins. They were the admired cattle of the stables and ring. The quality was par excellence. Typical in form, perfect individuality and high dairy qualities were the acknowledged characteristics of the Ayrshire exhibit. The Ayrshire men received many compliments on the fine showing of their favorites. Many of the placings had to be made on fine points, and we are safe in saying that no judge in the whole show had a more difficult task or made fairer placings than the Ayrshire judge. J. W. Clise, Willermoor Farm, Seattle, Wash.; Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; and R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., were the exhibitors, who each fell in for a fair share of prize money.

In aged bulls, Ness won out on Bargenoch Gay Cavalier, also senior male champion and reserve grand champion. This bull has great substance and mammary development. McFadden won on Lessnessock King of Beauty, formerly a noted Canadian prizewinner; third and fourth, Hunter's Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee and Lessnessock Durward Lily.

In two-year-olds, Willermoor Farm captured the blue ribbon on Morton Mains Queechy, a bull of grand style and quality. He won, also, reserve championship; McFadden second on a strong lad

of good quality, Riverside Fizzaway; Ness third on Barcheskie Scotch Lad."

The yearling class claimed the grand-champion ribbon on Netherhall Douglass Swell, owned by Ness. True to type, of splendid dairy form and quality, this bull was first in his class and junior champion. Hunter's Bargeoch Victor Hugo was a close second in class, and was reserve junior champion.

In junior yearlings, Hunter won second on Springhill Chancellor, and Ness fifth on Burnside Clara S. King.

The eleven aged cows were all choice animals—all prizewinners in their home land. Willermoor Farm had first and second in Heathflower 1st of Barcheskie and Netherhall Jean 3rd, the former true to type, strong in quality, and with wonderful udder development. This cow also won the senior female and grand championship. Hunter won third on Castlemains Violet; Ness fourth and fifth on Finlayson Maggie and Auchenbrain Jenny.

Cows over three years and under five.—Ness won first and senior reserve champion on Burnside Nellie Burns 4th; also the silver cup with this cow for best cow in milk, bred and owned by exhibitor. He also won third and fourth in this class with Morton Mains Lady Nellie and Barcheskie Orange Blossom. Hunter won sixth and seventh.

In two-year-olds, Hunter won first on Springhill Queen Bee. Ness won third and sixth on Barcheskie Orange Blossom and Burnside Lady Pearl 3rd.

Senior yearling.—Here Hunter was an easy winner with the choice heifer, Lessnessock Sweet Pea, who also won the junior champion and reserve grand champion prize. Ness won second and fourth on Burnside Heather Belle and Burnside Heather Belle 2nd.

Junior Yearlings.—Hunter first and reserve junior champion on Lessnessock Sprightly. Ness second and third on Burnside Lady Clara 9th and Old Hall Cherry Queen.

Heifer calf.—First, Ness; third, Hunter. Ness won first on aged herd, Hunter second, Willermoor Farm third, and McFadden fourth. Young herd—First, Hunter; second, Ness; third, Willermoor Farm; fourth, McFadden. Calf herd—First, McFadden; second, Willermoor Farm; third, Ness. Breeder's young herd—First, Ness (a silver cup). Get of a sire—First, Ness; second, Hunter; third, McFadden; fourth, Willermoor. Produce of a cow—First, Ness; second, Hunter; third, Willermoor Farm; fourth, McFadden.

For best twelve dairy animals, irrespective of breed—R. R. Ness, silver cup.

For best showing of Ayrshire cattle, as determined by largest aggregate amount awarded to animals bred by any one breeder—R. R. Ness, diploma.

For the best showing of Ayrshire cattle, as determined by the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals bred by any one breeder—R. R. Ness, diploma.

Jerseys.—H. West, Scappoose, Ore.; Gibson & McIntyre, Salem, Ore.; A. F. Domes, McCoy, Ore., and H. Smith, Seattle, were the exhibitors. West won the majority of first prizes. His Jerseys were of the Island type, and were a choice lot. He won the senior male and grand champion, and junior reserve grand champion, also nearly all the female champion and grand-champion ribbons.

Guernseys.—These made a good showing by D. H. Loony, Jefferson, Ore.; T. H. Wilson, Issaquah,

Wash.; J. Gilbert, Hickcox, Whitefish Bay; A. W. & F. C. Fox, Waukesha, Wis. They had the ribbons and champion prizes pretty well divided among them.

Dutch Belted were represented by three herds: Frank R. Sanders, Bristol, N. H.; Mrs. Jennie Strader, Ceres, Cal.; and U. G. Strader, Ceres, Cal. Sanders won most of the blue ribbons, as well as most of the champion prizes. His aged bull, Auten, is one of the best of the breed we have seen.

SHEEP.

The sheep pens were filled to overflowing with flocks of high merit. Rambouillet's were most numerous, as many as fourteen being shown in a class by six different exhibitors.

Shropshires, also, were numerous, and were a fine lot, as were also Hampshire Downs and Southdowns. Oxford Downs made a great display, they being a strong lot.

Of the long-wooled breeds, Cotswolds made the largest display, closely followed by Lincolns. There was only one exhibit of Leicesters, but of high quality. There was also a nice display of Dorset Horned and Merino sheep. Also Angora and milch goats.

SWINE.

Here, too, the pens were well filled, mostly with the thick, fat breeds. Poland-Chinas, of which there were some splendid specimens, took the lead in point of numbers, closely followed by the Berkshire, Chester White, Essex, Hampshire, Duroc-Jersey, and Tamworths, in the order named. The latter were a choice lot.

The poultry building was well filled, also. As many of the birds were moulting, their plumage was not good, which detracted from their appearance. Rhode Island Reds predominated, then Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, in the order named.

JUDGES.

The following were the judges in the general classes, all men of international repute, and, as a whole, their work was appreciated by the stock-exhibitors:

Horses.—Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys and Drafters in Harness—R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill. Percherons, Belgians and Mules—Col. J. S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill. Morgans, Saddle Horses, Coach Horses, and Shetland Ponies—Prof. John A. Craig, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Standard-breeds, Roadsters, Carriage, and Suffolks—Prof. John A. Craig, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Thoroughbreds and American Carriage—G. M. Rommel, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cattle.—Shorthorns—Abram Renick, Winchester, Ky. Angus—M. A. Judy, Tallula, Ill. Galloways and Devons—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kan. Herefords—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Red Polled—J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis. Holsteins, Dutch Belted, and Brown Swiss—C. Easthope, Warren, Ohio. Jerseys and Guernseys—Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis. Ayrshires—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Quebec.

Sheep.—Merinos—E. D. King, Burlington, Kas. Shropshires, Southdowns, Cotswolds, and Lincolns—L. F. Shaw, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Crosses—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Canada. Angora goats—N. A. Gwinn, Lawrence, Kas.

Swine.—Berkshires—J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis. Poland-China and Essex—John L. Smith, Spokane, Wash. Chester White, Duroc-Jerseys—Prof.

R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kas. Tamworths, Hampshires, Grades and Crosses—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Canada.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has gone into history, and was acknowledged by all to be the best exhibit of live stock ever held west of St. Louis, Mo., and its value as an educator to the stockmen and farmers of the Pacific Coast can scarcely be realized. The result will, no doubt, be a higher class of live stock bred and raised on the Pacific Coast than ever before.

Wood-pulp, mechanically ground, imported into the United States from anywhere in Canada, except Quebec and Ontario Provinces, is free of duty until otherwise directed, according to a decision by the United States Treasury Department. If produced from pulp-wood cut on Crown lands in Quebec and Ontario, it is assessable at one-twelfth of one cent per pound, and in the case of Quebec there is added a counter duty of 25 cents per cord, as the equivalent of the export tax. This announcement follows a despatch stating that steps are being taken by leading pulp and paper manufacturers of New England States to establish at La Tuque, Que., a large \$2,000,000 plant, equipped with the best machinery. Quebec need not worry about any tariff devices of the United States relative to the pulp and paper business. The Americans need her pulp-wood and its product.

Acting upon representations made by the Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General for Canada, the United States Government have agreed to remove the thirty-day embargo on sheep entering the United States for breeding purposes. As a result, Canadian sheep intended for breeding purposes can now enter the United States on inspection at the boundary, as formerly, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of one of the regular-salaried veterinary inspectors of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that the sheep have been twice dipped under official supervision in one of the dips prescribed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Inspection returns for September indicate that 16,313,220 bushels of wheat passed inspection at Winnipeg during the month, or 5,776,930 bushels more than in September, 1908. Oats and barley are also away ahead of all previous records. The value of the wheat is estimated at \$14,329,820.

At a recent conference, held in Wellington, New Zealand, a resolution was passed in favor of agricultural study being made compulsory in the schools. "Stay with the soil," the New Zealanders claim, is a far better cry than "Back to the soil."

W. Saxby Blair and J. F. Snell, who have had charge of the Departments of Horticulture and Chemistry, respectively, at Madonald College, with the standing of Assistant Professors, have been advanced to full Professorships.

A new grain exchange was opened at Calgary, Alberta, on October 6th. The new exchange is expected to exert considerable influence in developing the new westward outlet for grain to Vancouver.

GOSSIP.

"What haughty, freezing manners that girl has?"

"Yes. She's the iceman's daughter."

At an auction sale of sheep at Kensington, Australia, on August 7th, a Merino ram, four years old, was sold for 1,350 guineas, or a little over \$7,075.

A COMING CLYDESDALE SALE.

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., have a strong new importation of Clydesdale mares and fillies en route from Scotland, large and full of quality, including a number of prizewinners, all of which will be offered at auction in London soon after arrival, date of sale to be announced later in these columns.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 26th.—J. H. McLean, Inkerman, Ont.; Holstein cattle, and horses.

Oct. 27th.—S. J. Prouse, at Union Stock-yards, Toronto; imported Clydesdales.

Oct. 29th.—E. Martindale & Son, York, Ont.; Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep.

F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., write that in their sale of Shorthorns, to take place on Oct. 29th, as advertised in this paper, the young bulls are a very attractive lot, mostly old enough for

service. Some grand heifers in the sale, bred from deep-milking dams, will be due to calve soon, and these will be a valuable addition to any herd. The herd this fall in strong competition, won 20 first, 5 second and 5 third prizes. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

Although the drought has been broken throughout the greater portion of the Argentine Republic, information received by the last mail is to the effect that great tracts of country are still dried up. For example, in ten departments of the Province of Buenos Ayres, which grew 3,630,000 acres of wheat last season, only about 900,000 acres had been sown, and no addition would be made, it is stated, unless rain fell within a week. Losses of great numbers of cattle and sheep are reported. In many districts, 20 per cent. of the sheep and 10 per cent. of the cattle have been lost, and in one, the loss of sheep has reached 50 per cent. Without speedy relief from rain, it is added, the losses must be much greater.

"Well," said Cassidy, "it's too bad that none av us kin iver be as good as some people think we sh'd be."

"Aye!" replied Casey, "but 'tis our sodin' to think that none av us kin ever be as bad as some people think we are."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

OPEN JOINT.

Mare got caught in wire fence. When found, one hock was cut clean through to the bones, so that I could pass my finger into the joint two inches. There is a continuous escape of joint oil from the wound. The other leg is cut to the bone below the hock, and the oil is also escaping here. I called my veterinarian three days after the accident and he pronounced the case hopeless. We are not treating her as he advised, but she seems to be in a bad state. T. W.

Ans. Your veterinarian was correct. If your description of the wound is correct, there is no hope, and she will probably be dead before you see this. If you had had professional attention at once, there might have been some hope.

of a partial recovery, and she might have been valuable for breeding purposes, but when treatment was neglected for three days, all hopes practically passed. There are many ways of treating such cases. Some blister, but to be effective, it must be done early. The only chance now is to place her in slimes, syringe the wounds out three times daily with equal parts peroxide of hydrogen and water, and keep poulticed ice to the parts constantly. V.

Miscellaneous.

RAGWEED.

Kindly identify the enclosed weed. Bruce Co., Ont. H. McL.

Ans.—The specimen is the common ragweed, sometimes called Roman wormwood (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). It is some cause for gratification that there are parts of Ontario where this entirely useless weed is not known. J. D.

AFRICAN GEESE AND PEKIN DUCKS WANTED.

Kindly let us know, through your columns, the name and address of someone who raises African geese and Pekin ducks, for sale. MRS. J. A. M.

Ans. Breeders should notice this inquiry, which is typical of scores received during the year.

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74 Branches in Ontario. The Manager of the nearest would welcome you r account. 67

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 18th, receipts numbered 77 carloads, consisting of 1,536 cattle, 22 hogs, 790 sheep and lambs, and 18 calves. Trade was fair; prices steady. Exporters were held for Tuesday. Choice butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; good, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.70; common, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; feeders' steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, \$40 to \$55; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90 per cwt. Hogs, fed and watered at market, \$7.75, and \$7.50, f. o. b. cars at country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	272	174	446
Cattle	3,897	2,630	6,527
Hogs	6,067	1,267	7,334
Sheep	6,085	2,818	8,903
Calves	370	108	478
Horses	6	121	127

The quality of fat cattle on sale was only medium, as a rule. Everything being considered, there was a good trade, although export cattle sold at a decline of 30 cents per cwt.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5 to \$5.85 per cwt.; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50.

Butchers'.—Good-quality butchers' are still in demand, and scarce, all offerings being readily bought up. Picked lots, \$5 to \$5.35; good, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.20 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a brisk trade all week in good-quality feeders, but common stockers and light feeders were slow sale. Prices ruled as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$4 to \$4.60; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, \$2.75 to \$3.25; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a

strong market for the best-quality milkers and springers, especially the latter. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$70 each, but the average price for good cows was from \$50 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, at unchanged prices, which ranged from \$3 to \$7 per cwt., the latter price being for choice, new-milk fed calves.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of lambs were large, with prices easier. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, at the latter end of the week, sold at \$5 to \$5.60. One carload of picked ewe and wether lambs sold at the Union yards at \$6 per cwt. on Tuesday.

Hogs.—Receipts were not large, but prices declined about 25c. per cwt. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$7.75 to \$7.80, and \$7.50 to \$7.60, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange was fairly good. One hundred and fifty horses were on sale, out of which 125 changed hands, at following prices: Drafters, \$175 to \$220; general-purpose horses, \$160 to \$200; expressors, \$170 to \$210; drivers, \$100 to \$160, serviceably sound, \$25 to \$60.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 98c. to 99c.; No. 2 mixed, 97c. to 98c., at outside points. Rye—No. 2, 71c. to 72c., at outside points. Peas—No. 2, 84c. to 85c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 54c. to 55c. Oats—No. 2, 36c. to 37c., at points of shipment. Corn—No. 2, yellow, 70c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$3.90 to \$4, outside; Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.03, on track at lake ports.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

C. Caldwell & Co., wholesale dealers in flour and feed, report prices as follows: No. 1 hay, baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, at \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50. Straw—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9. Bran—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$21.50. Shorts—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$23.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts are none too large, that is, of the choice grades, and prices are firm. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 21c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 19c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Receipts moderate; prices firm, at 25c.

Cheese.—Market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Large, 13c.; twins, 13 1/2c.

Honey.—Receipts large; prices easy. Extracted, 10c. per lb.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, 55c. per bag.

Beans.—Market about the same. Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25; hand-picked, \$2.35 to \$2.40.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry large, quality generally poor, farmers not feeding them properly. Turkeys, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12 1/2c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 13c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$4.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; lamb skins, 70c. to 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.

SEED MARKET.

The market for seeds was strong, at unchanged quotations, as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$6.75 to \$7 per bushel; No. 1 alsike, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, per bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; timothy, per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.60.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts are gradually growing smaller, and quality poorer. Apples, per barrel, \$1.70 to \$3, the latter price being paid for choice Snows; peaches, 50c. to \$1; for choice Snows; pears, 50c. to \$1; quinces, basket, 50c. to 60c.; tomatoes, 20c. to 25c.; grapes, 10c. to 30c.; peppers, green, 25c.; peppers, red, 60c. to 80c.; beans, 20c. to 25c.; celery, dozen, 25c. to 35c.; cucumbers, per basket, 20c. to 30c.; onions, Canadian, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; squash, basket, 40c.; mushrooms, per basket, 75c. to \$1.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle during the week ending October 9, amounted to 2,127, those of the previous week being 3,462. In the local market, the situation was about steady. Offerings were largely of Northwest ranchers, and all were sold quickly. Buyers from Quebec and Ottawa were in the market, and demand was very fair, although there was very little taken by exporters. Choice ranchers sold at 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb., good, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; medium, 3 3/4c. to 3 1/2c. per lb., good bulls selling at same figure, also; canning bulls, 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb., and cows at as low as 1 1/2c. There was a stronger tone to the market for sheep and lambs, and both demand and supply were fairly liberal. Lambs sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per pound, and sheep at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. Offerings of calves continue fairly liberal, and prices range from \$3 to \$5 each for poor, and \$6 to \$12 for best. The weak feature of the market was live hogs. These sold at very much lower prices than the week before, 4c. being knocked off previous prices. Sales of selects took place, off cars, at 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per lb.

Horses.—The market showed very little life last week, there being some inquiry from lumbermen, however, and a few sales made. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$300; light draft, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240; small animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; old, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100; best carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The principal alteration in this market was in the price of dressed hogs, these declining in harmony with the decline in live hogs already referred to, and selling at 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. per lb. for flanks, and 15c. to 15 1/2c. for long clear, according to weights; smoked breakfast bacon, 17 1/2c.; Windsor backs, 18 1/2c.; Wiltshire sides, 18c., and spiced rolls at 16c. per lb. Smoked hams showed little change, being 14c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and more, 15 1/2c. for 18 to 25 lbs., 16c. for 10 to 18 lbs., and 17c. to 17 1/2c. for rolled, boneless. Barrelled pork, steady, at \$29.50 to \$32 per barrel, and plate beef at \$15 per barrel. Lard steady, at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb., for compound, and 16 1/2c. to 17 1/2c. per lb. for pure.

Potatoes.—Quebecs or Green Mountains cost 50c. to 55c., carloads, track, per 90 lbs., and sold here at an advance of 5c., same position, and at 10c. more for smaller lots.

Eggs.—While the quality of arrivals shows considerable improvement, the volume of receipts is falling off considerably. The shrinkage is now about a dozen and a little more to the case, or about 1c. per dozen. Stock costing 21 1/2c. to 22c., in the country, for straight-gathered, was selling here at 25c. for No. 1, and 28c. for selects.

Butter.—The make has been falling off considerably, and holders are not at all eager to accept offers. Choicest creamery sold at 25c. per lb. here, in a wholesale way, smaller lots bringing 25 1/2c. to 26c.; in fact, single packages, such as 30-lb. tubs, brought 27c. Summer creamery, of course, might be had at a cent less. Dairy butter costs about 20c. in the country, and brought 21c. to 22c. per lb. here.

Cheese.—Market a shade firmer. Ontario cheese is sold here at 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. per lb., Townships 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c., and Quebecs 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.

Grain.—Dealers quoting No. 2 new-crop Canadian Western oats at 41 1/2c. to 42c., carloads, store, Montreal, old crop being 1c. above these prices. No. 2 barley, 66c. to 67c.; Manitoba feed barley, 52c. to 53c., and buckwheat, 55c. to 55 1/2c.

Flour.—Market steady, at \$5.70 per barrel for Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, and \$5.20 for seconds; strong bakers, \$5; Ontario patents, \$5.50, and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25. Millfeed.—Ontario bran steady, at \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags, middlings being \$22.50 to \$23.50, pure grain mouille being

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ing \$33 to \$35, and mixed mouille being \$25 to \$27, Manitoba bran being \$21, and shorts \$23 to \$24.

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

Hides.—Market showed little change last week, an advance of 10c. per lb. taking place, however, in the price of sheep skins, which now cost 70c. to 80c. per lb. Dealers are still paying 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, for country, and 4c. more for city hides. Horse hides held steady, at \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 each for No. 1. Tallow, 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. per lb. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, 11 1-16c. bid; no sales. Belleville, Ont., white, 11 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., 11c. bid; no sales. Kingston, Ont., 11c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11c.; no sales. Alexandria, Ont., 11c. Winchester, Ont., 11c. Perth, Ont., 11c. Picton, Ont., 11 1-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. Napanee, Ont., 11 1-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 11c. Ottawa, Ont., 11c. Victoriaville, Que., 10 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10 9-16c.; butter, 24c. London, Ont., 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. bid; no sales. Chicago, Ill., creamery butter, 26c. to 30c.; dairies, 23c. to 28c.; cheese, dairies, 15c. to 16c.; twins, 15 1/2c. to 16c.; Young Americas, 16c. to 16 1/2c.; longhorns, 16c. to 16 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8.90; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; 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 \$7.90; butchers', \$7.75 to \$7.90; light mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.55; choice light, \$7.60 to \$7.70; packing, \$7.65 to \$7.75; pigs, \$5 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7.40 to \$7.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.50; lambs, \$6 to \$7.35; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.80 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.70 to \$7.85; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; roughs, \$6.90 to \$7.10; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

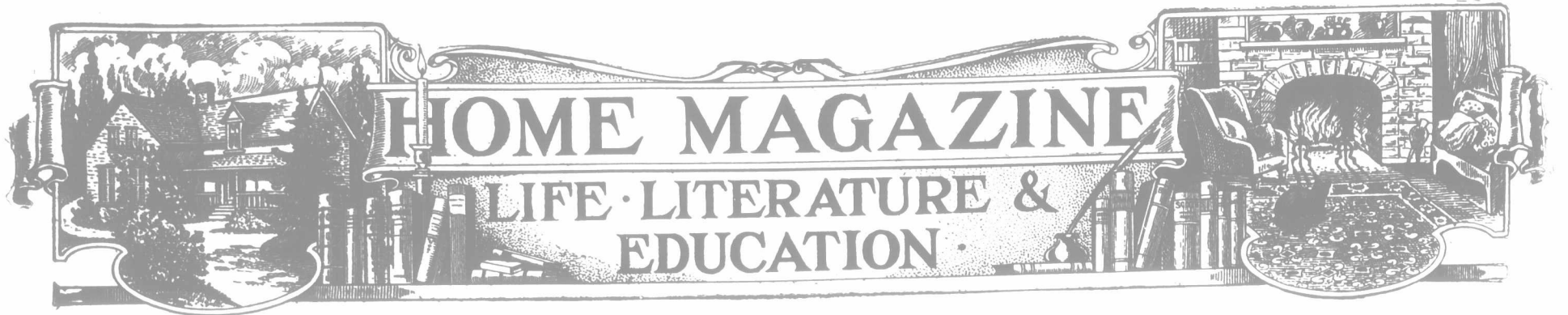
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.20; Canada lambs, \$7 to \$7.20.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables cattle at 12c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. per lb.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Oct. 27th, at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, as advertised in this issue, will be sold 30 registered imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, 3 and 4 years old, the property of S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont. These are the get of some of the best sires in Scotland, and most of them are believed to be in foal to first-class sires. They were personally selected by Mr. Prouse, with a view to suiting the demand of Canadian breeders and farmers. This is a fine opportunity to secure good mares at the buyers' own price.



THE HOE-MAN'S THANKSGIVING.

By Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," and other poems.

*I count up in this song of cheer
The blessings of a busy year:*

A roof so low I lose no strain,
No ripple of the friendly rain;
A chimney where all winter long
The logs give back the wild bird's song.

The wind that cools my hidden spring
And sets my corn-field whispering;
And shades across, to lightly blow
Green ripples down the apple row.

The lone star and the shadowed hush
That come at evening, when the thrush
Travels the day, so worn and long,
Into the silver of a song.

A field, a neighborly old ground,
Which year by year without a sound,
Lifts bread to me and roses sweet
From out the dark below my feet.

The shy paths darting through the wheat,
Marked by the prints of little feet—
Gray squirrels on their thrifty round,
Crows condescending to the ground.

The tender sorrow, too, that came
To leave me nevermore the same;
The love and memories, and the wild
Light laughter of a little child.

The tree-toad that is first to cheer
Witherinkling flute the green of the year;
The cricket on the garden mound,
Stitching the dark with threads of sound.

That leafy hollow that was stirred
A hundred mornings by a bird
That sang at daybreak on a brier,
Setting the gray of dawn afire!

Thoughts of the Wonder that awaits
The soul beyond the Darkened Gates,
That old, old Mystery that springs
Deathless, behind the veil of things.

*This is my rosary of hours, in roven of the snows and flowers—
The year that runs from young to old, a glint of green, a glow of gold.*

To a great many people, "Thanksgiving" signifies merely the giving of thanks for material benefits, for health, full barns, a lengthening bank account. But there is something more important than this. Have we ourselves advanced?—that is the question.

No matter what our successes, if we have grown harder, more narrow of mind and soul, less generous, we are poorer indeed. No matter what our reverses, if we have grown more gentle, more kindly, more just, more sane, then are we richer indeed, then have we true cause to feel that for us and some others, too, the world is moving on to the best that is.

Part of the Thanksgiving celebration in Toronto is to consist of a sham fight, in which an attack will be made on the western portion of the city. Wherein the "thankfulness" is to consist, unless it be in the reflections of the West-enders that, after all, this is not "real war," is not exactly evident.

A new town has sprung up at Grand Falls, in the heart of the forest country of Newfoundland. Its raison d'être has been the establishment of a large pulp and paper mills by a company of which Lord Northcliffe is the leading spirit, the said mills, which were formally opened last week, being designed primarily to supply the paper for the multifarious "Harmsworth" publications. No doubt, Lord Northcliffe is adding a few feathers to his own nest by the venture, but incidentally he is providing a living for a few thousand people and blazing a trail into a new land. Whether that growing necessity of all movements regarding the forest, a system which shall provide for judiciously harvesting the trees, instead of ruthlessly clearing them out of face, is to be recognized, is not specified by the news-despatches.

In commenting on the omission of the names of the writers of certain quotations incorporated in the new Public-school Readers, and on the lack of explanatory notes in regard to those which do appear, Arnold Haultain refers to the discouragement with which the studious pupil, "thumbing his book in his lonely closet," must wait until he has an opportunity of "consulting his master" in regard to said omissions.

"Consulting his master"—by association, the phrase brings up the whole question of the conspicuous absence of reference books in almost every rural schoolhouse. It is simply impossible that a teacher can know everything offhand. Everyone who has ever taught knows the astounding number of questions that are asked in every wide-awake school; and yet the ordinary rural schoolhouse is supplied with perhaps a dictionary as its complete library of information.

The question is, how can a teacher do the best work when so handicapped? More than that, how can

a section do the best work when so handicapped? These children will very soon become the bone and muscle of it; and, at all events, why should not the school library be a source of information for the whole section here and now?

It is not sufficient to provide merely a few books of fiction and adventure and poetry for the school library; books of "Reference" should form its strong feature. There is a "Cyclopædia of English Literature" on the market, very moderate in price, which must prove invaluable to every teacher, and to everyone who wishes to know facts in regard to the world's greatest writers. There are also "Cyclopædias of Horticulture," which are not to be passed over lightly in a rural district; books on Nature Study and Economic Entomology, and histories of our own and other lands. A general Encyclopædia is also an acquisition worth working for.

It does not take a great fortune to get these. Possibly, the money realized at School Fairs, such as that referred to in last week's issue, might be used for the purpose. But where there is a will there is a way. An enthusiastic teacher, plus an enthusiastic board of trustees, can accomplish much. The main consideration is to work up the enthusiasm.

The Windrow.

The interest taken in the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York brings up the question as to who was the inventor of the first steamship. Fulton, it will be understood, was only the inventor of the first practical steamship actually put into use in America (1808).

In 1788, a steam vessel, constructed by one James Taylor and one William Symington, both of Lanarkshire, Scotland, was successfully launched on Dalswinton Loch. It is said that Burns was on board upon the occasion, also Henry Brougham—the future Lord Chancellor—and Alexander Nasmyth, the painter. With a larger engine, in 1789, a speed of seven miles an hour was attained on the Forth and Clyde Canal. This was the vessel which Fulton and Bell inspected, and from which they got the idea of the steam vessels launched by them in New York State.

Even this vessel was not, however, the first steamship. A writer in T. P.'s Weekly tells of one invented in the middle of the 16th century by a Spaniard, who, owing to the

superstition of the time, was obliged to break his invention up, to avoid being burned as a sorcerer.

The story runs as follows:

When Charles the First of Spain and Fifth of Germany was Emperor, there lived in Barcelona a captain of a merchant ship named Blasco de Garay. As a youth he had accompanied Columbus in all his voyages, and it was not until 1513 that he conceived the idea of an engine capable of moving large vessels in calm weather without the aid of sails or oars.

His proposals were so unfavorably met at home that he was on the point of applying to James V. of Scotland, a king far in advance of any other in Europe then in the cultivation of the fine arts and commerce. Unfortunately, he died of a broken heart; but still Blasco did not lose heart, and, after enduring incredible ridicule and abuse, and being threatened with burning as a sorcerer from the Dominicans, the Emperor agreed to allow a trial of his invention. It took place at Barcelona on the 17th June, 1543, in presence of a large multitude.

The Emperor was on horseback, attended by his courtiers, his splendid household, and religious and military orders. On seeing such a concourse of the noble, the wealthy, and the great, around the Emperor, De Garay believed that the hour of his life had at length arrived.

He had spent the preceding night in prayer for the success of his invention at Montserrat, and where there was a miraculous image of the Virgin, kept in a chapel on the summit of a rock, and now the day had come when he was to prove the value of his scheme.

A vessel of two hundred tons, named La Trinidad, commanded by Captain Pedro de Scarza, was selected by the Emperor for De Garay to try his experiment on. She was laden with corn, and had only just arrived from the Columbretes Isles, near the coast of Valencia. Poor Pedro de Scarza, in his ignorance and fear of what was to be done to his ship, stamped about the deck, rending his beard and giving himself up for lost when ordered to furl every sail aloft, as the ship was to sail without canvas.

De Garay had told his secret to nobody, but it was soon that he placed across the vessel's deck, and bolted thereto, an axle with a large wooden wheel at each end. Amidships were several other mysterious wheels with bands and bars, and a large iron

boiler, which was filled with water from the holy well at Montserrat.

The moment the water commenced boiling, by means of a fire which burned in a grating underneath, the wheels revolved, and, to the astonishment of Pedro and of his crew, most of whom jumped overboard, the vessel ran right across the bay against the wind. Charles V. ordered his treasurer to inspect this strange machine and report upon it.

In doing so, the treasurer got his trunk breeches torn by a portion of the machinery, by which accident a

large quantity of fine cedar sawdust, which formed the lining, was spilled on the deck. So, being a proud and solemn grandee of Old Castile, he considered himself insulted by a vile mechanical contrivance, and loudly denounced it.

The Emperor accordingly forbade De Garay to think no more of his invention; he bestowed upon him forty thousand maravedis, and created him a knight of the Dove of Castile. But Blasco, seeing no further hope of success with his long-cherished steam-engine, in his despair, dashed it to pieces with a hammer.

Links with the Past.

IV.

Each epoch has its own seed-sowing for good and for evil, as it has its own harvest to reap from the seeds sown by past generations, and yet how seldom does the individual, who believes that he is fashioning his own lot in life, realize this. Truly, "No man liveth unto himself."

As the old order passeth away, the face of human society may appear new, and in many essential points is made new, but many of the old elements remain, with their uplifting or their debasing influences. It is for the newer generations to take to heart the lessons taught them by the successes or failures of those who have gone before, and to at least try to regulate their own, their family, and their political lives, so that what has been proved to be evil may no longer be tolerated, and what has tended towards a higher type of national life may be fostered and made to bear fruit.

In this necessary retrospect, history, on its broader lines, and such personal records of men and measures as is given to us by Mr. Russell in his Collections and Recollections, can help us much, especially when we are in a pessimistic mood, and inclined to lay undue stress upon the existence of evil such as is, alas! almost daily recorded in the columns of our press. When, in spite of the many efforts for moral reform, for the cure of intemperance, and the ever-widening channels for religious instruction, we see the prevalence of crime, it is well for us to look backwards and recall that there were even deeper depths of ignorance and vice barely one century ago, when gambling, profanity, prodigality and intemperance were not merely tolerated, but were considered as the "fashionable" vices of the higher classes, who indulged in them.

openly and unashamed, their evil example meanwhile spreading like a pestilence throughout the length and breadth of the land. Primarily, the change from such deadly conditions may be attributed to the purer atmosphere which, almost as a breath of pure air into a plague-smitten community, came into the Court-life of England with its maiden queen, Victoria the Good, and which, thank God, is the prevailing atmosphere of the Court-life of to-day, banishing coarseness by substituting refinement, and giving its rightful place to religion, philanthropy and culture, not by precept only, but by example. Changes so radical as these must, in their very nature, have been brought about very gradually; and thus it is that in the pages of Mr. Russell's very interesting book we find, under varying dates, chapters dealing, under different headings, with the moral, social and political condition of England, before the old order of things had begun to give place to the new. In these days of growing enlightenment, it seems difficult to realize that, of so comparatively short a time ago as the end of the 18th century, it could be recorded "that religion was almost extinct in the highest and lowest classes of society; the poor were sunk in ignorance and barbarism, and the aristocracy honeycombed by profligacy; morality, discarded alike by high and low, taking refuge in the great middle class." The national conscience seemed asleep, and it had a rude awakening, growing largely out of the reaction against the horrors and impieties of the French Revolution in its later stages. Out of this reviving seriousness grew religious activities within, as well as without, the Established Church, but not all at once, and not without many sarcasms and much active opposition.

When Lady Louisa Lennox was engaged to a prominent Evangelical and Liberal—Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock—her mother, the Duchess of Richmond, said: "Poor Louisa is going to make a shocking marriage—a man named Tiggy, my dear, a Saint and a Rascal!"

When Lord Melbourne had accidentally found himself the unwilling hearer of a rousing Evangelical sermon about sin and its consequences, he exclaimed in much disgust as he left the church, "Things have come to a pretty pass when religion is allowed to invade the sphere of private life!"

A venerable Canon of Windsor told that his nurse, when she was putting him and his little brothers to bed,

used to say: "If you're good little boys, and go to bed without giving trouble, you needn't say your prayers to-night." And when the late Lord Mount Temple was a youth, he wished to take Holy Orders, but the project so horrified his parents that, after holding a family council, they plunged him into fashionable society in the hope of distracting his mind from religion, and accomplished their end by making him join the "Blues,"

the table in bestial insensibility, none deeming it a sin against decency, to say nothing of a defacing of the image of the Creator in the man He had created.

As late as 1831, an entry in the diary of a well-known public man of the day has the following: "A good audit dinner; 23 people drank 11 bottles of wine, 28 quarts of beer, 2½ of spirits, and 12 bowls of punch, and would have drunk twice as much

hanged for receiving a piece of woollen goods from the man who had stolen it; a woman was burnt at the stake for coining, and to steal five shillings worth of goods from a shop was punishable with death. Duelling was the recognized method of settling personal disputes, and debt could be punished by an imprisonment for life. These and many facts like them are sufficient to prove that, although evil is still with us, there is also a growing enlightenment which, by the goodness of God, is working for righteousness. The first thirty years of the Nineteenth Century witnessed a great revival. It recalled men to serious ideas of faith and duty; it curbed profligacy, and made decency, instead of its opposite, fashionable, and revived, also, the external usages of piety. Therefore, while it is well for us to remember "the rock from which we were hewn," we may surely look forward with hope and courage to a future which by God's grace has many a blessing in store for it.

H. A. B.

Thanksgiving.

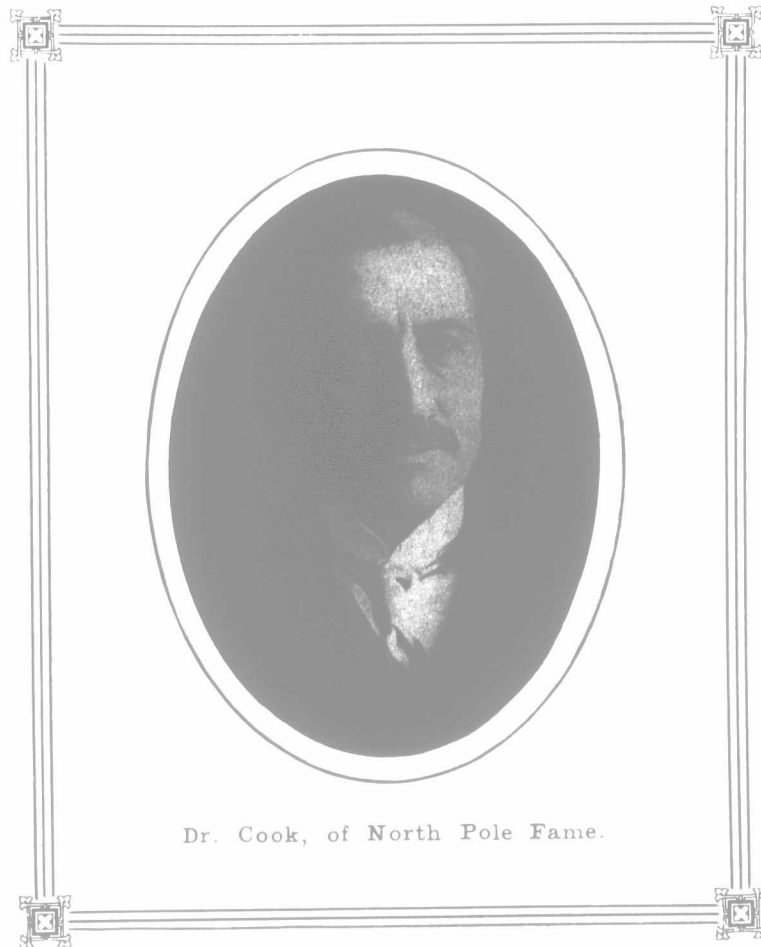
The crops are gathered, the wheat is reaped;
With golden corn the barns are heaped.
For the nourishing grain,
Let us render again—
Thanks, Thanksgiving.

For the fertile fields, and the bountiful sod,
And our happy homes, the gift of God,
For peace and plenty,
We render again,
Thanks, Thanksgiving.

For our peaceful land, great, broad, and free,
Oh, God of our Fathers, we give unto Thee
A thanksgiving prayer,
With this joyful refrain,
Thanks, Thanksgiving.

GEORGIA WINKLER,
Stratford, Ont.

When, weary a-walking the highway of life,
We're fretted and flustered with worry and strife,
Let us drop by the way-side the heavy old load,
And rest at the inn by the turn of the road;
Let us tarry awhile
At the "Sign of the smile."

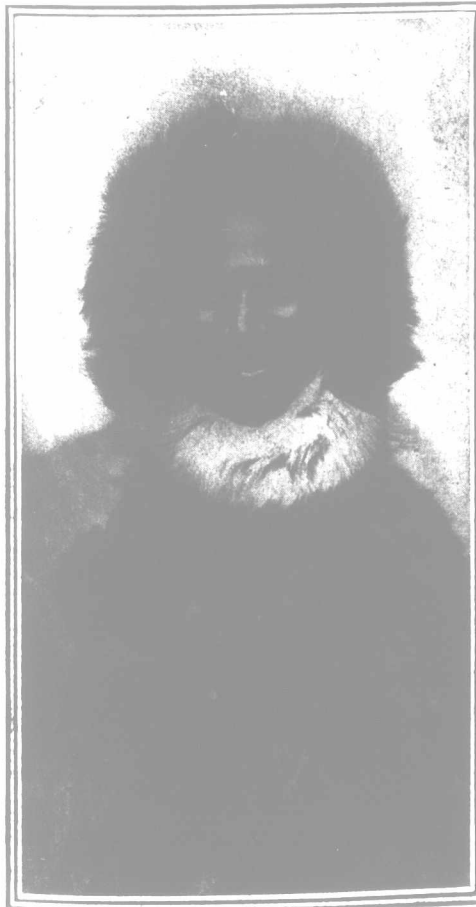


Dr. Cook, of North Pole Fame.

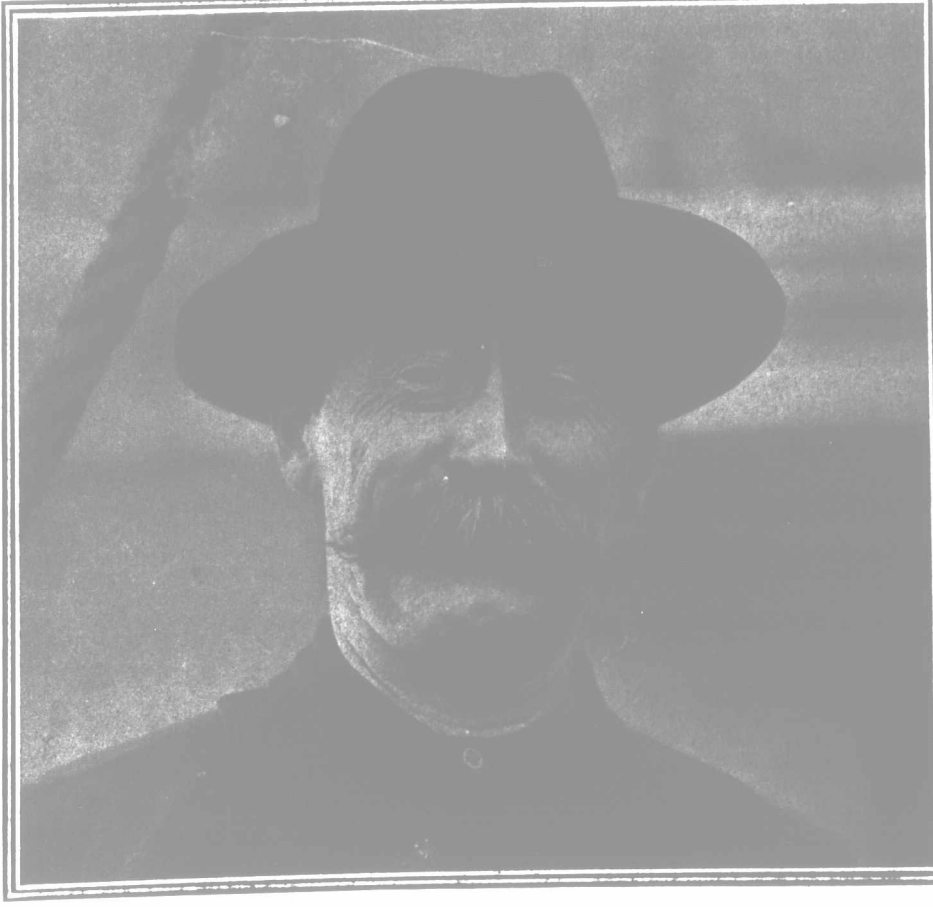
the Royal Household troops, which still further cut him adrift from all clerical influence.

Certainly, the close of the Eighteenth Century points to the low-water mark of English religion and morality, a lower than which could hardly be reached, when the national standard of intemperance seemed to be the measure of intoxicants that the brain of the individual could stand without falling under

if not restrained. NONE, we hope, drunk." In 1828 Lord Shaftesbury found lunatics in Bedlam chained to their beds, and left from Saturday to Monday without attendance, with only bread and water within their reach; discipline in the services, in poorhouses, in schools, was of the most brutal type; our prisons were unreformed, our penal code inconceivably sanguinary and savage." A little later back, a girl of 22 was



Henson.—The colored man who accompanied Peary to the North Pole.



Commander Peary.



Capt. Bartlett.—The Newfoundland man, Captain of the Roosevelt.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Beware That Thou Forget Not the Lord Thy God.

When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which He hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God.—Deut. viii., 10-11.

In the clipping given below, called "A Startling Change," it is suggested that interest in religious matters is declining among our Canadian farmers. I have been asked to lay the matter before you, requesting you to express your opinion on the subject. I don't expect to be able to find room for all you have to say regarding it, but hope that you will strongly object to the insinuation that you care less about religion than your fathers did. The drive to church may no longer be the most exciting social event in the week. Times have changed in that respect, but "going to church"—important as that duty certainly is—cannot be a proof of a man's religious state, though it may be an indication. Only God knows which members of a congregation are really worshippers in spirit and in truth.

As for the statement that religious books are not greatly in demand, that proves nothing at all. Even though we may not quite agree with the cynic who said: "We know that those are the ways of theologians, that many write books, few read them, and none buy them," we know that religious books are not likely to be read by more than a very small proportion of religious people. Farmers are not the only people of whom this might be said. A great many earnest Christians are too busy to read much, and a taste for reading requires to be cultivated. It will not be worth much if it is allowed to wander recklessly. I got a letter the other day from a lady who is about fifty years old, and who is naturally endowed with great mental ability. She used to read everything that came within reach. Now she writes: "I read nothing but novels." For my part, I would rather injure my body by eating nothing but candy, than stunt and starve my mind and spirit by reading "nothing but novels!"

But people do read, even though they may not cultivate the habit of reading religious books. They read newspapers, at least; and the fact that religious questions are discussed in almost every newspaper in our land, proves that people are vitally interested in religion.

"But what has all this to do with Thanksgiving Day?" you may ask. It has a great deal to do with it, in my opinion. The chapter from which our text is taken, warns God's people that when He has brought them "into a good land . . . a land of wheat, and barley, and vines . . . a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it," then God must not be forgotten. Thanks must be rendered to Him from Whom all good things have come, "Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and has built goodly houses, and dwelt therein, and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied; then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the LORD thy God. . . . and thou say in thine heart, my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. But thou shalt remember the LORD thy God: for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth."

I believe in my friends, the farmers. I want you to declare enthusiastically that you do care about religion, and yet we are only too apt to allow God's good gifts to blind us to the Giver. When He sends bad seasons, we know—especially a farmer knows—that we are helpless unless suitable weather is given for the crops. Then we remember God, and look to Him for the help that no one but God can give. But after many years of health and prosperity, we may begin to fancy that, as Moses says, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth." Perhaps our wise Father may find it necessary to

check the multiplication of our possessions so that we may remember that it is He—and He only—that giveth the power to get wealth." The most up-to-date farmer could never cause one grain to multiply unless God worked with him. He may look proudly at his wheat and vegetables and fruits. He may think himself very clever because he has to pull down his barns and build greater, in order to find room for all his overflowing possessions. But, let God leave him to farm ALONE for one season, and all his cleverness will avail him nothing—and even his cleverness is God's gift, which a blow in the head or an attack of brain fever might destroy.

Warren, in "Among the Forces"—a book which I have quoted often of late—describes how a man had a big field of wheat which stopped growing for want of moisture. To water it properly he would need thousands of teams, each drawing a ton of water. The horses would trample down the grain and, besides, the nearest water in sufficient quantity was the ocean. It would take months to get the water, and then it would be salt, and would ruin the crop. What could he do? He asked the sun to help him, and the sun cheerfully responded, drawing fresh water out of the salt sea, carrying it thousands of miles and—with the help of wind and gravitation—spraying it on the wheat so gently that not a stalk was bruised. "Then the farmer stopped weeping for laughter, and in his joy he remembered to thank, not the sun, nor the wind, but the great One who made them both." Are you, like that farmer, thanking your Great Partner—Who has worked for you and with you ceaselessly, by night as well as by day—or are you like another man who called the sun and gravitation to work for him, and then said proudly, "How smart I am?"

Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, who has given thee power to get wealth! Why has He entrusted you with wealth, when others of His dear children are tried with the test of poverty? Does He love you more than they? Or has He made you one of His stewards, expecting you to lay out His property under His directions? We are passing swiftly through this earth's journey. What are we going to take out of it? Is God's good gift of prosperity making us hard and cold? Is it being permitted to crowd out the remembrance of Him from Monday morning to Saturday night, and even preventing us from seeing His Face clearly on Sunday? Is prosperity making us selfish, careful for our own comfort, and careless about the comfort of others? Are our souls growing poorer as we fancy we are growing richer? Then let us heed the warning cry: "Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God! And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the LORD thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish."—Deut. viii., 19.

If our Father should pour His harvest gifts directly and visibly from His hands into ours, we should not forget to thank Him. Why should we forget that He has worked beside us all summer? We know that His command: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread!" was a crown of blessing. Work is itself a blessing, and men only prize wealth of any kind to the full when they have toiled to win it. But work may be magnified until it becomes a god, and its votaries walk after WORK or walk after MONEY and serve them and worship them, forgetting the Lord who desires to give them the real and lasting riches of a strong and noble character. If we pass through this life—from birth to death—and step through the Veil to begin the next stage of our existence, without this treasure of Character, then we shall have failed indeed. Heaped up millions will look very paltry from the other side of Death.

It is so easy to forget God. I have met many people in many places, and I never yet knew a man or woman who seemed to me to be wicked, but I have met many who apparently forgot God more than that. I find it is very easy to forget Him myself. The woman's hair home, or probably I should not think you needed it. We usually remember God when times are hard, but too often we forget Him in the excitement of receiving His gifts. Don't let us crowd

the remembrance of His Presence out of our Thanksgiving Day.

"God gives us light and love, and all good things,

Richly for joy, and power, to use aright;

But then we may forget Him in His gifts—

We cannot well forget the hand that holds,

And pierces us, and will not let us go, However much we strive from under it."

If man is athirst for God, surely much more is God athirst for man. He will try every possible means to win our hearts. He wants to give us prosperity, but may find it necessary to take away His gifts if they draw our hearts away from the Giver, and He never makes mistakes in His husbandry.

DORA FARNCOMB.

A Startling Change.

Two striking contrasts have been presented in two recent issues of The Sun.

In one, a description was attempted of the religious fervor of the early days in North Ontario, when, from a distance of thirty miles, people drove in lumber wagons to attend services in the old stone church at Beaverton. In the other, the statement was made that there is to-day at Manilla, not very far from Beaverton, a library containing 4,000 volumes, and that only seven of the works on religion were taken out by subscribers during the whole of last year.

Here is a situation calling for serious thought. In one generation, a typical Ontario community seems, on the face of the facts as stated, to have passed from the most rigid Puritanism to a condition of comparative neglect of those things which were placed above all others by the men and women who are now sleeping their last sleep under the shadow of the place of worship built by the labor of their hands. What of the future? What is to be the outcome of the tendency so obtrusively presented? This is, perhaps scarcely a subject for a lay journal to deal with exhaustively, but it is one to which serious attention should certainly be given by someone. If the old moorings are lost, will safer moorings be found instead? Or are we likely to drift like a ship at sea without rudder or compass?—Farmer's Sun.

Current Events.

Mr. Joseph Rogers has been appointed superintendent of the Provincial Police.

Mr. C. M. Hays succeeds Sir Charles Rivers Wilson as President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the Suffragette leader, has arrived in New York, and will tour the United States and Canada.

A meeting of all the Legislatures of the self-governing provinces of China has been held, preparatory to the drafting of a constitution for the Empire.

Fourteen Suffragettes were sentenced to 14 days' hard labor for breaking windows of the Liberal Club at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the occasion of Chancellor Lloyd-George's recent visit to that city.

Demonstrations have taken place in Paris, Berlin, Rome and other cities as a protestation against the execution of Professor Francisco Ferrer, revolutionist and educator, who was shot at the fortress of Mont Juich, Spain, last week. In Spain, business is almost paralyzed, and the life of the King is in danger. He has been warned by the Terrorists that he must die before two months have passed.

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.]

By the time you read this, I suppose, the last autumn leaf will have fallen, and the cold, drizzling rains of fall may have started, nevertheless I shall write according to my mood to-day.

Yesterday I visited in the country, and in the afternoon, we rambled over the hills and through the woods to a tiny lake, gathering mushrooms in the pasture field, and hickory nuts and haws on the borders of the wood. Is it passing strange, I wonder, that there is always something new to learn? I had imagined I knew a good deal about the country, but I never knew until yesterday that there are several species of haws. We found a very small sour kind, a small sweet variety, a large kind, scarlet without, but hard and tasteless within—veritable Apples of Sodom—and a large species, sweet and delicious, with the distinctive flavor of the haw fully developed. One wondered if this species might not be evolved into large, marketable fruit. Perhaps some day some Groff or Burbank will accomplish the good work, and incidentally eliminate the thorns, too.

Did you ever wear a net waist on an outing? Don't do it. Yesterday I chanced to have one on, and all went "merry as a marriage-bell" until I attempted to creep through under a barbed wire fence set in too close proximity to a hawthorn sappling. The barbs caught in the net in one place, and the thorns in "forty-seven" others, as the children say, and so I was obliged to remain under the fence until tediously extracted.

But what of a passing accident on such a day, and in such a spot? What even of a rent or two in an old net waist, Dorothea (in the office next door) often goes out wheeling in the early morning. The other day she expressed herself as astounded that the city folk do not turn out en masse to the country of mornings and evenings, now that the coloring is so wondrous. But then, you see, Dorothea has an eye for the beautiful, and would postpone a breakfast of toast and bacon any time for a look at an autumn woodside. She is a city girl through and through, but I sometimes think she could cuddle down nicely into certain kinds of farm life of which we Chatterers all know.

Now, all of this "brings me to the middle of my song," which is to say, that I don't believe country folk know the exquisite pleasure that it is for those of us who are shut up in offices and houses for the greater portion of the daylight hours to get out in the open air, away from sidewalks and brick walls, and right among the trees and by the water for a little while now and again. The blue water all a-ripple; the hill upon hill; the fringe of golden trees about the dun fields; the sweep of woodland all gold above and gold below where the fallen leaves lie deep or skirl before the gusts; the scarlet haws and wild apples covering the trees as if for a fete, and the ground beneath; these things are all so common to you, I wonder if you appreciate them, if you take time to go out and feast your eyes on them on a Sunday afternoon, or if you sleep the time away, or put it in in the house, the self-same spot in which you spend the other six days of the week.

And even later—every time has its beauty, even a fine day in November when the crisp wind blows, and the brown lacework of the bare trees shows the wonder of twig and branch.

To me these things make up for so many of the advantages of the city; I often wonder if you Chatterers feel so too. So few of you ever express a pleasure in such things. Perhaps some of you have never learned to really "see," but I think the most of you feel more than you say, and that you have known what it is to really enjoy the fields and woods, with a friend alone, perhaps, for company, or a party of rollicking children.

Perhaps all this talk seems rather purposeless. So be it. It pays us to take

time, sometimes, to think how beautiful this world really is, and how much of quiet splendor and mystery there may still be in commonplace things. D. D.

Letter from Lankshire Lass.

Dear Dame Durden and All Kind Chatterers,—Well, I really believe Thanksgiving is near again, and, as I am at home alone, there being a fair near us, I thought, as the pad and fountain pen a dear friend gave me is at my bedside, I would just call again now before it gets colder, as I cannot write in bed if it is cold. It is a lovely day to-day, and the sunshine is so bright; it makes us think of our many blessings; I have so many. One is to be able to write, if only a little, and rest. How glad I am for that, and for my flowers. I am able to be up towards evening, so it cheers me to see the bay window so full of bloom. Surely the Lord is good to let them bloom with the little care they get now. You see, I took a painful relapse after I sent my last letter to the Nook, and I don't seem to gain up much, but try to do all I can when up evenings. I didn't tell you before, but I've been in bed since Easter, so my last letter was written as I lay on my back. I don't like to tell you my troubles, for you all have enough of your own. I am no trouble to anyone, as I try to do with as little as possible, but how I try to be patient and let my feeble light shine for Jesus. At times I am led to wonder why I, that can do so little, am left, and other well ones taken that are needed so, but still I feel it surely must be for the best after all, or the Lord would not let me live. Then everybody is so kind; it helps so, and how grateful I am to dear Hope for printing my hymn in August 19. I hope many have sung it over, and please try the last one, too, in Oct. 7th; they go nicely to the tune. I often write verses, and I pray and hope they help someone. I have many more to sing, and, dear Dame, could you please let me see the below verses in with this letter, and, oh, I would be so glad. I would not send them, only I trust they help someone, and so many of you have cheered me more than I can tell. I am truly grateful to all who wrote such kind letters, or sent me pretty colored

cards. How often I read the kind words written and take courage. Please, all accept my sincerest thanks. I am sorry not to be able to reply to all, and I would love to hear soon again from any who have written me before. Helena went and got married, and is too busy to write, but I hope she will soon. Such dear letters I get. Will anyone who writes me sign their full name? One reader is kind, sending me pretty cards and such, but please don't without your name. On my birthday, a box of lovely cut flowers came by mail, 12 cents of postage stamps on box, but no postmark or clue where they came from. The card inside was full both sides of kind words, but no name or initials. Please, if any who read this sent me the flowers, kindly drop me a card and tell me. I love to know the name of my kind friends.

Helponatit is well named; she helps me so, too, and I hope she is now well and will be able to write soon. And so "A Stranger" writes, she is English. So am I. Cheer up, and send me your name, and I will try and send you some nice reading for that lonely feeling. I'm not able to read, but have some reading to spare, and will be glad to send them to those who like them, for it is so little I can do.

It was so kind of Dear Dame to offer to forward mail to me. I hope we shall always take "The Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy the chats so much. It will soon be time to get the "Shades" busy, and stir up the writers; so seldom some write. Perhaps some may think me complaining in this letter, but, my dears, I am not at all. I only tell you one of my troubles, and those of you who can even enjoy a cup of tea with your friend should be glad. It is lonely always eating alone, and always at home so many years. Work is hard if one has too much, but I'll gladly exchange with any of you for a while, yes, and mind the babies, too. Wouldn't I love it, though! Never tire of the work baby makes. After a while, when they grow up, you will miss the loving arms around your neck, and the home seems lonely alone, and how soon they fly from the nest. You who have many spared to you, be glad.

Don't forget, if any of you are ill, and dare not touch a drink, and your mouth and throat are dry with thirst, a few drops of pure glycerine put on the lips and tongue will soothe the mouth and relieve the thirst so much, and is pleasant to the taste. Now, I must be going, as this is too long now, and give room for Nellie Bly and all other Chatterers. We miss it so when Ingle Nook is omitted, as there is much help and cheer in it. Keep right on, Dear Dame, in the good old way. You do help us so, as well as Dear Hope. It is so near Xmas now. I'll close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" success, and everyone a very merry Xmas and the brightest New Year to all, and long live "The Farmer's Advocate" writers. Hoping to hear from you soon who can write, and that if Dear Dame prints these verses I send that they help someone.

Your grateful shut-in friend,
A LANKSHIRE LASS

**Thoughts of "A Lankshire Lass,"
a Shut-in, Sept. 20th, 1909.**

No gift of eloquence have I,
To preach, exhort, or pray,
Nor can I point with glowing words
To Christ the living way.
But I can tell how wondrous dear
My Saviour is to me,
And strive to let my light shine bright,
That all around may see.
Oh, happy I would be indeed,
If I could help just one,
My prayer is to be useful here,
Till my time on earth is done.
Dear Jesus knows my heart's desire,
To work and help some other,
But if I can't go and work like some,
I'll let my light shine brighter.
In patience here I pray and wait,
Though oft alone in pain I stay,
Yet, oh, I feel 'tis wondrous sweet,
Just trusting Jesus all the way.

Dear Chatterers, I do not know how the rest of you feel when you read one of Lankshire Lass's letters, but I do know this, that every time, I, myself,

feel positively ashamed of ever being blue, or impatient, or discouraged. She has so much to bear, yet how cheerfully she bears it, always thinking more, it seems, of others than of herself.

You see how she appreciates your letters. It is a little thing to write a cheery, bright letter, but it means much to a shut-in like Lankshire Lass. I am sure many of you will feel like sending her a few words, and you may be sure I shall be only too pleased to forward to her any letters that may be sent to her in my care. D. D.

Contributed Recipes.

Dear Dame Durden,—I read the Ingle Nook chats first when "The Farmer's Advocate" comes in. I think I will send a few recipes.

Lemon Tafts.—Mix well together the juice and grated rind of two lemons, two cups of sugar, two eggs, and the crumbs of sponge cake. Beat all together until smooth; put into twelve patty-pans lined with puff paste, and bake until the crust is done.

Snow Pudding.—One-half package gelatine; pour over it a cup of cold water and one and one-half cups of sugar; when soft, add one cup boiling water, juice of one lemon, and the whites of four well-beaten eggs; beat all together until very light, put in a glass dish and pour a custard over it, made as follows: One pint milk, yolks of four eggs, and grated rind of one lemon; boil. Splendid.

Nelly's Chocolate Cake.—One cup butter, two of sugar, five eggs, leaving out two of the whites, one scant cup of milk, two full teaspoons of baking powder. Mix well in three cups flour; bake in long shallow tins. Dressing: Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add a scant cup and a half of sugar; flavor with vanilla. Add the dressing when the cake is cold, and cut in diamond slices.

Cocoanut Drops.—Break a cocoanut in pieces and lay it in cold water, then cut off the dark rind and grate the white meat on a coarse grater; put the whites of four eggs with half pound of powdered white sugar; beat it until it is light and white, then add to it a teaspoonful of lemon extract, and, gradually, as much grated cocoanut as will make it as thick as can be stirred easily with a spoon. Lay it in heaps the size of a large nutmeg on sheets of white paper, place them the distance of half an inch apart; when the paper is full, lay it on a baking tin; set them in a quick oven. When they begin to look yellowish, they are done. Let them remain on the paper until nearly cold, then take them off with a thin-bladed knife.

To Make Your Teeth as White as Snow.—Take one part chloride of lime and fifteen parts of prepared chalk, adding an ounce of pulverized Peruvian bark and a few drops of attar of roses. Use it thoroughly morning and evening.

To Make Paint for One Cent a Pound.—To 1 gallon of soft water, add four pounds of sulphate of zinc (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead or oil), mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin with turpentine.

Corn Cure.—Soak a piece of copper in strong vinegar for 24 hours; pour the liquid off and bottle. Apply frequently till the corn is removed.

BUSYBODY.

Auld, Ont.

Recipes.

Potato Biscuit.—Boil six good-sized potatoes in their jackets, mash thoroughly, and beat in 1 tablespoon butter, 1 beaten egg, and 1 pint sweet milk. Beat in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup yeast when cool; add just enough flour to make a stiff dough. Let it rise, then form into small biscuits; let them rise again, then brush over the top with milk, and bake a pale brown. This makes a good dough for pot-pie.

Sour-milk Biscuit.—Into 1 quart sifted flour rub a piece of butter as large as an egg, and a teaspoon of salt. Dissolve one teaspoon soda (level), and stir it into 1 pint milk and at once stir the milk into the flour mixture. Knead quickly, roll about half an inch thick,



"Three Musicians."

From a painting by Henri Caro-Delvaile. Loaned to the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908, by the French Government.

cut into biscuits, and bake at once in a quick oven.

Oatmeal Porridge.—To be thoroughly digestible, porridge should cook at least three hours. As this is not possible in the morning, it should be cooked the day before and reheated for breakfast. Allow 1 cup oatmeal to every 4 cups water. Place in the double boiler without stirring, add 1 teaspoon salt, cover tightly, and keep the water in the under kettle boiling briskly. Leave in the kettle overnight, and in the morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water to the porridge while reheating.

Fried Cornmeal Porridge.—Cut cold leftover cornmeal porridge into slices about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, sprinkle with flour or dip in egg and crumbs and fry in a little very hot fat. Serve with syrup.

Cabbage.—Soak the cabbage 1 hour in cold water; chop fine; then boil until tender in plenty of water, usually about 45 minutes. Drain well, cover with milk, and, when hot, thicken to a cream with a little flour rubbed to a smooth paste with a small spoonful of butter. Boil for a minute, stirring well, add salt and pepper (preferably paprika), and serve.

Horse-radish.—To 1 cup grated horse-radish add 2 tablespoons white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints cold vinegar. Seal in bottles for winter.

Horse-radish Sauce.—2 tablespoons of above, 1 dessertspoon of melted butter or cream, 1 of prepared mustard. Mix thoroughly.

Liver Hash.—1 pint cooked liver, 1 cup cold water, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, salt and pepper. Cut the liver into small pieces and measure after cutting. Heat the butter and stir in the flour, cooking until brown, then add the water gradually and season with salt and pepper. Place the liver in this and simmer gently for 20 minutes. Add the lemon juice and serve at once, with or without toast.

The Beaver Circle.

A Hallowe'en Revel.

By M. C. Skeel.

CHARACTERS.

Fred,	Alice,
Ralph,	Flora,
Walter,	Lilly,
Bob,	Helen,
Ben,	Kate.

Witches, goblins, gnomes, fairies, etc.

(Curtain is drawn, revealing the stage trimmed with greenery to represent a forest. Boys and girls come trooping from the wings, clasp hands and circle about, singing.)

"Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Merry night as e'er was seen!
Witches, fairies, gnomes so gray,
Pixies, nixies, goblins gay,
Brownies, ellings, come and play.
Swift through the thicket and up from the river,
Where the brook ripples and where the leaves quiver,
Leaping and whirling and diving and dancing,
Whispering, murmuring, gliding and glancing—
Merry night as e'er was seen!
Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Witches, fairies, goblins gray,
Brownies, nixies, come and play."

(Singers unclasp hands and stand in a semicircle facing audience.)

Alice:
"Of course we all know there is no such thing
In all of the world as the creatures we sing.
But it's fun to imagine they dance on the green
Just as we've been doing on this Hallowe'en."

Ben:
"Well, if such things are never heard nor seen,
Please tell me to what to fancy Hallowe'en.
For I confess though sadly learned in switches,
(Rubs legs with a doleful air.)
I've never found out exactly what a witch is."

Flora:
"A witch is"—(pauses and looks doubtfully about the circle.)
Alice:
"Ugly."
Lilly:
"Old."
Helen:
"And queer."
Kate:
"And bent on playing wicked tricks, I fear."
Fred:
"O no; you're wrong."

Ralph:
"A witch is young."
Walter:
"And fair."
Bob:
"And full of charm."
Fred:
"And never means to men any harm."
Walter:
"Yet whether witches' tricks be glad or grievous,
'Tis certain they will always be mischievous."

Bob (thrusting his hand into his pockets):
"There seems to be a difference in witches.
(Shakes head with great solemnity.)
But always sad monotony in switches."

Flora:
"I don't care a penny for witches,
Of switches I'd rather not talk,
And few of these Hallowe'en fancies
'd know if I met in a walk.
A turkey's gobbling I've often heard,
But Goblin is to me a puzzling word."

Fred:
"A goblin is"—(hesitates and looks about the circle.)

Ralph:
"A big."
Walter:
"And homely"
Bob:
"Lout."
(Boys in concert and shaking their fingers at the girls.)
"And he will get you if you don't watch out."

Walter:
"Now what's a gnome?"
Bob:
"Oh, he's at home."

Kate:
"Down in the mines and underneath the ground."

Helen:
"He's dressed always in coat of gray."

Lilly:
"And knows where gold and treasure may be found."

Ralph:
"Nixies, I know, love water well,
But what a pixy is I can not tell."

Helen:
"A tiny chap, who, like the gnome,
Lives underground when he's at home."

Alice:
"The Brownies"—

Fred:
"Oh, we all know just what the Brownies are,
For Palmer Cox has sent them near and far."

Lilly:
"Their spidery arms and legs, their funny eyes,
And small round heads and bodies! No surprise
We'd feel if soon the Brownies should be seen
Right here and turning somersaults upon the green."

Kate:
"And fairies we know, too, and little elves,
Still smaller beings than the fays themselves."

(Boys in concert and starting forward.)
"Hark! what is that?"

Someone strikes heavily upon the bass chords of a piano, runs up the keys, and plays for a moment upon the higher notes. The children crowd back frightened to the side of the stage opposite the sound. Colored light flashed at this moment would add to the effectiveness of the scene.

A witch appears, she wears a red cloak and high pointed red hat, from beneath which hang long gray locks of hair. She leans upon a broom-handle as if it were a staff, and the figure of a black cat is perched upon her shoulder. Holding fast to her arm is a pretty girl, who smiles coquettishly at the audience, and throws kisses to the children.

Behind her comes a goblin. It should have a Jack-o-lantern head raised on a pole somewhat above the head of the person carrying it, a long black robe falling from the false head to the goblin's feet, a needle the actor. Behind him come three small boys, wearing pointed gray caps, and gray gowns belted about the waist; they carry tiny pickaxes. Next come two or three little girls dressed as fairies, and some still smaller to represent elves. Last of all come several brownies, playing all sorts of antics.

The newcomers frolic about the stage for several moments, then range themselves opposite the children.

Old witch (pointing at them):
"They said that I was ugly, old and queer,
And up to very wicked tricks, they fear.
Ha, ha, ha!" (Laughs like an old woman.)

Young witch (also pointing):
"They called me young and fair and full of charm,
And said they knew I meant to do no harm.
Ha, ha, ha!" (Laughs and throws kisses.)

Goblin (speaking in deep, gruff tones):
"They said I was a big and ugly lout,"
(Shakes his fist and nods his Jack-o-lantern head.)
"And I will get them if they don't look out."
(Children scream and crouch closer together.)

Gnomes (pointing):
"They said we live beneath the ground,
And know where treasures may be found.
So we do, ha, ha, ha!" (Laugh.)

Fairies (pointing):
"They said they knew us well."
Elves (pointing):
"And knew us, too."
Elves and fairies together:
"And not a word they said was half-way true."
(Laugh and clap their hands.)

Brownies (pointing):
"Have we got spider legs and funny eyes?
And now you see us, don't you feel surprise?"
(Laugh and turn somersaults.)

Visitors in concert:
"You'd best talk very softly Hallowe'en
Of people who are neither heard nor seen."
(Laugh and skip about the stage singing.)
"Ha, ha, ha, and ho, ho, ho!
What a lot these mortals know!"

A rooster is heard crowing behind the scenes. The visitors stop short as if alarmed, then scamper hurriedly away. The children run after them as they disappear, and pause at the side scene, gazing and pointing, then they slowly turn and gaze at each other.

Alice:
"Well!"
Ralph:
"We—l—l!"
Helen:
"We—l—l!"
Bob (drawing the sound out to a ludicrous length):
"We—l—l—l—l!"
(All laugh.)

Kate:
"How many wells make a river?"
Walter:
"How many spirits make you shiver?"
Bob:
"Who said there was no such thing
As the Hallowe'en creatures we sing?"
Alice:
"There isn't."

Bob:
"And these then?"
Lilly:
"Only a dream."
Helen:
"Such things are not what they seem."

Flora:
"Well, I saw a goblin."
Fred:
"And I saw a gnome."
Ralph:
"And I, gnomes or pixies or something that delves."

Helen (clasping hands ecstatically):
"These dear, darling fairies,
These sweet winsome elves!"
Alice:
"Seemed just as real to us
As we ourselves."

Behind her comes a goblin. It should have a Jack-o-lantern head raised on a pole somewhat above the head of the person carrying it, a long black robe falling from the false head to the goblin's feet, a needle the actor. Behind him come three small boys, wearing pointed gray caps, and gray gowns belted about the waist; they carry tiny pickaxes. Next come two or three little girls dressed as fairies, and some still smaller to represent elves. Last of all come several brownies, playing all sorts of antics.

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Ha, ha, ha!" (Laughs and throws kisses.)

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"And I will get them if they don't look out."
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(Laugh and clap their hands.)

Kate:
"That horrid old goblin!"
(All look disgusted, and motion as if to put the thought away.)

Ben (nodding head emphatically):
"He's worse than the witch is."
"And I truly believe
He's no better than switches."

Walter:
"The night is fast passing,
The moon's swinging low,
A song and a circle
Once more ere we go."

(All clasp hands and circle about, singing the introductory chorus.)
"Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Merry night as e'er was seen, etc.

(Exit.)

—From Ohio Farmer.

Household Treasures.

A set consisting of one bread knife, one butcher knife, one cake mixer, one grid-dle turner, one sharpening steel, one paring knife, sent on request to every present subscriber who sends us one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," at \$1.50 for one year.

A set consisting of one self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, and one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size by simply adjusting screw—sent on request on same terms as above, one new subscriber for one year.

The above articles are all good-quality steel, as durable as useful.

One 40-piece tea-set, Austrian china, dainty pattern, sent on request to every present subscriber who sends us four new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" at \$1.50 per year each.

Do not neglect this opportunity. Get your friends to subscribe, and possess yourselves of one or more of these valuable household treasures.

Life—Work.

Henry Van Dyke.

Let me live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hurrying to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

Let me do my work from day to day,
In field and forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Art vs. Heart.

When Nell begins to warble,
And chirp, and vocalize,
And toss her head, and clasp her hands,
And cast about her eyes,
And gaze so soulfully above,
With heartfelt looks compelling,
I take my coat, put on my hat,
And leave our humble dwelling.

But when she really sings a song
With a good old-fashioned tune,
And thinks no one is listening,
Why, I would just as soon
She'd never stop, and sing always,
Her voice is sweet and has a ring
Of love that's meant for me, I know—
Oh, would that Nell would always sing
—Arthur Ayres, in The Bohemian

"If things go wrong in the household,
As they often will, you know;
Or you're worried out with cares that vex,
And the children try you so;
Don't sit in the vale of shadows,
Or stoop to be a scold,
'Twill only make bad worse, you see,
While you grow gray and old."
—Helen Rich.



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Flour making is merely putting wheat in shape for bread making.

Royal Household Flour

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It goes farther, does better baking and is more satisfactory in every way than any other flour. Ask your grocer.



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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6399 Misses' Coat.
6104 Misses' Nine Gored Skirt.
Size, 14 to 16 years.

To be made of rough-finished cloth, such as homespun or tweed, with velvet collar.

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

"What trick has she played upon me?" repeated Le Gardeur, with a touch of anger.

"Why, she has jilted you, and now flies at higher game, and nothing but a prince of the blood will satisfy her!"

"Does she say that, or do you invent it?" Le Gardeur was almost choking with angry feelings. Emeric cared little what he said, drunk or sober. He replied gravely:

"Oh, all the women in the city say she said it! But you know, Le Gardeur, women will lie of one another faster than a man can count a hundred by tens."

De Pean, while enjoying the vexation of Le Gardeur, feared that the banter of Emeric might have an ill-effect on his scheme. "I do not believe it, Le Gardeur," said he; "Angelique is too true a woman to say what she means to every jealous rival. The women hope she has jilted you. That counts one more chance for them, you know! Is not that feminine arithmetic, Le Mercier?" asked he.

"It is at the Friponne," replied Le Mercier, laughing. "But the man who becomes debtor to Angelique des Meloises will never, if I know her, be discharged out of her books, even if he pay his debt."

"Ay, they say she never lets a lover go, or a friend, either," replied De Pean. "I have proof to convince Le Gardeur that Angelique has not jilted him. Emeric reports women's tattle, nothing more."

Le Gardeur was thoroughly aroused. "Par Dieu!" exclaimed he, "my affairs are well talked over in the city, I think! Who gave man or woman the right to talk of me thus?"

"No one gave them the right. But the women claim it indefeasibly from Eve, who commenced talking of Adam's affairs with Satan the first time her man's back was turned."

"Pshaw! Angelique des Meloises is as sensible as she is beautiful; she never said that! No, par Dieu! she never said to a man or woman that she jilted me, or gave reason for others to say so!"

Le Gardeur in his vexation poured out with nervous hand a large glass of pure brandy and drank it down. It had an instant effect. His forehead flushed, and his eyes dilated with fresh fire. "She never said that!" repeated he fiercely. "I would swear it on my mother's head, she never did! and would kill any man who would dare affirm it of her!"

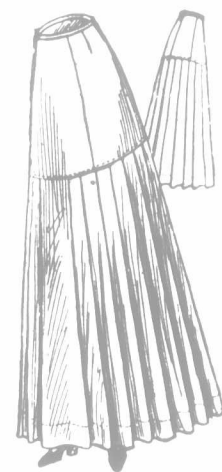
"Right! the way to win a woman is never to give her up," answered De Pean. "Hark you, Le Gardeur, all the city knows that she favored you more than any of the rest of her legion of admirers. Why are you moping away your time here at Tilly when you ought to be running down your game in the city?"

"My Atalanta is too fleet of foot for me, De Pean," replied Le Gardeur. "I have given up the chase. I have not the luck of Hippomanes."

"That is, she is too fast!" said De Pean, mockingly. "But have you thrown a golden apple at her feet to stop your runaway nymph?"

"I have thrown myself at her feet, De Pean! and in vain," said Le Gardeur, gulping down another cup of brandy.

De Pean watched the effect of the deep potations which Le Gardeur now poured down to quench the rising fires kindled in his breast. "Come here, Le Gardeur," said he; "I have a message for you which I would not deliver before, lest you might be angry."



6471 Platted Skirt with Five Gored Upper Portion, 22 to 30 waist.



6472 Misses' Straight Platted Yoke Skirt, 14 and 16 years.

The above, 6471 and 6472, represent two of the newest models in skirts.

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Duchess

Night Gowns

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De Pean led him into a recess of the room. "You are wanted in the city," whispered he. "Angelique sent this little note by me. She put it in my hand as I was embarking for Tilly, and blushed redder than a rose as she did so. I promised to deliver it safely to you."

It was a note quaintly folded in a style Le Gardeur recognized well, inviting him to return to the city. Its language was a mixture of light persiflage and tantalizing coquetry;—she was dying of the dullness of the city. The late ball at the Palace had been a failure, lacking the presence of Le Gardeur! Her house was forlorn without the visits of her dear friend, and she wanted his trusty counsel in an affair of the last importance to her welfare and happiness!

"That girl loves you, and you may have her for the asking," continued De Pean, as Le Gardeur sat crumpling the letter in his hand. De Pean watched his countenance with the eye of a basilisk.

"Do you think so?" asked Le Gardeur eagerly. "But no, I have no more faith in woman; she does not mean it!"

"But if she does mean it, would you go, Le Gardeur?"

"Would I go?" replied he, excitedly. "Yes, I would go to the lowest pit in hell for her! But why are you taunting me, De Pean!"

"I taunt you? Read her note again! She wants your trusty counsel in an affair of the last importance to her welfare and happiness. You know what is the affair of last importance to a woman! Will you refuse her now, Le Gardeur?"

"No, par Dieu! I can refuse her nothing; no, not if she asked me for my head, although I know it is but mockery."

"Never mind! Then you will return with us to the city? We start at daybreak."

"Yes, I will go with you, De Pean; you have made me drunk, and I am willing to stay drunk until I leave Amelie and my aunt and Heloise, up at the Manor House. Pierre Philibert, he will be angry that I leave him, but he can follow, and they can all follow! I hate myself for it, De Pean! But Angelique des Meisoises is to me more than creature or Creator. It is a sin to love a woman as I love her, De Pean!"

De Pean fairly writhed before the spirit he evoked. He was not so sure of his game but that it might yet be lost. He knew Angelique's passionate impulses, and he thought that no woman could resist such devotion as that of Le Gardeur.

He kept down his feelings, however. He saw that Le Gardeur was ripe for ruin. They returned to the table and drank still more freely. Dice and cards were resumed; fresh challenges were thrown out; Emeric and Le Mercier were already deep in the game; money was pushed to and fro. The contagion fastened like a plague upon Le Gardeur, who sat down at the table, drew forth a full purse, and pulling up every anchor of restraint, set sail on the flood-tide of drinking and gaming which lasted without ceasing until break of day.

De Pean never for a moment lost sight of his scheme for the abduction of Le Gardeur. He got ready for departure, and with a drunken rush and a broken song the four gallants, with unwashed faces and disordered clothes, staggered into their canoe, and with a shout bade the boatmen start.

The hardy canotiers were ready for departure. They headed their long canoes down the flowing river, dashed their paddles into the water, just silvered with the rays of the rising sun, and shot down stream towards the city of Quebec.

De Pean, elate with his success, did not let the gaiety of the party flag for a moment during their return. They drank, sang, and talked balderdash and indecencies in a way to bring a look of disgust upon the cheeks of the rough boatmen.

Much less sober than when they left Tilly, the riotous party reached the capital. The canotiers, with rapid strokes of the paddle, passed the

high cliffs and guarded walls, and made for the quay of the Friponne, De Pean forcing silence upon his companions as they passed the Sault au Matelot, where a crowd of idle boatmen hailed them with volleys of railery, which only ceased when the canoe was near enough for them to see whom it contained. They were instantly silent. The rigorous search made by order of the Intendant after the late rioters, and the summary punishment inflicted upon all who had been convicted, had inspired a careful avoidance of offence toward Bigot and the high officers of his staff.

De Pean landed quietly, few caring to turn their heads too often towards him. Le Gardeur, wholly under his control, staggered out of the canoe, and, taking his arm, was dragged, rather than led, up to the Palace, where Bigot greeted the party with loud welcome. Apartments were assigned to Le Gardeur, as to a most honored guest in the Palace. Le Gardeur de Repentigny was finally and wholly in the power of the Intendant.

Bigot looked triumphant, and congratulated De Pean on the success of his mission. "We will keep him now," said he. "Le Gardeur must never draw a sober breath again until we have done with him!"

De Pean looked knowingly at Bigot; "I understand," said he; "Emeric and Le Mercier will drink him blind, and Cadet, Varin and the rest of us will rattle the dice like hail. We must pluck the pigeon to his last feather before he will feel desperate enough to play your game, Chevalier."

"As you like, De Pean, about that," replied Bigot; "only mind that he does not leave the Palace. His friends will run after him. That accursed Philibert will be here; on your life, do not let him see him! Hark you! When he comes, make Le Gardeur affront him by some offensive reply to his inquiry. You can do it."

De Pean took the hint, and acted upon it by forging that infamous card in the name of Le Gardeur, and sending it as his reply to Pierre Philibert.

CHAPTER XXXIX. Mere Malheur.

La Corriveau, eager to commence her work of wickedness, took up her abode at the house of her ancient friend, Mere Malheur, whither she went on the night of her first interview with Angelique.

It was a small house, built of uncut stones, with rough stone steps and lintels, a peaked roof, and low, overhanging eaves, hiding itself under the shadow of the cliff, so closely that it seemed to form a part of the rock itself.

Its sole inmate, an old crone who had reached the last degree of woman's ugliness and woman's heartlessness—Mere Malheur—sold fair winds to superstitious sailors and good luck to hunters and voyageurs. She was not a little suspected of dabbling in other forbidden things. Half-believing in her own impostures, she regarded La Corriveau with a feeling akin to worship, who in return for this devotion imparted to her a few secrets of minor importance in her diabolic arts.

La Corriveau was ever a welcome guest at the house of Mere Malheur, who feasted her lavishly, and served her obsequiously, but did not press with undue curiosity to learn her business in the city. The two women understood one another well enough not to pry too closely into each other's secrets.

On this occasion La Corriveau was more than usually reserved, and while Mere Malheur eagerly detailed to her all the doings and undoings that had happened in her circle of acquaintance, she got little information in return. She shrewdly concluded that La Corriveau had business on hand which would not bear to be spoken of.

"When you need my help, ask for it without scruple, De me Bodier," said the old crone. "I see you have

The Washboard Ruins Clothes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It works like a spinning-top, and it runs as easy as a sewing machine. Even a child ten years old can wash with it as easily as a strong woman. You may prove this for yourself, and at my expense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Let the children drink
all they want. Health-
ful, nutritious, delight-
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Absolutely pure. That
rich chocolate flavor.
Very economical.

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with Pimples, Black-
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cure you. Men and wo-
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For this nothing can take
the place of a light ex-
tension 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. Wag-
goner 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.
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plenty of customers by using our advertising
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BUFF ORPINGTONS—100 pure-bred, stout,
vigorous cockerels, \$2; yearling hens, pullets,
\$1.50 each. Order early. Get choice. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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

PURE-BRED year-old Single-comb White Leg-
horn hens, winter layers, seventy-five cents
each. A snap. Write quick and state your wants.
Must be sold at once. Ed. C. Apps, Box 224, Brant-
ford, Ontario.

PURE-BRED Brown and White Leghorns, Black
Minorcas and Banded Rocks. Prizes won
at our large fall fairs. Cockerels and pullets for
sale at reasonable prices. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

Teacher was telling her class little
stories in natural history, and she asked
if anyone could tell what a ground hog
was. Up went a little hand, waving
frantically.

"Well, Carl, you may tell us what a
ground hog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's sausage."

something on hand that may need
my aid. I would go into the fire to
serve you, although I would not burn
my finger for any other woman in
the world, and you know it."

"Yes, I know it, Mere Malheur,"
La Corriveau spoke with an air of
superiority, "and you say rightly;
I have something on hand which I
cannot accomplish alone, and I need
your help, although I cannot tell you
yet how or against whom."

"Is it a woman or a man? I
will only ask that question, Dame
Dodier," said the crone, turning upon
her a pair of green, inquisitive eyes.

"It is a woman, and so, of course,
you will help me. Our sex for the
bottom of all mischief, Mere Malheur!
I do not know what women are made
for, except to plague one another for
the sake of worthless men!"

The old crone laughed a hideous
laugh, and playfully pushed her long
fingers into the ribs of La Corriveau.
"Made for! quotha! men's tempta-
tion, to be sure, and the beginning of
all mischief!"

"Pretty temptations you and I
are, Mere Malheur!" replied La Cor-
riveau, with a scornful laugh.

"Well, we were pretty temptations
once! I will never give up that!
You must own, Dame Dodier, we were
both pretty temptations once!"

"Pshaw! I wish I had been a man,
for my part," replied La Corriveau,
impetuously. "It was a spiteful
cross of fate to make me a woman!"

"But, Dame Dodier, I like to be a
woman, I do. A man cannot be half
as wicked as a woman, especially if
she be young and pretty," said the
old woman, laughing till the tears
ran out of her bleared eyes.

"Nay, that is true, Mere Malheur;
the fairest women in the world are
ever the worst! fair and false! fair
and false! they are always so. Not
one better than another. Satan's
mark is upon all of us!" La Cor-
riveau looked an incarnation of Hecate
as she uttered this calumny upon her
sex.

"Ay, I have his mark on my knee,
Dame Dodier," replied the crone.
"See here! It was pricked once
in the high court of Arras, but the
fool judge decided that it was a mole,
and not a witch-mark! I escaped a
red gown that time, however. I
laughed at his stupidity, and be-
witched him for it in earnest. I was
young and pretty then! He died in
a year, and Satan sat on his grave
in the shape of a black cat until his
friends set a cross over it. I like
to be a woman, I do, it is so easy
to be wicked, and so nice! I always
tell the girls that, and they give me
twice as much as if I had told them
to be good and nice, as they call it!
Pshaw! Nice! If only men knew
us as we really are!"

"Well, I do not like women, Mere
Malheur," replied La Corriveau;
"they sneer at you and me and call
us witch and sorceress, and they will
lie, steal, kill, and do worse them-
selves for the sake of one man to-
day, and cast him off for the sake
of another to-morrow! Wise Solomon
found only one good woman in a
thousand; the wisest man now finds
not one in a worldful! It were bet-
ter all of us were dead, Mere Mal-
heur; but pour me out a glass of
wine, for I am tired of tramping in
the dark to the house of that gay
lady I told you of!"

Mere Malheur poured out a glass of
choice Beaune from a dame-jeanne
which she had received from a rogu-
ish sailor, who had stolen it from
his ship.

"But you have not told me who
she is, Dame Dodier," replied Mere
Malheur, refilling the glass of La
Corriveau.

"Nor will I yet. She is fit to be
your mistress and mine, whoever she
is; but I shall not go again to see
her."

And La Corriveau did not again
visit the house of Angelique. She
had received from her precise infor-
mation respecting the movements of
the Intendant. He had gone to the
Trais Rivieres on urgent affairs, and
might be absent for a week.

Angelique had received from Varin,
in reply to her eager question for

news, a short, falsified account of
the proceedings in the Council rela-
tive to Caroline, and of Bigot's in-
dignant denial of all knowledge of
her.

Varin, as a member of the Council,
dared not reveal the truth, but would
give his familiars half-hints, or tell
to others elaborate lies, when pressed
for information. He did not, in this
case, even hint at the fact that a
search was to be made for Caroline.
Had he done so, Angelique herself
would have given secret information
to the Governor to order the search
of Beaumanoir, and thus got her rival
out of the way without trouble, risk
or crime.

But it was not to be. The little
word that would have set her active
spirit on fire to aid in the search for
Caroline was not spoken, and her
thoughts remained immovably fixed
upon her death.

But if Angelique had been misled
by Varin as to what had passed at
the Council, Mere Malheur, through
her intercourse with a servant of
Varin, had learned the truth. An
eavesdropping groom had overheard
his master and the Intendant con-
versing on the letters of the Baron
and La Pompadour. The man told
his sweetheart, who, coming with
some stolen sweetmeats to Mere Mal-
heur, told her, who in turn was not
long in imparting what she had
heard to La Corriveau.

La Corriveau did not fail to see
that, should Angelique discover that
her rival was to be searched for, and
taken to France if found, she would
at once change her mind, and Caro-
line would be got rid of without need
of her interference. But La Cor-
riveau had got her hand in the dish.
She was not one to lose her prom-
ised reward or miss the chance of so
cursed a deed by any untimely avowal
of what she knew.

So Angelique was doomed to re-
main in ignorance until too late. She
became the dupe of her own passions
and the dupe of La Corriveau, who
carefully concealed from her a secret
so important.

Bigot's denial in the Council
weighed nothing with her. She felt
certain that the lady was no other
than Caroline de St. Castin. Ange-
lique was acute enough to perceive
that Bigot's bold assertion that he
knew nothing of her bound him in a
chain of obligation never to confess
afterwards aught to the contrary.
She eagerly persuaded herself that
he would not regret to hear that
Caroline had died by some sudden
and, to appearance, natural death,
and thus relieved him of a danger,
and her of an obstacle to her mar-
riage.

Without making a full confidant of
Mere Malheur, La Corriveau resolved
to make use of her in carrying out
her diabolical scheme. Mere Malheur
had once been a servant at Beauma-
noir. She knew the house, and in
her heyday of youth and levity had
often smuggled herself in and out by
the subterranean passage which con-
nected the solitary watch-tower with
the vaults of the Chateau. Mere
Malheur knew Dame Tremblay, who,
as the Charming Josephine, had often
consulted her upon the perplexities of
a heart divided among too many
lovers.

The memory of that fragrant period
of her life was the freshest and
pleasantest of all Dame Tremblay's
experience. It was like the odor of
new-mown hay, telling of early sum-
mer and frolics in the green fields.
She liked nothing better than to talk
it all over in her snug room with
Mere Malheur, as they sat opposite
one another at her little table, each
with a cup of tea in her hand, well
laced with brandy, which was a fa-
vorite weakness of them both.

Dame Tremblay was, in private,
neither nice nor squeamish as to the
nature of her gossip. She and the
old fortune-teller, when out of sight
of the rest of the servants, had al-
ways a dish of the choicest scandal
fresh from the city.

La Corriveau resolved to send Mere
Malheur to Beaumanoir, under the
pretence of paying a visit to Dame
Tremblay, in order to open a way of



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Under the auspices of the Department
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less than 50 cents.

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Granite Cement. Mends holes in granites,
ware, iron, agate, tinware, etc. Mends a hole in
one minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest
seller on the market. Agents make over 100%
profits. J. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

FOR SALE—Ladies' saddle. New. Apply
Brown's Auction Rooms, Carling St., London,
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SITUATION as herdsman. Life experience.
Good milker. Address: Herdsman, care Farm-
er's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

WANTED Girls to work in large hosiery knit-
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Apply: Box P, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

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

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

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

Maple and Rock Elm Logs Wanted

300 Maple Logs 10/16 feet long, 22 inches and up
diameter small end
600 Rock Elm Logs 16 feet and up long, 12 inches
and up diameter small end.

The Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

AUCTION SALE OCT. 27.—Farm implements,
lumbering tools, horses and colts, grain, etc.
For sale bills apply: S. O. HEMSTED, LMS-
DALE, ONT.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
—cattle make better beef—Bulls are
no longer dangerous when dehorned
with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 slides at once—No crush-
ing or bruising. Little pain. The
only humane method. Write for
free booklet. R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

"I'll answer you," bellowed the har-
assed witness, "if you'll ask me a
straight question."

"Don't you know that's impossible,
Mr. Gwimp?" soothingly responded the
lawyer. "An interrogation point is
about the crookedest thing there is."

communication between herself and Caroline. She had learned enough during her brief interview with Caroline in the forest of St. Valier, and from what she now heard respecting the Baron de St. Castin, to convince her that this was no other than his missing daughter.

"If Caroline could only be induced to admit La Corriveau into her secret chamber, and take her into her confidence, the rest—all the rest," muttered the hag to herself, with terrible emphasis, "would be easy, and my reward sure. But that reward shall be measured in my own bushel, not in yours, Mademoiselle des Meloises, when the deed is done!"

La Corriveau knew the power such a secret would enable her to exercise over Angelique. She already regarded the half of her reputed riches as her own. "Neither she nor the Intendant will ever dare neglect me after that!" said she. "When once Angelique shall be linked in with me by a secret compact of blood, the fortune of La Corriveau is made. If the death of this girl be the elixir of life to you, it shall be the touchstone of fortune forever to La Corriveau!"

Mere Malheur was next day despatched on a visit to her old gossip, Dame Tremblay. She had been well tutored on every point, what to say, and how to demean herself. She bore a letter to Caroline, written in the Italian hand of La Corriveau, who had learned to write well from her mother, Marie Exili.

The mere possession of the art of writing was a rarity in those days in the class among whom she lived. La Corriveau's ability to write at all was a circumstance as remarkable to her illiterate neighbors as the possession of the black art which they ascribed to her, and not without a strong suspicion that it had the same origin.

Mere Malheur, in anticipation of a cup of tea and brandy with Dame Tremblay, had dressed herself with some appearance of smartness in a clean striped gown of linsey. A peaked Artois hat surmounted a broad-frilled cap, which left visible some tresses of coarse gray hair and a pair of silver ear-rings, which dangled with every motion of her head. Her shoes displayed broad buckles of brass, and her short petticoat showed a pair of stout ankles enclosed in red clocked stockings. She carried a crutched stick in her hand, by help of which she proceeded vigorously on her journey.

Starting in the morning, she trudged out of the city towards the ferry of Jean Le Nocher, who carefully crossed himself and his boat too as he took Mere Malheur on board. He waded her over in a hurry, as something to be got rid of as quickly as possible.

Mere Malheur tramped on, like a heavy gnome, through the fallen and flying leaves of the woods of Beaumanoir, caring nothing for the golden, hazy sky, the soft, balmy air, or the varicolored leaves—scarlet, yellow, and brown, of every shade and tinge—that hung upon the autumnal trees.

A frosty night or two had ushered in the summer of St. Martin, as it was called by the habitants—the Indian summer—that brief time of glory and enchantment which visits us like a gaudy herald to announce the approach of the Winter King. It is Nature's last rejoicing in the sunshine and the open air, like the splendor and gaiety of a maiden devoted to the cloister, who for a few weeks is allowed to flutter like a bird of paradise amid the pleasures and gaieties of the world, and then comes the end. Her locks of pride are shorn off; she veils her beauty, and kneels a nun on the cold stones of her passionless cell, out of which, even with repentance, there comes no deliverance.

Mere Malheur's arrival at Beaumanoir was speedily known to all the servants of the Chateau. She did not often visit them, but when she did there was a hurried recital of an Ave or two to avert any harm, followed by a patronizing welcome and a rummage for small coins to cross



This Handsome Sherlock-Manning Church Organ

requires less pumping on account of specially-prepared bellows. Its tone is fuller, richer and smoother, with greater carrying power, because of the Extra Wide Tongue Reeds. Complete particulars furnished on request.

Sherlock - Manning Organ Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

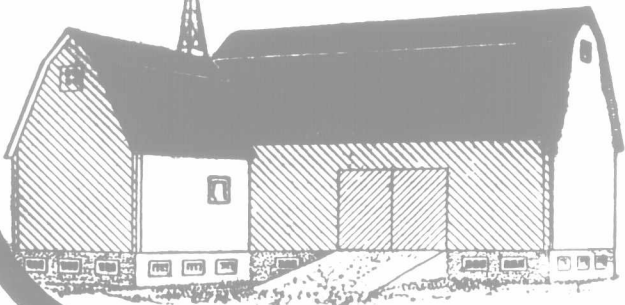
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Write us, or your dealer, for sample of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. Place it in water for sixty days.

When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find inside—the vital part—perfectly dry.

life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth

insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as Brantford's Test. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—welts away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But Brantford Asphalt Roofing Foundation is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred pure Wool, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of Asphalt is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power so amount of soaking or beading can effect.



Brantford Roofing

after special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. Cannot freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one cost—first. Write for free Book and Samples.

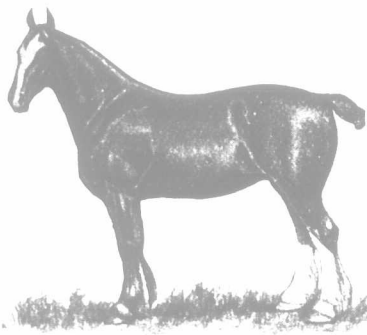
Brantford Asphalt Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
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Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy).
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BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CAN.

UNION STOCK-YARDS

Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Great Special Auction Sale



Catalogues published in a few days.

HERBERT SMITH, MANAGER.

We have received instructions from Mr. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., to sell at auction on

Wed., Oct. 27, 1909

30 IMPORTED REGISTERED
CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Three and four years old, and descended from "Baron's Pride" and other noted sires. The majority of these fillies are in foal to excellent sires.

Mr. Prouse has personally selected this shipment with a view to meeting the requirements of farmers and breeders wishing to secure choice imported Clydesdale mares.

her hand withal in return for her solutions of the grave questions of love, jealousy, money, and marriage, which fermented secretly or openly in the bosoms of all of them. They were but human beings, food for imposture, and preyed on by deceivers. The visit of Mere Malheur was an event of interest in both kitchen and laundry of the Chateau.

Dame Tremblay had the first claim, however, upon this singular visitor. She met her at the back door of the Chateau, and with a face beaming with smiles, and dropping all dignity, exclaimed:

"Mere Malheur, upon my life! Welcome, you wicked old soul! you surely knew I wanted to see you! come in and rest! you must be tired, unless you came on a broom! ha! ha! come to my room, and never mind anybody!"

This last remark was made for the benefit of the servants who stood peeping at every door and corner, not daring to speak to the old woman in the presence of the housekeeper, but knowing that their time would come, they had patience.

The housekeeper, giving them a se-

NO REST FOR TERRIBLE ITCH

Oil of Wintergreen Compound Made His Skin as Pure as Ever.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

vere look, proceeded to her own snug apartment, followed by the crone, whom she seated in her easiest chair and proceeded to refresh with a glass of cognac, which was swallowed with much relish and wiping of lips, accompanied by a little artificial cough. Dame Tremblay kept a carafe of it in her room to raise the temperature of her low spirits and vapors to summer heat—not that she drank, far from it, but she liked to sip a little for her stomach's sake.

"It is only a thinkable I take now and then," she said. "When I was the Charming Josephine I used to kiss the cups I presented to the young gallants, and I took no more than a fly! but they always drank bumpers from the cup I kissed!" The old dame looked grave as she shook her head and remarked, "But we cannot be always young and handsome, can we, Mere Malheur?"

"No, dame, but we can be jolly and fat, and that is what we are! You don't quaff life by thimblefuls, and you only want a stout offer to show the world that you can trip as briskly to church yet as any girl in New France!"

The humor of the old crone convulsed Dame Tremblay with laughter,

as if some invisible fingers were tickling her wildly under the armpits.

She composed herself at last, and drawing her chair close to that of Mere Malheur, looked her inquiringly in the face and asked, "What is the news?"

Dame Tremblay was endowed with more than the ordinary curiosity of her sex. She knew more news of city and country than anyone else, and she dispensed it as freely as she gathered. She never let her stock of gossip run low, and never allowed man or woman to come to speak with her without pumping them dry of all they knew. A secret in anybody's possession set her wild to possess it, and she gave no rest to her inordinate curiosity until she had fished it out of even the muddiest waters.

The mystery that hung around Caroline was a source of perpetual irritation to the nerves of Dame Tremblay. She had tried as far as she dared by hint and suggestion to draw from the lady some reference to her name and family, but in vain. Caroline would avow nothing, and Dame Tremblay, completely baffled by a failure of ordinary means to find out the secret, bethought herself of her old resource in case of perplexity, Mere Malheur.

For several days she had been brooding over this mode of satisfying her curiosity, when the unexpected visit of Mere Malheur set aside all further hesitation about disobeying the Intendant's orders not to inquire or allow any other person to make inquisition respecting Caroline.

"Mere Malheur, you feel comfortable now!" said she. "That glass of cognac has given you a color like a peony!"

"Yes, I am very comfortable now, dame! your cognac is heavenly; it warms without burning. That glass is the best news I have to tell of today!"

"Nay, but there is always something stirring in the city; somebody born, married, or dead; somebody courted, won, lost, or undone; somebody's name up, somebody's reputation down! Tell me all you know, Mere Malheur! and then I will tell you something that will make you glad you came to Beaumanoir today. Take another sip of cognac and begin!"

"Ay, dame, that is indeed a temptation!" She took two deep sips, and holding her glass in her hand, began with loose tongue to relate the current gossip of the city, which was already known to Dame Tremblay; but an ill-natured version of it from the lips of her visitor seemed to give it a fresh seasoning and a relish which it had not previously possessed.

"Now, Mere Malheur! I have a secret to tell you," said Dame Tremblay, in a low, confidential tone, "a dead secret, mind you, which you had better be burnt than reveal. There is a lady, a real lady if I ever saw one, living in the Chateau here in the greatest privacy. I and the Intendant only see her. She is beautiful and full of sorrow as the picture of the blessed Madonna. What she is, I may guess, but who she is, I cannot conjecture, and would give my little finger to know!"

"Tut, dame!" replied Mere Malheur, with a touch of confidence. "I will not believe any woman could keep a secret from you! But this is news, indeed, you tell me! A lady in concealment here, and you say you cannot find her out, Dame Tremblay!"

"In truth, I cannot; I have tried every artifice, but she passes all my wit and skill. If she were a man, I would have drawn her very teeth out with less difficulty than I have tried to extract the name of this lady. When I was the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport, I could wind men like a thread around which finger I liked; but this is a tangled knot which drives me to despair to unravel it."

"What do you know about her, dame? Tell me all you suspect!" said Mere Malheur.

"Truly," replied the dame, without

the least asperity, "I suspect the poor thing, like the rest of us, is no better than she should be; and the Intendant knows it, and Mademoiselle des Meloises knows it, too; and, to judge by her constant prayers and penitence, she knows it herself but too well, and will not say it to me!"

"Ay, dame! but this is great news you tell me!" replied Mere Malheur, eagerly clutching at the opportunity thus offered for the desired interview. "But what help do you expect from me in this matter?" Mere Malheur looked very expectant at her friend, who continued, "I want you to see that lady, under promise of secrecy, mark you!—and look at her hands, and tell me who and what she is."

Dame Tremblay had an unlimited faith in the superstitions of her age.

"I will do all you wish, dame, but you must allow me to see her alone," replied the crone, who felt she was thus opening the door to La Corribeau.

"To be sure I will—that is, if she will consent to be seen, for she has in some things a spirit of her own! I am afraid to push her too closely! The mystery of her is taking the flesh off my bones, and I can only get sleep by taking strong possets, Mere Malheur! Feel my elbow! Feel my knee! I have not had so sharp an elbow or knee since Goodman Tremblay died! And he said I had the sharpest elbow and knee in the city! But I had to punch him sometimes to keep him in order! But set that horrid cap straight, Mere Malheur, while I go ask her if she would like to have her fortune told. She is not a woman if she would not like to know her fortune, for she is in despair, I think, with all the world; and when a woman is in despair, as I know by my own experience, she will jump at any chance for spite, if not for love, as I did when I took the Sieur Tremblay by your advice, Mere Malheur!"

Dame Tremblay left the old crone making hideous faces in a mirror. She rubbed her cheeks and mouth with the corner of her apron as she proceeded to the door of Caroline's apartment. She knocked gently, and a low, soft voice bade her enter.

Caroline was seated on a chair by the window, knitting her sad thoughts into a piece of work which she occasionally lifted from her lap with a sudden start, as something broke the train of her reflections.

She was weighing over and over in her thoughts, like gold in a scale, by grains and pennyweights, a few kind words lately spoken to her by Bigot when he ran in to bid her adieu before departing on his journey to Trois Rivières. They seemed a treasure inexhaustible as she kept on repeating them to herself. The pressure of his hand had been warmer, the tone of his voice softer, the glance of his eye more kind, and he looked pityingly, she thought, upon her wan face when he left her in the gallery, and with a cheery voice and a kiss bade her to take care of her health and win back the lost roses of Acadia.

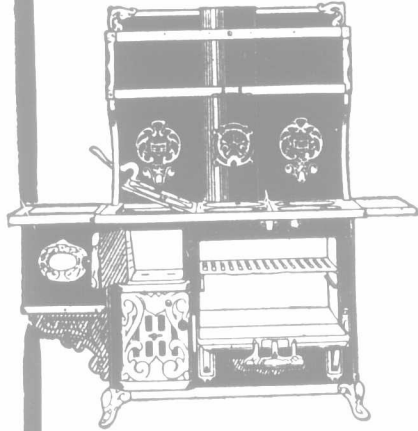
These words passed through her mind with unceasing repetition, and a white border of light was visible on the edge of the dark cloud which hung over her. "The roses of Acadia will never bloom again," thought she, sadly. "I have watered them with salt tears too long, and all in vain. O Bigot, I fear it is too late, too late!" Still, his last look and last words reflected a faint ray of hope and joy upon her pallid countenance.

Dame Tremblay entered the apartment, and while busying herself on pretence of setting it in order, talked in her garrulous way of the little incidents of daily life in the Chateau, and finished by a mention, as if it were casual, of the arrival of the wise woman of the city, who knew everything, who could interpret dreams, and tell, by looking in a glass or in your hand, things past, present, and to come.

(To be continued.)

"Monarch Peninsular"

Is The Only Range Made With "A Reversible Reservoir"



The illustration shows a "Monarch Peninsular" Steel Range with the reservoir or hot water tank on the left. If, for any reason, it is desired to have the Hot Water Tank on the right, the change can be made without tools or trouble by lifting the Reservoir from one side and placing it in the sockets provided for the purpose on the other side.

"Monarch Peninsular" is the only range having this convenience, and the only one which fits in any kitchen and economizes space.

The Hot Water Tank, or Reservoir, is made of copper, coated with tin, to insure water being always clear.

Our booklet describes and illustrates many other exclusive "Monarch Peninsular" features which every prospective stove buyer should know. Write for free copy. We are also makers of the famous "Hecla" Furnace.

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



**GIVEN TO SCHOOL GIRLS
LOVELY ENAMELED BROOCH
NOTHING TO SELL, NOTHING TO PAY**

All you have to do is to hand a few circulars to boys and girls at school. This offer is open to only one girl in each room in each school, and is good only till November 15th. Tell us what school you attend, and if there is more than one room, say which room you are in, and give us your word that you will distribute the circulars faithfully. For this slight service we will give you one of these dainty little Maple Leaf Brooches, beautifully enamelled in brilliant autumn colors. Remember, only one girl in each room in each school can get this brooch. Write plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. D. A. Toronto.

Please Mention this Paper.

Three Striking Features of the



"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball Bearings insure easy running. Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work. Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position. Price \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet. Dowsell Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

ST. LAWRENCE ARENA,
KING ST., EAST, TORONTO.

Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, '09

The best horticultural exhibition in America. Entries close Nov. 2nd. Special excursions on all railways. Ask your ticket agent for particulars. \$75 will be given for the best 10 apples in the exhibition. See prize list for particulars.

W. H. BUNTING, PRESIDENT
P. W. HODGETTS, SECRETARY.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

MARINDALE'S DISPERSION SALE.

On Friday, Oct. 29th, as advertised, the registered herd of Shorthorn cattle, and flock of Lincoln sheep, belonging to F. Marindale & Son, York, Haldimand Co., Ont., will be sold by auction. This herd of Shorthorns is of long standing, and has been kept up to date in breeding by the use of first-class sires, among which in recent years were Kinellar of York—24564, Mariner (imp.)—36084, Bandoleer—40196, and Sittyton Pride—64326. The present stock bull is Starlight—56419, a very thick, heavy-fleshed son of the Toronto grand champion, Prime Favorite (imp.), and of Tilbouries Lady 2nd (imp.). Among the females may be mentioned the following: Roan Beauty, calved Oct., 1906, sire Bandoleer, who was by Imp. Sirius, and out of Imp. Red Bessie 2nd, while the dam of Roan Beauty is Bessie, by Scottish Knight (imp.). This is a smooth, straight heifer, of fine type, that has won first prizes at several shows. Roan Lady, calved Nov., 1907, sire Sittyton Pride, dam Grange Lady, is a flocky heifer, has a broad, straight back, and is very even. She was a prizewinner both this year and last. Queen Bessie—62098, calved Jan. 29, 1903, sire Bandoleer, dam Victoria 5th, is a very smooth, straight cow, thick fleshed, and of good type and quality, and was in the show herd both last year and this. Bessie, by Scottish Knight (imp.), dam Bessie of Rockland, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., is a very sure and good breeder. The remainder of the females are descendants of the following imported cows: Margaret, Pansy, Young Snowdrop, Lavinia and Morlina, and are very prolific, thrifty cattle, which put on flesh readily, and nurse their calves well. The other families are large, growthy cattle, good milkers, and crossed with Scotch bulls produce calves which are prizewinners, and make good general-purpose animals.

The Lincoln sheep are a good, thrifty lot, in good breeding condition. The foundation stock was from the flocks of Gibson, Walker, and T. E. Robson, Ilderton. The Lincolns are a very useful sheep for the average farmer. They shear very heavy fleeces of excellent quality. They are also good feeders,

and, being large, are good weighers, and should find ready purchasers.

See the advertisement, send for the catalogue, and remember the date. The railway station is Seneca, on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., five miles east of Caledonia. This sale offers a good opportunity to secure well-bred and useful cattle at the buyer's own price.

At the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Sir H. H. Smiley, at Ardmore, Larne, Ireland, Sept. 20th, two young bulls sold for 100 guineas each, the roan six-year-old cow, Carmanhall Victoria, sold for 350 guineas, or about \$1,830, and half a dozen other females for prices ranging from 100 guineas to 165 guineas.

CLOVER DELL DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

Quite near the C. P. R. station at Bolton, Ont., is the Clover Dell Stock Farm, the property of L. A. Wakely, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, bred for milk production, Scotch-topped descendants of Imp. Lady Jane—281, Imp. Annabella—16, and Imp. Jenny Lind, and others of the Canadian Zora tribe. Appearances would indicate the Clover Dell herd to be exceptionally good milkers, certain it is that for a number of years Mr. Wakely has selected as breeding animals only those whose type would indicate a capability to produce a profitable milk yield. At the head of the herd for a couple of years is the splendidly-bred bull, Chief Monarch—62549, sired by Imp. Chief Ruler, a C. Butterfly, dam Monarch's Lady, an Orange Blossom, by the famous show bull, Gay Monarch. This is right good breeding, and is certainly nicking well with the herd, the get being remarkably uniform. Among the younger females are several two-year-old heifers that will make good buying for any man that wants to get a foundation of dairy Shorthorns. All the yearlings are sold, as are all bulls old enough for service, which shows that when an intending purchaser of this kind of Shorthorns visits this herd, he finds what he is looking for and takes something home. There are four young bulls coming on that by spring will be old enough for service. Write Mr. Wakely to Bolton P. O., or, better, take the C. P. R. to Bolton and look the herd over.

Good Reason

Users have good reason to consider Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators the World's Best:

ETHELTON, Aug. 29, '09. "I bought a disk-filled cream separator. It worked fairly well for two years, then started to run hard, getting worse, until I could scarcely turn the milk from six cows through. It got skimming poorly. Could see

cream on milk after standing overnight. Finally got

so disgusted with it that I bought a Sharples Tubular. Would sooner pay for a Sharples Tubular than use a disk machine for nothing. Could turn my Tubular all day if necessary. Can wash it in quarter the time, skim cleaner, make heavier cream. My cream test now is 50. Tubular bowl hangs from ball bearing and never gets out of balance."

—Joseph Walker.

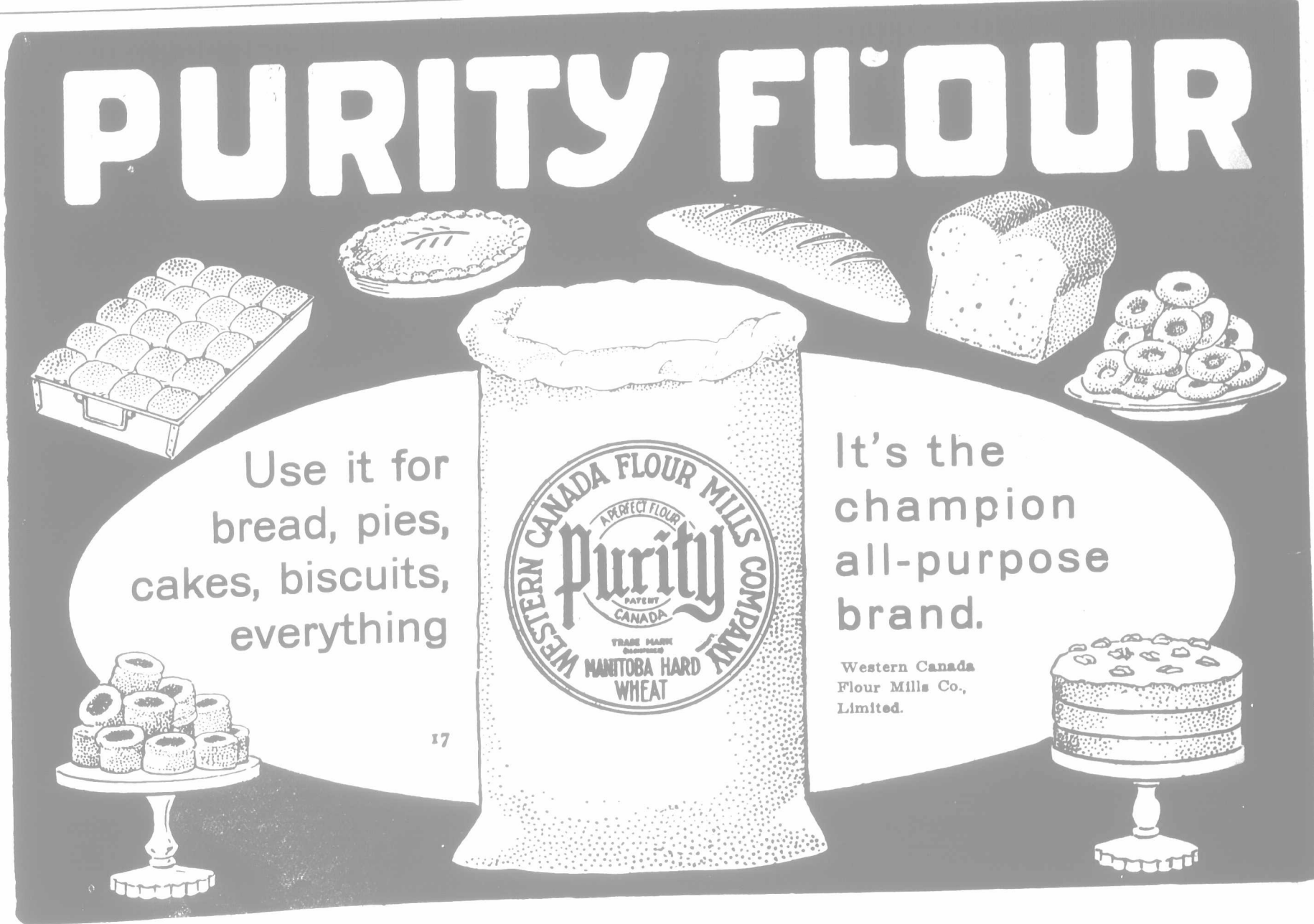
Tubulars are replacing all other makes. Different from all others. The only modern separator. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No. 193.

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

Special Notice. BETTER THAN SPANKING.

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

PURITY FLOUR



Use it for bread, pies, cakes, biscuits, everything

It's the champion all-purpose brand.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.

17

New Clothes for Your Children

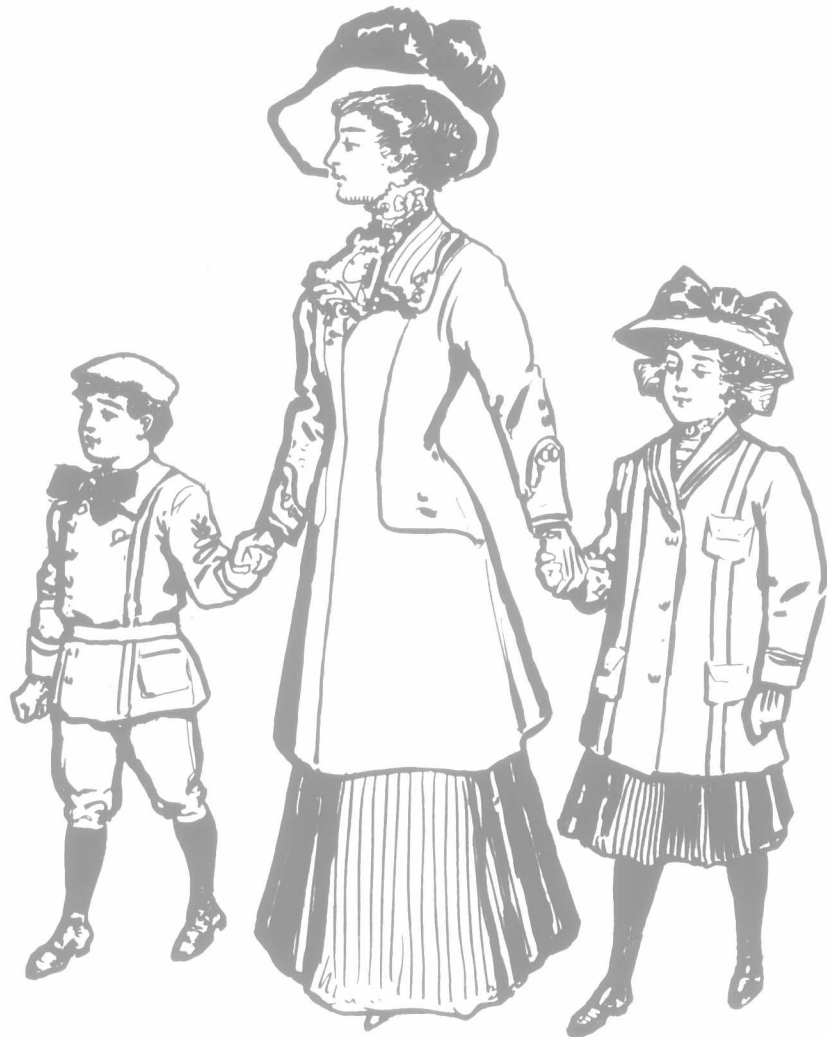
FOR 10c. WITH

Diamond Dyes.

Thousands of mothers dress their children in the Diamond Dye way. For Diamond Dyes mean fresh, new dresses for the children at almost no extra cost.

Do you realize the possibilities of your last year's clothes? Most of them are not really "worn out." The materials are perfectly good.

And Diamond Dyes will give them fresh, new colors—make them new, in fact. Then, a pattern or so, and your children have bright, pretty, new clothes for the cost of a package of Diamond Dyes.



How One Mother Manages.

"I don't know what I'd do without Diamond Dyes," writes Mrs. G. H. Lewis, of St. John, N.B. "Before I knew the possibilities of Diamond Dyes, I used to worry myself sick trying to keep Alice and Harry nicely dressed. They were always on the go, and I had so little money to buy new clothes with.

"Now I have my Diamond Dye days regularly. I go over my own and my husband's old clothes, and pick out the things that are only slightly worn. Then I rip them up and dye them bright, new colors with Diamond Dyes.

"And you'd be surprised to see what lovely clothes the children have. My friends say they are the best dressed children in our neighborhood."

—MRS. G. H. LEWIS, St. John, N. B.

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED,
200 MOUNTAIN ST., MONTREAL, P. Q.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

LINIMENT FOR STRAIN.

What is the best treatment for strain in a horse's leg? J. K.

Ans.—Give perfect rest; bathe the part well with cold water three times daily; then rub well with camphorated liniment, which your druggist will prepare for you.

VENDOR REMOVING SCREEN DOORS, ETC.

Am I entitled to the screen doors, dinner-bell, cow chains, large kitchen cabinet made into the wall; also storm windows, on a farm recently purchased? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the absence of agreement regarding the articles in question, and provided the vendor removes them prior to the time fixed for possession of the farm being taken by the purchaser, it would seem that the vendor is legally entitled to take all the things mentioned, if it can be done without injury to the buildings.

Veterinary.

AIR CYSTS.

I killed a pig and found in the fat of the small intestines several small bubbles, which, when pressed, burst with a snap. Does this indicate disease, and is the flesh healthful? H. McF.

Ans.—These small air cysts are frequently seen, and they do not interfere with the healthfulness of the flesh. V.

LUMP ON SHOULDER.

Horse has a soft lump on the point of his shoulder. It appeared two months ago. When he works, it gets larger and sore. J. S.

This is either an abscess or a tumor. In either case an operation is necessary. If an abscess, it merely has to be opened freely and the contents allowed to escape, after which the cavity should be flushed out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If a tumor, it must be dissected out, the skin stitched, and then dressed three times daily with the above solution. He must have rest during treatment. V.

TRADE TOPIC.

HARDY APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS.—The well- and favorably-known Helderleigh Nurseries, Winona, Ont., E. D. Smith, proprietor, have issued a general catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, prunus, hardy border plants, etc., cultivated and for sale by them. Very valuable hints to planters, such as: Preparations for planting; Planting; How to winter trees procured in the fall; Pruning; Distances to plant, etc., form an introduction to the catalogue proper. The number of varieties of fruit trees to choose from is very large; in the plum section, for example, no fewer than eighty being listed. Something new, not offered by any other nursery, are "Hybrid apples on Baccata roots." In 1887, Professor Saunders commenced experiments with the Baccata crabs, which grow in great abundance on the shores of the Baikal sea, Russia. These extremely hardy trees were cross-hybridized with the hardiest Canadian apples, with the result that varieties of pronounced merit have been produced that have shown no tenderness in the most exposed situations on the Western Experimental Farms. Standard hardy apples, budded and grafted on Baccata roots, are also offered for sale, which, it is believed, will be hardy anywhere.

GOSSIP.

John McFarlane and W. H. Ford, Durton, Ont., write: "We have shipped our eighteen months' Shorthorn bull, McDonald, on approval, to A. O. Diamond, Grafton, Ont., who expresses himself highly pleased. McFarlane & Ford have several other young bulls; also offer a yearling Oxford Down ram, and Oxford Down and Lincoln ram lambs."



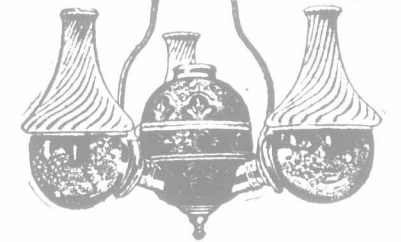
Mount Birds

Animals, Game Heads, and All Trophies!

The wonderful art of taxidermy which has long been kept a secret can now be easily and quickly learned by mail in your home in a few weeks. Success guaranteed. You can make money! There are big profits in taxidermy for men, women and boys. Trophies are sent hundreds of miles for the best taxidermist to mount. A skilled taxidermist like a skilled doctor can charge as much as he pleases.

BEAUTIFUL TROPHIES for Your Home You can decorate your own home and den with your rare and beautiful specimens. Hunters, trappers and naturalists learn in a very short time. By our method the profession is simple. **Great Book FREE.**—"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals." This beautifully illustrated book, a copy of *Taxidermy Magazine* and hundreds of letters from graduates sent free if you write at once. **Be yourself independent by learning this great profession. Write now for free book.** E. W. School of Taxidermy 5237 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

There Are Reasons Why



The Angle Lamp

is the only one advertised. It is the only one with qualities to commend it to all classes. It is the most economical good light in the world. All other lamps will smoke and emit an odor that is disagreeable and unhealthy. Such things are unheard of with The Angle Lamp. Then it is so easy to operate and care for. One filling lasts 22 hours. Lights and extinguishes like gas. Yet the best thing about it is the **quality of its light.** It is steady and restful to the eyes—and means genuine comfort. It has all the lighting power of gas or electricity, but is reliable and perfectly steady, and the expense to maintain it is far less than even ordinary lamps. "No under shadow" is The Angle Lamp's great exclusive feature. That alone has helped greatly in making it famous.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

to prove its good qualities for they cannot be told here. No one can help but appreciate it. We will send you a book that tells all about it—then you may try the lamp without risk. Write for catalogue No. 64 while you are thinking about it.

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

Phelim McCarthy gave a grand dinner, to which he invited his neighbors. Being somewhat economical, he had allowed his wife to cook only one chicken. When dinner was served, Phelim took up the carving-knife, and asked four guests in turn what part they would have, only to hear each one proffer request for a leg.

"Begorra!" yelled Phelim, "What kind of baste do yez think Oim carving—a shpider?"

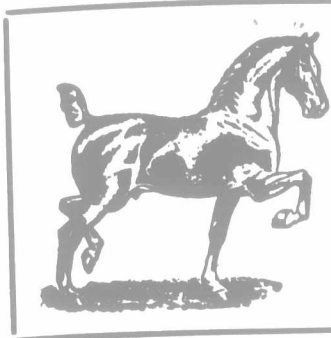
The Best Food for Workers.

The best food for those who work with hand or brain is never high priced.

The best example of this is found in Quaker Oats. It stands at the top among foods that supply nourishment and vigor, without taxing the digestion, and yet it is the least expensive food one can eat.

The great food value and low cost make it an ideal food for families who want to get the greatest good from what they eat.

Laborers, factory or farm hands, fed plentifully on Quaker Oats will work better and with less fatigue than if fed on almost any other kind of food. All of these facts were proved and very interesting information about human foods was gathered by Professor Fisher of Yale University in 1908.



UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange
 WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
 (Late Grand's Repository).

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

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

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

20 IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS 20

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

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, 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 3/4 hands; a superior actor, being high, fast and straight. A choice pair of two-year-olds, sired by Winchester, Imp. One Standard-bred and one imported Clydesdale.

HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 76, Meaford, or 48, Stayner, Ont.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R. and C. N. R.

MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

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

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales Home from the Shows

Intending purchasers would do well to see them before buying. Prices moderate.

Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin, G. T. R. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

Their breeding is unexcelled; their type and quality all that could be desired. If in want of the best come and see them.

Terms to suit. Phone connection.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales

I have lately landed an importation of 4 young stallions and 5 fillies, whose breeding is unsurpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality and straight movers. Will be sold on easy terms.

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que. 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. Phone connection.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

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

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

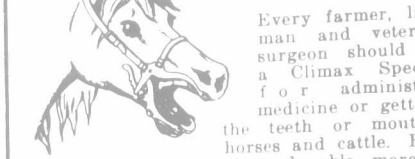
AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1909. 3 miles east of Burlington station. Searchlight (imp.) [8762] (13925). 4 years old; 2 mares (imp.) 8 years old, bred to Searchlight; 2 fillies (registered) 3 and 4 years old; 1 bred to Searchlight; 1 filly (registered) 2 years old; 1 colt of 1909, by Searchlight. Also farm stock and implements.

A. P. ALTON, APPLEBY P. O., ONT.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

NASAL GLEET.

A three-year-old imported mare has had an offensive discharge from her left nostril since last spring.

Ans.—She has nasal gleet, in all probability due to a decaying tooth. The tooth must be removed. Then give her 1 dram each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper three times daily.

V.

NASAL GLEET.

I bought a horse last spring, and after I got him home I noticed a discharge from his nostril, and his breath was very offensive. He still discharges from his nostril occasionally, and his breath is very fast. He is a good feeder, and healthy, except for the trouble stated.

J. B. T.

Ans.—Your horse has nasal gleet, doubtless due to a decaying tooth. It is necessary to have the tooth extracted by a veterinarian in order to effect a cure. The administration of drugs will do no good until the cause is removed. If there be not a decaying tooth, there is decay of the bones of the sinuses of the head. In either case an operation is necessary.

V.

HEIFER WITH A COUGH.

1. Heifer has had a cough for three months, and her breathing is labored and temperature 103. She eats well and is fat.

H. T. B.

Ans.—1. The symptoms all indicate tuberculosis. There is little doubt that she is diseased, but there is no means of making a definite diagnosis except by the tuberculin test. The symptoms in this case are so plain that I do not consider it would be wise to go to the expense of having her tested. As there is no treatment for the disease, and it is dangerous to have her with other cattle, especially in such a well-marked case, I would advise you to destroy her.

2. No.

V.

SCRATCHES.

1. Mare had scratches last spring. She got better, but there is a dry scurf between fetlock and hock. Her leg swells when she stands in the stable.

R. R.

Ans.—1. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only for a day before and a day after giving the dose. When the bowels regain their normal condition, give 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for ten days. Dress the scurfy parts twice daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil. Some horses are predisposed to this trouble, and it is probable you will have continued trouble with this one.

2. Not yet; but it is possible the condition may develop.

3. In some cases a cure can be effected. Have your veterinarian fire and blister the hock.

V.

UNTHRIFTY HORSE—PIGS WITH COUGH.

1. Colt worked well as a three-year-old. This spring, when four years old, he failed all at once. I turned him on good grass, but he has not improved. Little pimples broke out on nose, neck and shoulders.

T. W.

2. Pigs about nine weeks old commenced to cough, then stop eating, breathe very heavily, and die in a few days.

Ans.—1. It is probable the molar teeth have not shed. Have his mouth examined, and if any molar crowns have not shed, have them removed. Give him a laxative of 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for ten days. In addition, give a tablespoonful of the following three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Feed well and give regular exercise, but do not work him to tire him.

2. The symptoms indicate infectious bronchitis. Place them in a close pen and burn sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then open doors and windows to admit air. Repeat treatment every ten days as long as necessary. In many cases, it is wise to destroy all the pigs affected.

V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that killed doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it gives false. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery "VISIO"

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

Money Back if it fails to cure. \$3.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.

Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Ailays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gout or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ailays pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYRANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

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

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

FOR SALE!

Registered Shire Horses MARES, FILLIES AND STALLIONS

ADDRESS:

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

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

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

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

THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.

"Epps's" means Excellence

EPPS'S COCOA

A delicious food and drink in one.

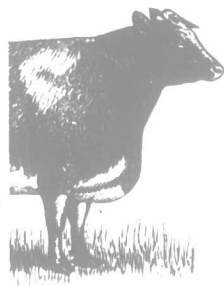
Grateful you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. **Comforting**

DISPERSION SALE
Shorthorn Cattle
AND LINCOLN SHEEP

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

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

Terms: 12 months' credit on approved notes, 5 per cent. off for cash. Sale will commence at one o'clock. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet trains from east and west at Seneca station (5 miles east of Caledonia, G.T.R.) at 9 and 10.45 a. m. on day of sale. Catalogues on application. Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., Auctioneer. **F. MARINDALE & SON, YORK, ONT., PROP.**



HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

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

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

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

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering several very choice heifers: Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadhocks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. **S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.**

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

I am offering 5 young bulls of choice breeding and color, all sired by the champion bull, Royal Chief 65495. **R. F. Duncan, Carluke P. O., Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Of the right modern kind, and fashionably bred. 5 bulls from 8 to 24 months of age, 3 of them fit for service—imp. sire and dams; also 12 heifers 1 and 2 years of age, all bred by Heatherman and imp. Pride of Scotland. **JOHN WATT & SON, SALEM P. O., ONTARIO, ELORA STATION.** Phone connection.

Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year. **H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

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

1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains. **Leicesters** of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks. **A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ontario** Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

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

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

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

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

GOSSIP.

T. D. ELLIOTT'S NEW IMPORTATION.

The high-class character of the horses imported by T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., in past years has been appreciated by the Canadian buying public, a fact proven by the rapid way in which they are bought up by buyers from Quebec on the East, to British Columbia on the West, the major part of past importations being distributed to various parts of Ontario. The 1909 importation, which landed a few days ago, was made up of sixteen Clydesdale stallions, five Clydesdale fillies, three Percheron stallions and two Percheron fillies, one Hackney stallion, two French Coach stallions, and one yearling Arab stallion colt. The Clydesdales of this lot are characterized by a vast amount of draft character, strong underpinning of a right good quality, and fashionable breeding. The oldest of the lot is the noted prize-winning nine-year-old, Branton Duke, by Prince Sandy, by Prince Alexander, dam by Castlereagh. As winnings, he has to his credit, second at Berwick, second in class and first on special at Coquetdale, and first at Wooler, as a yearling; as a two-year-old, he was highly commended at Carlisle. In his pedigree he has four crosses of Prince of Wales, and has held noted premiums for the last five years. Tom McNab is a brown five-year-old, by the famous Prince Thomas, dam by McNab. This horse was first at Elgin. He is an exceptionally thick, smooth horse, of superb quality; the kind Canadians like. Baron Evergreen is a brown five-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor, grandam by Castlereagh, right royal breeding, and a big horse, full of character, on a strong, flat bottom. Briton's Heir is a bay four-year-old, by Baron Briton, dam by Lord Londonderry, grandam by Remarkable. This is a big, drafty horse, with ideal underpinning; just the kind to get big, high-priced sellers. Vestal Knight is a brown three-year-old, by the renowned Pride of Blacon, dam by the no less renowned Garnet Cross. This is a colt immensely strong in character, and immensely strong in underpinning; he will make a horse up to a ton or over, of a right good kind. One of the best of the lot is a bay-roan three-year-old, Lord Tweedmouth, by the celebrated Boreland Pride, dam by Goldenberry. He is a colt of superior size, form and quality of bottom; will make them all go some when conditioned. One of the extra-good two-year-olds is a black, sired by the famous champion, Silver Cup, dam by Sir David; this colt will make a right smooth horse of quality. Another of the two-year-olds is Baron Murray, a bay, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Darnley's Last; this colt will easily reach the ton in weight, and stands on clean, flat bone, and the best of ankles and feet. A thick, smooth two-year-old, of cart-horse type, is Fortune's Pride, a bay-roan, by Ruby Pride, dam by Fortune Still. Another is a black, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince of Millfield; this is one of the comers, smooth, and full of quality. A right good yearling is Marquis of Ailsa, by the champion, Benedict, dam by Le Grand; this is a coming winner, as he has size and quality. Five of the other stallions and three of the fillies have been sold since landing. The fillies on hand are two yearlings, one a choice-quality colt, the other an immense, big strong one. The Percheron stallions are one gray five-year-old, a big, stylish, quality horse; the other a black three-year-old, on faultless underpinning, a horse that will make the ton in weight. The Percheron fillies are a black three-year-old and a gray two-year-old. To see these fillies is to buy them, by anyone wanting a big, clean-legged draft mare; they are a big, choice pair. The French stallions are both three-year-olds, one a bay, the other a black, a big, rangy, stylish pair. The new-comer in Hackney stallions is Chocolate Jr., winner of four first prizes, including a first, also a second at the London Hackney Show, sired by Champion Rufus, dam Sweetbriar, by Denmark. The other Hackney on hand is the Toronto winner, Atwick Astonishment, a chestnut five-year-old, by Atwick Jubilee, dam by Danegelt, grandam by Fireway. The Arab stallion is a superb yearling, an exceptionally broody looking youngster.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

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



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 183 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

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

A Cleveland man, who visited friends in Hants, England, last year, tells the following story of a canny Scot, a beadle, whose habit it is to show tourists the remains of the abbey in his parish.

One day he had thus conveyed a party through the place, every member of which had tipped him, with the exception of a crabbed old fellow of his own nationality.

As the offender left, the beadle whispered in his ear:

"Weel, when ye gang hame, if ye find out that ye have lost your purse, ye mayn recollect that ye havena' had it out here."

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to do to cure it. Thousands do, many don't.

WE CAN TELL YOU!

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry WILL DO IT!

It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families.

There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking.

Dr. Fowler's is the original. There are none just as good. It cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness and all Bowel Complaints.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

You Pay for the Sand On Roofings

When you are offered a ready roofing which is coated with sand, mica, or pebbles, you can make up your mind that you are paying roofing prices for the coating.

For such coating does not help the roof. It is merely a "talking point" to make the roof seem different from what it really is.

Such coating, in fact, is a detriment. For it washes off after a few rains, leaving a roughened surface on the roofing, and choking up gutters and drain pipes.

The reason why coated roofings are offered you is because there are 300 substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid, all looking much the same.

By adding sand to the roofing it is made to appear different—that is all. And you pay for a mere selling feature, when you ought to be getting roofing value.

The First Ready Roofing

Ruberoid roofing has never been coated with sand or similar "filler." It is the original ready roofing by several years.

The secret of its wonderful properties lies in the Ruberoid gum which we use.

This gum is our exclusive product. No other maker can use it. It is this gum which makes Ruberoid heat proof, cold proof, snow proof, rain proof. Resistant to acids, gases and fumes.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

It is this Ruberoid gum which makes Ruberoid so good a fire resistant. You can throw burning coals on a roof of Ruberoid without danger of setting fire either to the roofing, or to the timbers underneath.

It is this exclusive Ruberoid gum which makes Ruberoid flexible enough to stand the strains of twisting and bending which every roof must bear.

Seventeen Years of Service

The first Ruberoid roofs ever laid—seventeen years ago—are still flexible, still weatherproof, due to the life of this wonderful gum which is used in no roofing but Ruberoid.

Ruberoid roofing is suitable for any building—from a woodshed to a large factory or public building.

It also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown—for use on fine homes.

But before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book, "All About Roofings."

This book tells what we have learned in twenty years of roofing tests. It gives the advantages and the disadvantages of shingles, tin, tar, iron and ready roofings.

It is a gold mine of practical information.

To get this valuable book, simply address Department 980 The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

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

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. 4 12 BULL CALVES. 9 TO 16 MONTHS OLD. 2 ROANS.

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. FRID. 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.

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

A. Edward Meyer Geo. Amos & Sons, P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont., MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

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

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE SHORTHORNS as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

SHORTHORNS Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables. CLYDESDALES One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts. JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MARE DOES NOT IMPROVE IN CONDITION.

Have a mare, six years old, feed her a gallon of grain three times a day, and all the hay she will eat up clean. About two months ago I had her teeth filed by a veterinary. She seems in good health, but will not fatten. What can I do to get her fat? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Add half a gallon of bran to the oats fed, in order to induce slower and more complete mastication. A handful of oil-cake meal mixed with each grain feed should be helpful in improving her condition.

TRAVELLING UNREGISTERED STALLION.

1. Can an unpedigreed stallion legally be travelled for service in British Columbia?

2. If so, can he be represented as pedigreed if one has his history, but not registered?

3. Do you know of any horse-insurance companies in British Columbia?

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No. Also fees cannot be collected unless registered in the Department of Agriculture (Horse-breeders' Lien Act).

3. The British-American Live-stock Association of Vancouver.

ASSESSMENT OF RURAL TELEPHONES.

1. Are local telephone-company lines, if owned wholly by residents of a rural municipality, liable to assessment?

2. If so, is there any schedule to govern the rate of assessment per mile? Ontario. SECRETARY.

Ans.—1. Yes; both municipal and provincial.

2. There are elaborate statutory provisions. See The Assessment Act, Ontario Statutes, 1904, and especially Sec. 14 of that Act; also Ontario Statutes, 1908, Chap. 14, Sec. 4 (9). We would refer also, particularly, to the Assessment Amendment Act, 1906, Sec. 7.

FEED VALUE OF ALFALFA.

1. What is the value of alfalfa per ton, compared with hay?

2. What should be fed with it?

3. Would bran be all right?

4. What are cornstalks worth per ton?

5. Is it a good feed for working horses?

6. What grain should be fed with it?

7. What should we do without "The Farmer's Advocate"? MABEL.

Ans.—1. The value of alfalfa per ton depends upon the use made of it. If fed exclusively to any one class of stock, its full value would not be realized any more than the full value of bran would be realized if it were fed to an animal without anything else. Alfalfa is similar to bran in composition, and is valuable for the same purpose, namely, to balance up a ration otherwise deficient in protein. For this purpose, early-cut, well-cured alfalfa hay, is worth at least three-quarters as much as bran. Dairy cows will do fairly well on alfalfa hay and corn silage without any meal at all. Note the qualifications "early-cut" and "well-cured."

2. To make a balanced ration, it needs to be fed with feeds rich in carbohydrates and fat, such as corn (in the form of silage or fodder), timothy hay, straw, or among the grains, corn or barley meal.

3. No; bran is exactly the wrong thing to feed with alfalfa. Both are excessively rich in the one element, protein, and deficient in carbohydrates (starches and sugars).

4. If reasonably well matured, and fairly well cured out, the corn fodder without ears is probably worth two-thirds or three-quarters as much as timothy hay for feeding cattle.

5 and 6. Not particularly, though if clean and bright a reasonable quantity may be made use of. A good way to utilize it is to run through a cutting-box. A little bran, or bran mixed with oil cake, should be fed along with the fodder for best results, in order to balance up the ration.

7. Don't borrow trouble.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 10-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



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



Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =. Also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Imported Bull!

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

A former President of the University of Illinois was once before a committee of the Legislature begging for money and standing a sharp cross-examination from the members. Finally one of them asked: "Don't you think, professor, you are getting a bigger salary than you earn?" The President retorted: "I am getting \$10,000 a year, and I am earning it right now."—Independent.

WHAT NEGLECT DID FOR HIM.

Jas. E. Brant Suffered Torments from Kidney Diseases.

Then He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Became a Well Man—His Experience a Lesson for You.

Athabasca Landing, Alta., Oct. 18.—(Special).—That Kidney Disease, neglected in its earlier stages, leads to the most terrible suffering, if not death itself, and that the one sure cure for it in all stages is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mr. James E. Brant, a farmer residing near here.

Mr. Brant contracted kidney disease when a young man, from a strain, and, like hosts of others, neglected it, expecting it to go away itself.

But it kept gradually growing worse, till after thirty years of increasing suffering, the climax came, and he found himself so crippled that at times he could not turn in bed, and for two weeks at a time it was impossible for him to rise from a chair without putting his hands on his knees.

He could not button his clothes. He was troubled with Lumbago, Gravel and Backache, and tried medicines for each and all of them without getting relief, till good luck turned him to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

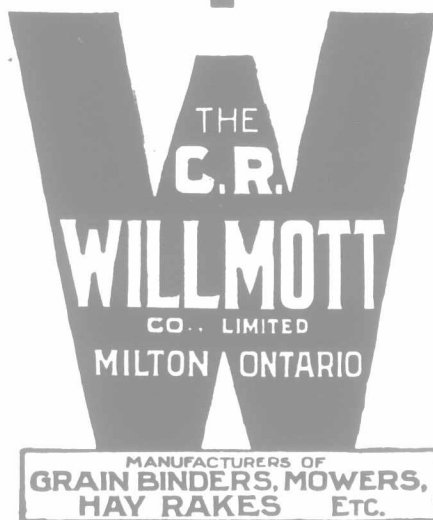
Dodd's Kidney Pills started at the cause of his troubles and cured his kidneys. With cured kidneys, his other troubles speedily disappeared, and to-day he is a well man.

If you cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, you will never have Lumbago, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy or Bright's Disease.

YOU CAN BANK ON THIS NAME

MR. FARMER Are you finding the Hired Help Problem getting worse every year?

The old methods were good enough for your father, but if you are to make the most of your farm, and get rid of the thousand and one aggravations that beset you, you must put in some new and up-to-date Machinery. The market is full of Farm Machinery such as it is, but it behooves you to see that you *get the best*. It will pay you to see the Willmott machine before buying, especially as they give you a better average of working and wearing qualities than any of those now on the market. Our selling plan is unique, and we will tell you more about this again. In the meantime get familiar with the name, and if you would hear more about us we will gladly send you fuller information on receipt of a post card. Our Grain Binder is a gem and can be worked easily with 2 horses, while most other Binders make hard work for 3. This point alone is worth consideration. The C. R. Willmott Co., Ltd. guarantees that every agent will carry a full line of parts for repairing, thus saving loss of time by sending to factory for them.



MR. DEALER You depend upon the Farmer. He has been a good friend to you, and he expects you to give him good, honest service. No doubt you think you have done so, but did you enquire as fully into the quality and make of that last machine you sold him? Perhaps you thought your responsibilities ended when you sold Mr. Farmer his machine, but you made a mistake if you did. Let us tell you right here, that it is your duty not to handle any machine that you cannot swear by. You can bank on the name of Willmott and we want honest, interested agents to represent us, men who will stand by us in the interests of the farmer. We want to develop business, but we value friendship more. If you are interested write us to-day for particulars of our from Factory-to-Farmer Plan, through special local agents. It will revolutionize present day methods, and the men who get in on the ground floor will never regret it. We put you in a unique position and supply you with sufficient repair stocks, you should get to know more about this. It will be worth your while.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING Shorthorns

For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Here (imp.) = 28940 =. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706 =. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ontario

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

Live Stock Ear Labels! The greatest thing for stock. Spend a cent to see. Write to-day for free circular and sample. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

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

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

Holstein Sale!

Going West. Have sold my farm. Will sell my entire stock by public auction **OCTOBER 26th**. Thirty-five registered Holsteins, farm horses, drivers, and fancy-bred colts; season's crop and farm implements. Parties coming by train may obtain Thanksgiving rates by starting on Monday, 25th. All trains met Monday evening; Tuesday, to the hour of sale. J. H. McLEAN, INKERMANN, ONTARIO, C. P. R. Catalogue on application.

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.

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS! Head of herd, Pietertje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 2nd, 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.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville Ont.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 62.85 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.

Holsteins

FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of cow, De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 1000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

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.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days; 87.6 lbs. milk in one day. Prince DeKol Posch, his dam has official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

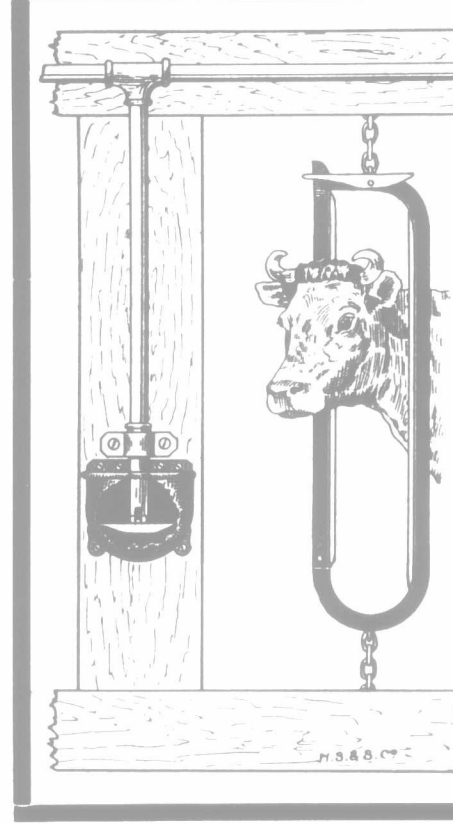
H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

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

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT.

IT PAYS

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



U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their cost many times over by increasing the profits from your herd.

U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

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

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

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

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 Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of cow, De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 1000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

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

Walburn Rivers, Folders Corners, Ont.

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

DAVID RIFE & SONS, HESPELER, ONTARIO.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A MATTER OF TAXES.

Is there any process of law whereby a ratepayer, or number of ratepayers, owning land from five to fifteen acres each in an incorporated village, can be transferred into the adjoining township, when such property is situated on the boundary and has buildings thereon? The rate of taxation in said village is 24 1/2 mills, and all money is used in the central part of the village and said ratepayers are completely ignored when they ask for any favors.

Ontario. RATEPAYER.

FARMING ON SHARES.

A and B have a farm on shares for three years. But this fall B says he is not making enough out of his farm, and now he wants A to rent it from him at an exorbitant price. A declines to pay such a rent, but B says he can get others to take it at his price, so A gives B permission to let the other parties have it. Can B compel A to do the fall plowing at A's expense? The lease does not expire till March, 1911.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario. Ans.—We should say that he is not in a position legally to do so.

HOW TO CURE WALNUTS.

1. Kindly tell me the name of some poultry-supply house.

2. How to cure walnuts grown in this country? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Consult our advertising columns. Poultry-supply houses advertise there from time to time.

2. Leave the walnuts exposed to weather until the outer coating is black, then remove hull with the fingers, using a hammer or other tool if necessary, and store nuts away in a dry place, spreading them thinly until dry.

An illustrated description of a home-made walnut huller was published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of November 21st, 1907, page 1815.

SILO QUESTIONS.

1. I have been told by a gentleman from Elgin County, Ont., that farmers in that section having built silos some years ago, have now discontinued using them, claiming that the food value of the corn plant is greatly lessened through the development of acid in the silage. Is it a fact that the food value of corn, alfalfa, etc., is greatly lessened by putting it in a silo?

2. If one filled a silo for summer use in the following year, would the silage be seriously injured if it were frozen for say one foot from the walls all around?

3. Is there any reason for supposing that alfalfa will not make good silage in Ontario? A. B.

Ans.—1. No; on the contrary the feeding value, and particularly the palatability and digestibility of good corn silage are distinctly greater than of corn fodder dried out, wasted and hardened, as corn fodder nearly always becomes by Christmas. Of course, a degree of acid is developed, and we do not believe it wise to feed an animal more silage than it will consume with relish, else more acid will be taken into the system than is wholesome. A certain number of silos have been built, and their use discontinued, but for every such, there are many new ones erected, and the causes of the few falling out of use is lack of proper judgment in one or more particulars, such as growing the wrong varieties, hence having green, unearled stalks to put into the silo, and taking sour, washy stuff out, and feeding this without judgment in larger quantities than the stock should consume. Another common mistake is failure to include some nitrogenous feed like bran, or clover, or alfalfa hay, to balance up the ration. Silage is all right if used right, as the experience of hundreds of men who have employed it successfully for fifteen or twenty years will show. The men who know most about silage are the ones who like it best.

2. No. 3. No; on the contrary, it will; but we recommend the growing of corn for silage, and alfalfa for hay to feed with it. In case of unfavorable weather for curing either the first or second cutting of alfalfa, it may, with advantage, be ensiled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

DRY OR SOAKED MEAL FOR PIGS.

I am feeding four-months-old pigs equal parts ground peas, barley and oats. Which way would you prefer feeding them, soaking their meal for twenty-four hours, or feeding dry, watering before or after?
R. C. F.

Ans.—Pigs will thrive first-rate on dry food with drink given after, but there is apt to be some waste by scattering. It would be our preference to have meal soaked for 12 or 24 hours, and fed, not in a wet, sloppy condition, but so that they have to eat it, and not drink it.

CAPACITY OF SILOS.

What is the difference in the capacity of two silos, both 30 feet high, one 12 feet in diameter and the other 16 feet in diameter?
E. K.

Ans.—The silo 16 feet in diameter will hold nearly twice as much as the other. Its cubic contents will be as 201 to 113 1-7, but the material will settle a little more freely in the larger silo. Just how much more compactly the silage will be in the latter is difficult to estimate exactly, but speaking speculatively, we should say the capacity of the smaller structure would be between fifty to fifty-five per cent. that of the larger.

STORING VEGETABLES.

Where can I get information re storing vegetables, not having sufficient cellar room?
W. C.

Ans.—Almost all kinds of vegetables can be kept as well in a pit as in a cellar, if not better. Use plenty of straw and of earth, and provide pipes for ventilation at the ridge of the pit. These should be stuffed with straw during very severe weather. A root-house, which is nothing more than a pit with boards in the form of a roof underneath the cover of straw and earth, can be easily made of a few boards and poles, and will keep the vegetables from being pressed by the weight of earth, and also allow for ingress and egress.

A POOR CLOVER CATCH.

I have a good field in which I sowed oats last spring, and seeded it with a mixture of red clover, alsike and timothy, but owing to the unfavorable season, the seeding is a very poor catch. What would you advise me to sow next spring to supplement the hay I otherwise would have had? Would crimson clover be suitable, and, if so, when should it be sown, and how much seed per acre?
H. C. P.

Ans.—Crimson clover is of very little use in this climate, and is not to be recommended. There is probably nothing better to do than to sow more of the same seed mixture next March or April that was sown last spring. If sown in late April, harrow both before and after sowing. A weeder may be used if available, to cover the seed, instead of the harrow.

DITCHING THROUGH RAILWAY.

Enclosed please find diagram showing present ditch and culvert under railway, and rock obstructing ditch on right-of-way. I wish to make my ditch three feet deep. Is Railway Company obliged to deepen culvert and ditch on other side of track on right-of-way to same depth, this being natural water-course?
Ontario.

Ans.—We think that they ought to do what is proposed, or at least permit your entering upon the railway premises in order to do that part of the work yourself. It is possible that they might properly object to going to any expense in the matter, on the ground that they are not really interested, or, at all events, would not be substantially benefited by the deepening of the ditch and culvert. It would probably be well for you to request the Railway Company to either join you in the work or contribute to the cost of it. If they should decline or neglect to enter into a reasonable agreement with you, it would then be in order for you to call in the Municipal Engineer, under The Ditches and Water-courses Act.

RAW FURS ALL KINDS WANTED.

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.

FURS

C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, CAN.

DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

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.

Ayrshires & 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.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Springhill Ayrshires

Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Hillview Ayrshires!

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

H. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.

"HILLSVIEW FARM."

Cherry Bank Ayrshires

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers

Were never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian-bred, foundation guaranteed. For particulars, write:

W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.

Trout Run Stock Farm.

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

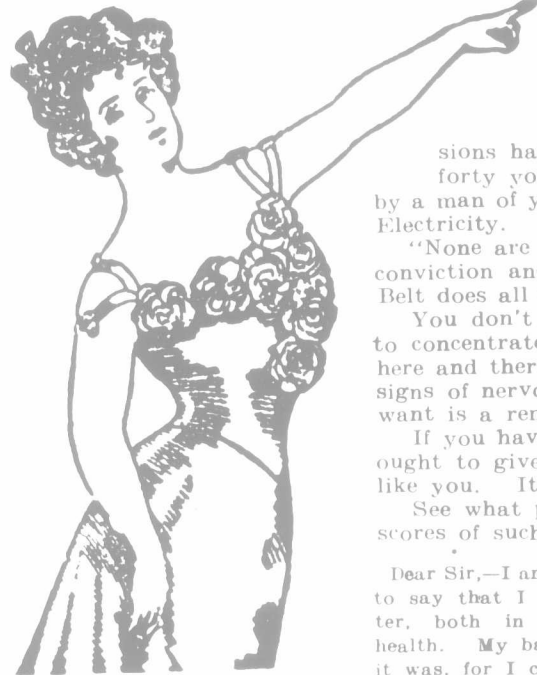
N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys

For sale: Our stock bull, Earl Denton, 5 years old; large, vigorous and a good sire. Sired by Arthur's Golden Fox. Also a yearling sired by Earl Denton, out of good young cow. W. M. WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

WEAK MEN, HAVE COURAGE!



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free from evil habits, and passions have not exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in other parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve-builder in the world to-day.

See what people say who have used my Belt. Every mail I get brings scores of such letters.

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.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Electric Belt according to directions, and am pleased to say it has done all and even more than you said it would. I have and will recommend it to others.

HENRY FAUST, Fordwich, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that I am able to follow the team all day. The money I paid you for your Belt was the best investment that I ever made. When I got your Belt I had to use crutches to get around, and now I am able to do all kinds of farm work. GEO. McKAY, Box 325, Owen Sound, Ont.

My Belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation. If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy. That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

GET MY BOOK: IT'S FREE

Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address, and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday until 9 p.m.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."
Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

American Shropshire Registry Association.

HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.

Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.

Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

Farnham Oxford Downs The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.
Arkell, C. P. R., Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

Fairview Shropshires

Again, as usual, in the strong lead. Do you need a choice ram, or a few real good ewes of superior breeding To strengthen your flock by adding new blood At largely reduced prices. If so, write For circular and particulars to:
J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Linden Oxford Down Sheep.

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing sires, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

GONE.

With dignified gait and head erect, the woman descends the steps, and marches down the deserted street. In her hand is a large paper bundle, and in her eye the light of battle.

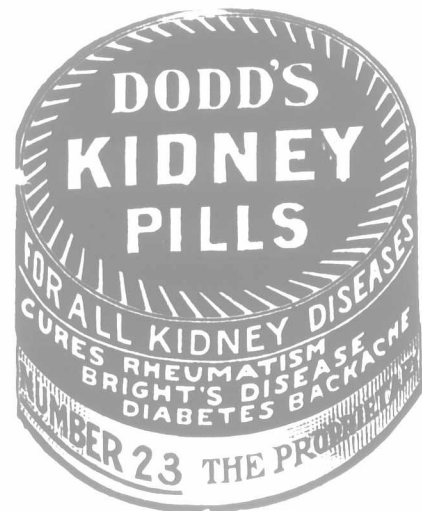
Fleet of foot, a man pursues her. "Come back," he cries. "For the love of heaven do not leave me thus."

But the woman turns upon him only a look of withering scorn.

"Stay," cries the man, in a frenzy of despair. "You cannot realize how empty my home will be without you. Surely—oh, surely you cannot mean to leave me for ever."

But in vain. The man re-enters his house, and casts himself upon a divan.

"What—what is to become of us," he moans. "Our cook is gone."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CAPACITY OF SILO.

Have a silo 22 feet high by 13 feet diameter (inside). Octagon. How many tons of silage will it hold? What rule do you use?
W. S.

Ans.—Assuming that the diameter given is from center to center of opposite sides, the area of the base arrived at by algebraic calculation is, approximately, 139.88 square feet. Multiplying by height, the cubic contents are found to be 3,077.36 cubic feet. Allowing 50 cubic feet of silage to the ton, we have a capacity of 614 tons. To get this much silage contained, the silo would probably require to be refilled two or three times.

TURNIP LICE — TUBERCULIN FOR PRIVATE TESTING OF CATTLE.

1. How can I destroy lice on turnips which are destroying the leaves? I want to feed the leaves when harvested, so was afraid to use poison.

2. Is there any place where a man can buy tuberculin for privately testing his cattle?
A. B. C.

Ans.—1. Nothing practical can be recommended for adoption at this season, except possibly to spray infested plants, if in small areas, with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, one pound in six gallons of water, using a knapsack sprayer. These substances are not poisonous, though stock might object to eating tops that had been sprayed with them. Poisons, by the way, would be of absolutely no use in combating the louse, because this insect sucks the juice instead of eating the tissue. As a preventive measure of advantage next year, plow under any remnants of turnip tops or cabbage leaves as soon as the crop is harvested. The insect lays its eggs on these in autumn. Some growers consider it advisable to cut off the tops so affected at this season, in order to save the bulbs from decay.

2. Yes; there is at least one firm of wholesale druggists who handle it. Inquire of your local druggist.

BETTER ON MANGELS.

I have a few rows of mangels alongside a field of corn which have been attacked and the leaves eaten full of holes by a small black beetle, about 3-16ths of an inch long. They have six legs and two feelers, and resemble a cockchafer, except in size. They have been on the leaves all summer. When disturbed, they take wing and fly away. I have an acre of mangels in another field, and have never noticed any of the beetles on those. Can you tell me what they are?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The insects referred to are Flea Beetles which are very small creatures, possessed of great agility, having their hind legs so much developed that they are able to spring to some distance when disturbed, and have on this account received their name of "Flea Beetle." There are many different kinds, which are in some cases confined to a particular variety of plant, while others are general feeders. They resemble each other very much in size and color, being usually black or bronze, but sometimes they are decorated with broad yellow stripes along the back; this is the case with the common turnip Flea Beetle. The insect spends the winter in the mature stage, and in early spring comes out and eats small holes in the foliage of young plants, and then lays its eggs for the production of another brood. The beetles may be found all through the summer devouring the foliage of whatever plant they attack. The injury they cause is not confined to what they devour themselves, but the pits they make in the leaves of plants, such as the potato, prove to be suitable places for the growth of various forms of fungus, which cause rot to blight and other maladies of that sort. Poisoned Bordeaux mixture has been found very effective, as it kills the beetle, and also prevents the growth of the fungus. When the foliage is tender, it is better to use arsenate of lead, rather than Paris green, in order to cause less injury by spraying.

C. J. BETHUNE,
O. A. Gibson, Guelph.

STANDARD WIRE FENCE

Look at it yourself. See how "The Tie That Binds" is driven farther around, so that it has a hook on the line wire that can't slip off. Being driven at an angle, it can't injure the running or upright wires. Study the wire fence question in our book. Sent free on request. Also sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE. Ram and ewe lambs, from eight to ten dollars each, including pedigrees. Also shearing rams, ewes, at reasonable prices. Also some fine St. Lambert Jerseys for sale. For particulars write: H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton P. O.

LEICESTERS ONLY!

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct. Station, Ont.

DEER SKINS

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

E. T. CARTER & CO.

84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

Lincoln Rams!

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, also three choice shearing rams. If you want an AI ram at a very moderate price write me.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.,
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES. Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.

POPULAR 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. The ideal mutton sheep for early-maturing lambs. Improve the quality of the fleece and mutton of your flock in the cheapest way. Select a Southdown ram to head your flock now, and get a good one.

Long-distance Telephone. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

Spring Bank Oxfords Two-shear, shearing and ram lambs. All excellent flock headers, from imported stock. Ewes of any age priced. Prices tempting. WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sts., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

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

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS. daire 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 Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and Jams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.

Willowdale Berkshires! Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

MORRISTON & TAMWORTHS. Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

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.

Large White Yorkshires

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 Chalderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. Long-distance telephone. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

Am offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and ready for service to youngsters. Herbert German, St. George, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS. I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and tame and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

GOSSIP.

Volume 15, of the Kent or Romish Flockbook, has been issued, a copy of which has been received at this office, thanks to the Secretary and Editor, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk street, Strand, London. This is a substantial, well-printed volume of 347 pages, containing records of rams numbering from 22831 to 24999, ewes numbering from 1588 to 1893, and flocks from 1 to 151. Also the rules and regulations of the Association, and a list of its members.

Dr. Hale and the late Bishop Huntington of New York were fast friends. The latter had been a Unitarian, and his shift caused a sensation. The Episcopalians have saints assigned to the various days in the year.

When an Episcopalian minister writes a letter on any day for which there is a saint, he always writes the name of the saint at the close of the letter instead of the date. Bishop Huntington learned all these things quickly, and began to practice them at once.

The first time he had occasion to write to his old friend, Dr. Hale, after joining the church, he placed "St. Michael's Day" after his signature.

A reply from the doctor came, and after his name he had written in a full, round hand, "Wash Day."

SPECIALS FOR HORSES AT THE WINTER FAIR.

Besides the regular prize money, amounting to over \$3,200, that is offered for horses at the coming Winter Fair at Guelph, a number of special prizes have been secured. These specials are as follows:

1. For three heavy draft colts, registered in one of the records of the Canadian National Records, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907, sired by one stallion, and owned by the exhibitor; prize, \$50.

2. For Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny, registered in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook (progeny not necessarily owned by the exhibitor); prize, \$25 cash, or cup. Donated by the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, J. D. Reesor, Manager, 38 Wellington street East, Toronto.

3. For the best horse, male or female, shown by a resident of the County of Brant; prize, \$15. Donated by the Brant County Council.

4. For best two Clydesdale fillies foaled on or after January 1st, 1907, owned by the exhibitor, and registered in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook; prize, silver cup; value, \$50.

There will also be two classes for delivery horses, with outfits. One class will be for Single Light Delivery Outfit, and the other for Single Heavy Delivery Outfit. Each exhibit competing in these classes must have been owned and in actual use of the exhibitor, for delivery purposes, for at least three weeks immediately preceding December 6th.

BOOK REVIEW.

"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is the title of a booklet issued by the Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Montreal. The book is comprehensive in character and very informative. It treats of a subject vitally important to the farmer, and makes clear that Rural Telephones are "an inexpensive necessity."

Every fine point in the construction of a rural telephone line is explained carefully and clearly, and the illustrations accompanying the text bring the points home with double emphasis.

It is amazing how the 'phone has "caught on." Farmers might dream about street cars, or suburban lines acting as antidotes for loneliness of country life, but the telephone was the first tangible factor to bring voices together—so near, yet so far away—with all the advantages accruing to such possibilities in the city.

This booklet, laying bare the telephone question as it confronts farmers, is sent free on request. It's certainly worth reading.

Willie—"The Smiths are a kind of relation of ours. Our dog is their brother."

Send Now For Free Book and Sample

Learn about the strongest, most practical, most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made--that's

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-



round 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 nearest Pedlar place."

G. A. Pedlar

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 split nor spring a leak.

Send for Free Sample and Booklet 20—Address

State your probable needs and we will quote prices and discounts—



Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account

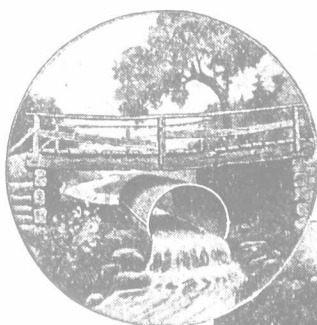
Present your daughter with a bank account and a monthly allowance. Have her pay her accounts by check. Tell her what she saves will be hers.

3 1/2 %

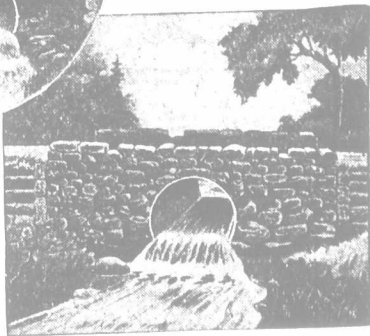
This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have. \$1 opens an account; 3 1/2 % interest, according to agreement. Obiging clerks.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



PEDLAR Perfect Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert in place of a ramshackle bridge. Easily laid by anybody.

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.

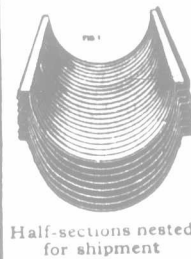
Galvanized After Being Pressed Up

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. Is absolutely Rust-proof.

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.

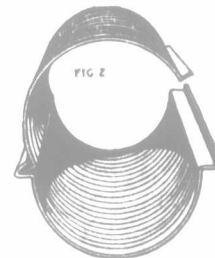
Compact—Portable Easily Laid



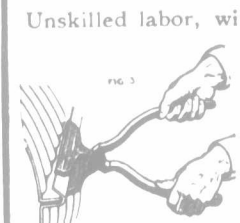
Half-sections nested for shipment

Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—see Fig. 1. Saving freight charges and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere.

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength.



Sections in course of assembling



Clinching the flange lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts

Unskilled labor, with a single tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint can be.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES

- MONTREAL, 321-3 Craig St. W.
- OTTAWA - - - 423 Sussex St.
- TORONTO - - - 11 Colborne St.
- LONDON - - - - 86 King St.
- CHATHAM - 200 King St. W.

Here are a few

Troubles

The Farm
Telephone Rids You Of—

EVER drive away into town to find out if something had come that you were expecting by freight or express?—something you needed badly. And, when you got there, it hadn't arrived—but you had wasted half a day's time and some horseflesh.



YOU could have found out all about it in a minute if you had a telephone.

EVER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?



A telephone message to the dealer would have saved you two hours of that time. Two hours mean money at harvest time.

EVER go out to the barn of a morning and find a valuable animal moaning with a sickness you couldn't deal with?



YOU could have had the "vet" there in half the time if you had a telephone.

EVER have a fire start that threatened to destroy your house and barns if you didn't get help quick—quick—quick?



THE telephone would have summoned your neighbors or the town fire department in two minutes' time. That might mean all the difference to you between big loss and trifling loss.

The telephone is far, far more necessary to the farmer than it is to the business man in the cities—and the latter simply could not transact business today without it.

But many farmers imagine the organization of a rural telephone service is a complex, costly undertaking, involving large capital and implying much

subsequent expense for service. That idea is absolutely incorrect.

A rural telephone service can be easily established in any farming community not too thinly settled. It can be installed at a very, very small cost. It can supply a most efficient, complete and satisfactory service for a remarkably low price— if the instruments, equipment

and methods adopted are those of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which manufactures practically all the telephone apparatus used in Canada.

If you say so, we will be glad to send you (free of any cost or obligation to you) our book on "Rural Telephone Equipment," which tells you all about organ-

izing, with your neighbors, a telephone service of the most modern and economical kind.

To get this book, simply tell us (on a postcard if you like) to mail you Bulletin 1216 and it will come to you at once. Get the book and read it at least—post yourself on the value and economy of a farm telephone. Just address nearest office of:

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